"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today; Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by Showers; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,270. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TREBIZOND FALLS TO CZAR'S ATTACK BY LAND AND SEA

Russian Forces Seize Turkey's Chief Black Sea Port by a Swift Blow.

BAIBURT'S CAPTURE NEAR

Russians Dislodge Turks from Series of Powerful Positions West of Erzerum.

SULTAN'S ARMIES IN PERIL

Swift Advance of Invaders Also May Cut Off Ottoman Divisions Operating in Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, April 18.—Trebizond, the most important Turkish city on the Black Sea, has been captured by the Russians. Official announcement of the fact was made in the following communication issued by the War Office late today:

Trebizond has been taken. The united energetic efforts of our Caucasian army and Black Sea fleet have been crowned by the conquest of this fortified town, the most important position on the Anatolian coast.

Our valiant troops, after the sanguinary battle of the 14th on the Kara Dere, pressed the Turks without respite and surmounted incredible obstacles, everywhere breaking the fierce resistance of the enemy. The well-combined action of the fleet permitted the execution of most hazardous landing operations and lent the support of its artillery to the troops operating in the coastal region.

Credit for this fresh victory is partly due to the assistance given the Caucasian army by the troops operating in other directions in Asia Minor. By their desperate fighting and heroic exploits they did everything in their power to facilitate the task of the detachments on the coast.

West of Erzerum (region of Baiburt) our troops, after a sharp engagement, dislodged the Turks from a whole series of powerfully organized positions.

Whole Front Now to Advance.

PETROGRAD, April 18, (Disipatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Trebizond is known to have been far less strongly fortified than Erzerum, but since the fall of Erzerum a good deal had been done to strengthen it on the land slide, and the element of surprise which counted for so much in the capture of the chief fortress of Armenia had been lacking in the march on Trebizond.

The narrow coast road has permitted only frontal attacks against the Turkish army corps which has been defending Trebizond on the east, and it is quite possible that a decisive part in the advance to the city must be ascribed to those troops that have been sturdily pushing their way along the valley of the upper Charok so as to come out on the Erzerum-Trebizond road at a position below Baiburt, which is half way between Erzerum and Trebizond and seventy miles from each.

The rest of the Russian front in Asia had been waiting until the work had been done at Trebizond, so that then with their right flank secure the whole might be able to swing forward, using Erzerum as a pivot.

The courage of the advancing troops has been seconded by excellent work behind the fighting line. An immense amount of spade work is being done in the occupied districts, roads are being improved, and a railway is projected from Sarykamysh, near the Turco-Russian frontier to Erzerum.

Work of the Russian Fleet.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 19.—The news of the fall of Trebizond, which comes much earlier than had been expected, because it was known that the Turks had three divisions in the neighborhood of the city, and, it was supposed, would make a stubborn defense, is believed here to have been largely due to the successful employment of the Russian fleet in assisting the land operations.

Since the brilliant dash of the Midullu, formerly the Breslau, nearly a fortnight ago, the Turks, aware of the inferiority of their Black Sea fleet to that of the Russians, have not undertaken any serious naval operations for the defense of Trebizond. The Russian strategy aimed at keeping all the Turkish forces brought from Constantinople for the defense of Trebizond fully occupied over the widest front. Thus, while the Russian armies were making a successful advance in the Kara Dere region and bringing up reinforcements by land and sea, they also kept the Turks busy by continuous attacks to the southeast, in the region of Erzingan and Baiburt.

The Turks made desperate resistance in the Choruk region, knowing that the Russian seizure of Rachmed, which is the junction of the roads leading to Trebizond, Erzerum, and Erzingan, would involve the isolation of Trebizond and the Erzingan armies and seal the fate of both.

Military critics are of the opinion that no time was given to the Turks to recover and make a stand on the Jambola Dere, five miles west of the Kara Dere.

The fall of Trebizond will cause rejoicings in all the allied countries, as it is thought it will probably involve the speedy loss to the Turks of Erzingan, Kharput, and Diarbekir, and the fall of these towns would completely isolate the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Caucasian Front—In the valley of Tchoruk and on our left wing there was local fighting. In the other sectors of this front the situation was unchanged.

TREBIZOND ONCE GREAT.

Capital of an Empire and Trade Centre, It Withstood Many Sieges.

Trebizond, Turkey's most important port on the Black Sea, which has been captured by the Russians, once was the

Continued on Page 3.

Venizelos Openly Defies King Constantine; Wants to Settle Question of Divine Right

LONDON, April 18.—Following the breaking up by agents of the Greek Government, as the Liberals allege, of the meeting in Athens on Sunday of Venizelos adherents, the former Premier, who heretofore has been careful to base his antagonism on questions of policy, has come out openly in opposition to King Constantine personally.

A dispatch from Athens contains the following interview given by M. Venizelos on Monday to the representative in the Greek capital of The Associated Press:

"I beg you to bring the events of yesterday and the earnest protest of a majority of Greeks to the knowledge of the American people, who have struggled for so long to establish free speech as the fundamental right of free peoples.

"Here in Greece we are confronted by the question whether we are to have a democracy presided over by a King or whether at this hour in our history we must accept the doctrine of the divine right of Kings.

"The present Government represents in no sense the majority of the Hellenic people. We Liberals twice in the course of a year received the vote of the majority. At the last election, which was nothing more than a burlesque of the free exercise of the right of suffrage, we were not willing to participate in a farcical to mality.

"The present Government of Greece is, therefore, nowise representative, and we Liberals have left us only our right of free speech and free assemblage, guaranteed by the Constitution, as the sole means of taking counsel among ourselves; of trying to enlighten the opinion of the country, and, perhaps, of exercising a pacific pressure of the will of the majority upon a Government not representing the majority.

"Now it is even sought to deny us this. The meetings organized by the Liberal Party were not even those free and open ones to which we have every right. Our meetings were held in inclosed buildings. Those who came to them were invited, but the police threw out our doorkeepers, put in their own and let enter whomsoever they, the police, wanted to be present at our meetings.

"It is a denial of every constitutional liberty.

"The moment has come when the position of the highest functionary, which every King of the Hellenes ought to occupy, must so strictly be defined that it will forever be impossible to raise again the question of the divine right of Kings in Greece; it will forever be impossible for any Government hiding behind the person of the sovereign to arrogate to itself rights which reside only in the whole Hellenic people.

"Understand me. I am not talking in any sense of the possibility of a republic in Greece. I insist only on our rights—our constitutional rights, our rights as free people which ourselves we have gained by the force of arms, and which we have no intention to abandon."

It is announced, according to another Athens dispatch, that Liberal meetings will be resumed after Easter, the Liberal Party meanwhile taking action against the police authorities for allowing, as they charge, the presence at their meetings of agents whose object was to provoke riotous events.

Asquith Cabinet May Be Saved in Crisis Over Compulsion Today

Full Compulsion to be Deferred Until National Interests Require It —Proposal That Law Be Applied Only if Married Men Fail to Respond Adequately.

LONDON, April 19, 3 A. M.—The lobby correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The political atmosphere grew easier last night, and resignations from the Ministry are now unlikely. The Cabinet Committee, which was appointed to try to reach an agreement between the divergent groups, sat all day, and late in the evening arrived at what is understood as an acceptable compromise.

"This compromise is to the effect that general compulsion shall not now be adopted, but that the principle shall be formally adopted that, if in the future national interests are shown to require a full measure of compulsion, then it shall be adopted. In other words, the question of universal conscription is postponed, with a half promise that it may be adopted in the future.

"The position of Lloyd George, Earl Kitchener, and Bonar Law is deemed to be adjusted by this rather curious arrangement.

"Late editions of other morning papers refer gardedly to the reported compromise. The Times doubts if the compromise can do more than to tide the Cabinet over its immediate difficulties, and expects the fate of the coalition Cabinet will continue to hang in the balance for some time. The Times' version of the proposed compromise is as follows:

"The proposal made is that certain limited measures be given a trial on the understanding that if they fail to meet the requirements of the army in men universal compulsory service shall be introduced without further parley."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 19.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent in this morning's issue of that paper says:

"The Cabinet crisis assumed an even graver character yesterday, and last night there were only faint hopes of an accommodation being arrived at. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the life of the coalition is hanging by a thread, which may be snapped in the course of today.

"The dividing line is the question of general compulsion. It is now certain that unless the Cabinet today decides to take some step in that direction, not only Mr. Lloyd George, but Bonar Law and all the Unionist members of the Cabinet, will resign. Whether in those circumstances Premier Asquith could carry on a bold reconstruction of his government on a Liberal-Labor basis is highly problematical.

"There remains the other possibility that a majority of the Cabinet may after all decide in favor of general compulsion on the ground of necessity and of the conviction that without it the number of men required by the Army Council between now and next December could not be provided. Any decision of this kind, however, would mean the retirement from the Government of the three Labor ministers.

"A meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party was held last evening, and after a prolonged discussion a resolution was carried against any further extension of the principle of compulsion.

"Today's Cabinet council will probably decide the fate of the coalition. Mr. Lloyd George has submitted a proposal for a bill in favor of general compulsion, with the promise that compulsory powers are only to be exercised if the yield of unattested married men under the new voluntary recruiting plan falls short of 50,000 per month. It is possible that a majority of the Cabinet may accept this proposal, but labor will be no party to it.

"It is understood that the Army Council desires the guarantee of a steady inflow of men right to the end of the year, and there is no certainty that this guarantee can be provided in the absence of general compulsion.

"It is the strong feeling among the Unionist rank and file that compelled the Unionist members of the Cabinet to take a firm stand at the present juncture on the compulsion question. For many reasons a change of government at the present time is greatly to be deplored. The fall of the coalition would be interpreted in a vry discouraging sense by our allies. For knowledge of this effect abroad will undoubtedly lead to a strong effort being made today to preserve the coalition in being. But whatever the decision some resignations are inevitable.

"Among the possibilities of the situation is a purely Unionist Government with the inclusion of Mr. Lloyd George. As such a Government would not have a majority in the Commons it would be compelled to go to the country at an early date. A general election in May is therefore not improbable."

The Chronicle in an editorial expresses the fear that the Cabinet crisis may threaten the existence of the alliance.

"At the present moment," it says, "the Allies are heaping new claims on Britain of every kind, for men, money, munitions, and tonnage, claims the whole of which could not possibly be met and could only crush us if we attempted them.

"We do not blame our allies for asking them. Their needs are dire. But it is most essential that British statesmen of the highest standing whom the Allies know and trust should be there to say how far we can meet them, and where and why we cannot; otherwise we shall get one of two results—refusals the Allies cannot understand or acceptances we cannot perform—and in either direction might lie supreme dangers to the cause and even the existence of the alliance."

Compulsory military service was discussed in the Lords last night on a motion by Lord Milner that a bill should be passed without further delay rendering all men of military age liable to military service during the continuance of the war. He explored the Government to go the whole length and place this business of recruiting on the only firm, unassailable, and entirely satisfactory basis—equality of obligation for all men of military age so far as military service was concerned.

There ought to be no exceptions save on public grounds, he argued. The country had the same right to the services of all eligible men. The test of a man's fitness for military service ought to be of the strictest character. There had been too much laxity. The only valid reason for excusing a man was that he was either physically unfit or was needed for other war work. The Government unfortunately had taken only half measures. Time had been spent on what was known as anxious consideration and in the study of innumerable sets of figures the object of which seemed to be to determine what was the minimum amount of national effort required to get through.

Surely it was evident that in a struggle of this magnitude England wanted every man she could get. There was no limit to her requirements, and she could never do all she ought to do until she did all she could. Every new development was emphasizing the supreme importance of numbers and especially British numbers. The army was short of men everywhere—on the Western front, at Suvla Bay, and on the Tigris. There might be further causes of failure, but there was always that permanent ubiquitous cause, the want of men.

The Derby scheme was an immense advance on anything the country had had before, Lord Milner continued, because it introduced into the haphazard voluntary method some degree of organization, but as a means of compulsion the Derby scheme was a pure waste of time, and merely meant that compulsion had to be resorted to in January instead of November. In January compulsion was applied but only to single men. That was a great opportunity missed. Nobody believed the measure would be a final settlement. It was perfectly certain that as soon as the attested married men were called up the old injustices would arise. The voluntary system, whatever its merits, had broken down, at any rate for the period of the war.

"Let us, then," he concluded, "get the full advantage of a system of national service. The moral effect would be immense, not only among our enemies and our allies, but among ourselves. This year or next year two or three hundred thousand men in the final push might make all the difference. What if we did not have them? If people only once realized the colossal task before us there would be such an outburst of the national spirit that would sweep away all opposition."

The Marquis of Crewe said the Ministers would have been happy to reply to the Viscount if it had been possible at that moment to enter into detailed discussion. The Government had been accused of some dilliatoriness in dealing with this subject. He noticed on a bill of a popular newspaper the words: "Downing Street Still Thinking." That, of course, was a grave charge to bring against anybody. He had no doubt the conductors of some of those popular newspapers and not a few of their readers could not be accused of excessive devotion to that dangerous practice.

He moved the adjournment of the debate till today, and the motion was agreed to.

Henry Ford Leading in Nebraska Primary; Democrats Smash Bryan and His Program

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—Every precinct in the State that had reported at midnight gave Henry Ford of Detroit a lead in the Presidential primaries. Ford is entered as a Republican. Cummins and Hughes follow in the order named. Ford's candidacy had been taken as a joke. Hughes's name was not on the ballot and had to be written in. Roosevelt's name was written in on a few ballots in each precinct.

In the Democratic primaries, William J. Bryan's campaign for delegate at large, for the election of his brother, C. W. Bryan, for Governor on a Prohibition plank; for the defeat of Senator G. M. Hitchcock, and for anti-preparedness, all went to smash. Colonel Bryan himself is defeated on the returns so far received, but may be elected on later returns. C. W. Bryan is overwhelmingly defeated by Keith Neville for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Bryan's entire Prohibition ticket is defeated. In Bryan's home city the four precincts so far reported are all against C. W. Bryan.

Senator G. M. Hitchcock, against whom Bryan made his greatest fight, is renominated by the Democrats, five to one, according to returns at midnight, which show partial results from different counties in widely separated portions of the State. Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, Bryan's "dry" candidate for National Committeeman, seems to have been defeated by Arthur Mullen, the anti-Bryan candidate.

William J. Bryan, as a candidate for delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention, is in danger, and the anti-Bryanites are claiming his defeat.

Bryan did not receive the German vote that his fight against Wilson and preparedness had indicated might go to him. Instead returns indicate that this vote was cast for Wilson and against both Bryan brothers.

FUNSTON ORDERS 2,300 MORE MEN TO JOIN PERSHING

Border Troops Sent to Mexico Will Be Replaced, Perhaps by Texas Militia.

CAMPAIGN PLANS HALTED

Washington Suggests Further Moves May Depend on the Submarine Crisis.

NEW LIGHT ON VILLA'S FATE

American Who Favors Intervention Traces Bandit's Flight—Thinks He Is Dead.

New Demand for Withdrawal of Our Soldiers Reported

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 18.—Señor Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, today declared that Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the de facto Government at Washington, had been instructed to demand the withdrawal of the American troops in Mexico. The de facto Government asserts that Villista bands are completely dispersed and the presence of the troops is no longer necessary. The belief prevails here that the demands will be granted by President Wilson.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 18.—General Funston is sending 2,300 additional troops to General Pershing, and, it was learned tonight, there is reason to believe that more will be dispatched if the campaign against Francisco Villa is continued.

The troops which have been ordered to Pershing's base at Columbus are now on duty along the border. What troops would relieve them and where they would come from was not announced. The War Department, it was said, would have to authorize the sending of a few remaining troops in the United States into this department, or the filling of the vacant points may be left to the State of Texas, which may send militia.

The troops selected for General Pershing are the Sixth Cavalry, from the Brownsville district; the Seventeenth Infantry, from Eagle Pass; Troop L of the Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Apache, Ariz., and one battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, one company of which is at El Paso, one at Marfa, and another at Fabens. Marfa is just north of Ojinaga, on the Mexican frontier, and Fabens is on the Rio Grande, only a few miles from El Paso.

800 Men Kept at Columbus.

In addition to these troops, General Pershing now has in his base guard at Columbus 800 men, but the necessity of maintaining that many there is recognized.

Staff officers here were convinced some days ago that unless Villa was taken before he got beyond Satevo the chances of getting him were remote. That point has been reached, and Villa remains at large, or dead, and to that situation is added an undisguised hostility of various Carranza organizations that army men here declare makes the strengthening of General Pershing's force doubly necessary.

But even with more troops, the pursuit of Villa will be slow, if his trail is extended south of the State of Chihuahua, in the opinion of army officers. They say that the trails beyond Satevo make increasingly difficult the operation of supply trucks. An advantage could be gained by the use of a shorter route either through Ojinaga or Fabens, but this plan, it was said from Washington, would be unacceptable. The remaining plan, and what military men regarded as the only logical one, the use of the railroad south from El Paso, appears out of the question because of Carranza's refusal to permit it and the reluctance of the Administration to authorize its seizure.

Additional troops are being sent as much for the protection of those already in Mexico along the line of communications as to strengthen the mobile forces in the region south of Satevo. The forces of General Pershing have occupied points from which concentration can be made rapidly, and the General has established his field headquarters at Namiquipa, some distance north of Satevo.

General Funston has not made public any additional details of the Parral incident.

Grand Jury Starts Inquiry.

The Federal Grand Jury at Laredo today began investigating the reported revolutionary activity of General Antonio I. Villareal. Villareal and six other well-known Mexicans said to be implicated with him are under surveillance. According to Colonel Genero Moreno at Laredo, General Villareal approached him last Sunday and outlined a proposal to issue a manifesto against all Americans, based on the punitive expedition now in Mexico. He urged, Moreno said, that his manifesto "would solidify Mexican sentiment against the Americans and against Carranza."

General Funston today asked that a report be made to him at once on the unofficial rumor that a trainload of forage shipped from Juarez to Chihuahua and intended for the American troops had been seized by Carranza authorities. The arrival of some of the supplies sent to Chihuahua has been reported, but no advices that they had reached the army had been received.

General Bell, reporting from El Paso to Major Gen. Funston, gave it as his opinion, after an investigation, that the report of Villa's death had been manufactured in Juarez. Consul Letcher, who said he had been in communication with Cusihuiriachic, also failed to verify the report.

MORE SNIPING REPORTED.

Motor Train, With Pershing, Said to Have Been Fired On.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 18.—A speedy motor train carrying General John J. Pershing, commander of the expeditionary forces, together with his

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT WILL ADDRESS CONGRESS ON THE CRISIS WITH GERMANY TODAY; BOTH HOUSES SUDDENLY SUMMONED

VON PAPEN'S AID ARRESTED

Wolf von Igel Is Seized by Federal Agents After a Struggle.

MASS OF PAPERS TAKEN

Their Importance Indicated When Count von Bernstorff Demands Their Surrender.

SAID TO INVOLVE EMBASSY

Welland Canal Conspiracy Figures in Documents, Officials Intimate.

Welf von Igel, intimate of Captain Franz von Papen, and according to his own and the German Embassy's claim, an under Secretary of the embassy, was arrested yesterday morning charged with having been concerned with Captain von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché; Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in the United States, and others in the alleged conspiracy that was hatched in the early weeks of the war to dynamite the Welland Canal in Canada.

Von Igel, when arrested, fought, as one of the Government agents put it, "like a tiger," and shouted that the seizure of his person and papers meant "war between the United States and Germany."

He said he was an attaché of the German Embassy and that his office was a branch of that embassy, and that he enjoyed all the extraterritorial rights accorded to Ambassadors and their staffs.

The first thing he did when he got the chance was to telephone to Ambassador Bernstorff in Washington and tell him what had happened and to request the Ambassador to demand immediately the return of papers seized in his office. He later was released on $20,000 bail.

That the papers seized are of the utmost importance is known, and one of the first demands that the German Ambassador, through Prince von Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the Embassy, made on Secretary of State Lansing was that all the seized papers be sealed and restored to the embassy without being copied or photographed.

There was a well-founded rumor current last night that the papers, which are just as important as the German Embassy's action indicates them to be, have been both photographed and copied. And the originals are still in the possession of the Government of the United States.

Light on Teuton Activities.

The orders that came to District Attorney Marshall from the State Department, after the arrest of von Igel and the subsequent protest of Ambassador Bernstorff, were to release the prisoner and return the papers, provided it was proved von Igel was an Attaché of the Embassy at the time the crime for which he stands indicted, was committed. The alleged crime was committed in September, 1914, and records of the State Department show the appointment of von Igel as Attaché of the German Embassy in September of last year, just a year after the alleged crime for which von Igel is under arrest was committed.

The documents found in von Igel's office throw light on various German activities in this country in the last twenty months, it is understood, and if Count Bernstorff demands these papers as a part of the Embassy records it will amount, said a Government official last night, to an admission that the criminal activities of certain German agents in this country were known officially to the Embassy.

That every effort possible under the law would be made to get these documents back seemed certain. John B. Stanchfield already has been retained to represent von Igel and the impression prevailed last night that the fight will be on the first thing this morning, the Embassy endeavoring to prove that von Igel was an Attaché of the Embassy a year before his appointment was registered with this Government. The Government will contend just as positively that at the time the crime alleged was committed he was not officially connected with the Embassy.

The Germany Embassy, it was stated last night in a dispatch from Washington, has already transmitted a report of the affair to the Foreign Office in Berlin.

Wilson Said to Have Its Purport.

There was another rumor current, which was that the information discovered was of such serious import that it was immediately transmitted to the Department of Justice in Washington and by the Attorney General transmitted to President Wilson. It is known that the District Attorney's office and the Department of Justice were in telephonic communication several times in the afternoon, but no inkling as to the nature of the conversations was made public.

Regarding von Igel's claim for immunity, the Federal authorities in New York appeared to be of the opinion that the claim would not hold. The alleged crime for which von Igel is under indictment was committed in the first two months of the war, and at that time, it is understood, no effort was made by Count Bernstorff to have von Igel registered as a member of his official family.

One of the staff of District Attorney

Continued on Page 2.

Alarm Spreads in Germany Over Our Stand; Some Papers Think a Break Inevitable

BERLIN, April 18, 7 P. M., (via London, April 19.)—The newspapers have begun preparing the public for the edrly reception of the American note by commenting on Washington dispatches announcing the completion of the document.

Various rumors are discussed and surmises risked regarding the character of the note, but nobody knows anything definite concerning it. Nevertheless the situation causes apprehension.

Disappointment is expressed that Foreign Minister von Jagow's answer to the American inquiries has had so little effect in satisfying Washington. Some of the newspapers note what they term President Wilson's apparent anxiety to withdraw from the Mexican undertaking, and interpret it as a bad omen for the future relations between the United States and Germany.

The conservative organs, while evidently not wanting a breach, appear to be resigned, their tone, summed up, being, "Let President Wilson do his worst."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is eager to see the matter amicably settled, says:

"If President Wilson wants a breach, no answer which Germany can give under the existing circumstances can satisfy him. If he seriously wants peace, he must choose the ways and means for bringing the imperative demands of Germany's submarine warfare into harmony with the justifiable interests of neutral countries."

Count von Reventlow, naval critic of the Tageszeitung, today prints an article in his usual tone, and Die Post outdoes von Reventlow.

SENATE GREATLY ENLARGES ARMY

Bill Passed Without Record Vote After Raising Regular Peace Force to 250,000.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE STAYS

National Guard Federalized and Schoolboys to be Trained—Total Force of 1,000,000.

Gen. Wood Is Summoned for Conference With Baker

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, came to Washington today on orders from Secretary of War Baker. Mr. Baker said that his coming had "no particular significance." Secretary Baker also said that he would see General Wood tomorrow and go over with him plans for Summer training encampments.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An Army Reorganization bill that would produce regular army and reserve military forces in the United States aggregating 1,000,000 men was passed by the Senate tonight without a recorded vote. It is a substitute for the Hay bill passed by the House, and the differences will be worked out in conference.

On the eve of a joint session of the houses of Congress to hear a message from the President on grave international issues, the Senate hastened completion of the bill amid scenes of excitement, repeatedly rejecting all amendments tending to reduce the proposed strengthening of the army.

In the closing hours of debate the Senate adopted a provision for a regular standing army with a peace strength of 250,000 men, as compared with 140,000 in the Hay bill, which passed the House, retained by a close vote the plan for a Federal volunteer army reserve force, calculated to aggregate 261,000 men, and federalized the National Guard forces of the States, at an estimated strength of 280,000 men.

In addition to this combined regular and reserve force of 790,000 men, an amendment was passed to create a school and college youths' reserve corps, which in time of war or threatened war would recruit a force of trained young men, schooled by officers of the regular army, the estimated strength of which is anywhere from 200,000 to 400,000.

Williams's View Grave.

"We are creating here tonight a peace army of a million men," said Senator Myers in supporting an amendment by Senator Reed to make the regular army 200,000 men. The Senate had agreed previously by a vote of 43 to 37 to an amendment by Senator Brandegee increasing it from the proposed strength of 180,000 to 250,000. The Reed reduction proposal was rejected, 42 to 31, after a brief speech by Senator Williams, in which he referred to the solemnity of the occasion which would confront Congress tomorrow.

"Are we or are we not threatened with war?" asked Senator Williams. "Are we or are we not threatened with war with Mexico? Are or are we not threatened with war over the submarine controversy? Have we not been called to assemble in joint session tomorrow, the solemn purpose of which we do not ourselves definitely understand?

"If the army cannot exceed a certain number, except in a state of threatened war, we are now in a state of threatened war if the President of the United States thinks so. For myself, I think we are pretty seriously threatened with international difficulties both from the east and the south."

The apparently grave developments of the few hours preceding the passage of the bill probably served to save the volunteer army provision. Champions of the National Guard fought it bitterly in the Committee of the Whole, and it was retained by a vote of 34 to 32. Tonight Senator Lewis again moved to

Continued on Page 2.

LANSING IS COOL TO GERMAN ENVOY

Von Bernstorff Offers New Proposal as to U-Boat War, but It Is Not Heard.

READY TO GIVE REPARATION

Ambassador, Still Optimistic Outwardly, Is Surprised by President's Sudden Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, got an inkling of the drift of the President's purpose in going before Congress this afternoon when, by an appointment, which he had requested, he saw Mr. Lansing for nineteen minutes. His appointment was made yesterday by telegraph before Captain von Papen had been indicted in the Welland Canal plot, and did not relate to that. Indeed, the Ambassador on leaving the department said that he had come to discuss the general submarine situation, but had found Mr. Lansing unwilling to discuss it and generally uncommunicative.

From the Ambassador's point of view the conversation was most unsatisfactory. With his customary public optimism, he said he did not regard the situation as serious, but he let it be known that he had found Mr. Lansing unresponsive. In one quarter tonight it was even said that Count von Bernstorff had told Mr. Lansing that Germany could not discontinue the submarine warfare but intended to continue it according to international law. This, from the American viewpoint, is an impossible contradiction.

"Is Germany ready to meet the United States half way?" the Ambassador was asked.

He replied that Germany had always been ready to go nine-tenths of the way to meet the United States, and that this willingness continued.

What the Ambassador had to say to Mr. Lansing made little impression. It has been suggested that documentary evidence found when von Igel was arrested, and which is understood to inculpate both the Ambassador and his subordinates, might have explained the chilliness of Mr. Lansing's reception to the Ambassador. Be that as it may, the items of the President's cumulative case against Germany were compiled and digested before the arrest was made, and his address to Congress tomorrow was ready for the Cabinet's perusal when it assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. For an hour before that Mr. Lansing had been going over it and the general situation with the President.

The United States at present takes the recent German note on the Sussex incident as Germany's latest word. Apparently Count von Bernstorff wished to raise doubts and suggest more friendly interpretations of that document and lead Mr. Lansing into a general discussion of the situation. But all his efforts were unavailable. The President's course was fixed, and Mr. Lansing refused to be diverted.

According to one report the Ambassador told Secretary Lansing that while in no circumstances could Germany give up the submarine, because it was being used in retaliation for Great Britain's food blockade, his country would attempt to use the submersibles in accordance with international law and Germany's assurances to the United States. He added that in any case where instructions to submarine commanders were violated reparation would be made in accordance with the assurances given in the Lusitania, Arabic, and other cases. Secretary Lansing told the Ambassador that he would see him again in a few days.

When the Count left the State Department he said he knew nothing of the terms of the American communication, and it was some time afterward that he learned to his surprise that the President would take the matter to Congress.

DELAYS THE NOTE TO BERLIN

President's Speech May Be Last Word of Warning to Germany.

ACTS IN STRICT SECRECY

Cabinet Members Pledged and Tumulty Kept in Ignorance of Nature of Message.

CONGRESS STIRRED BY MOVE

House and Senate Leaders to Meet the President This Morning for an Explanation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—As the next to the last step in his long and patient effort to bring Germany to a proper respect for the law of nations and her solemn pledges to the United States, President Wilson will go before both Houses of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and set forth the situation in detail.

Soon after noon today, and just after the Cabinet members had left the White House, the President summoned Secretary Tumulty. He instructed him to go to the Capitol at 4:30 o'clock—and not before—and arrange for a joint session of House and Senate at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The President did not state his purpose to his Secretary and instructed him specifically to inform the leaders he had no knowledge of the President's design further than that important affairs were to be communicated to Congress.

Promptly at the hour named his secretary went to the President's room in the Capitol and sent for Chairman Stone and Floor Leader Kern. After a hurried conference they went to the House side and talked with Majority Leader Kitchin. A few minutes later a resolution for a joint session was introduced in the House.

"Does the gentleman from North Carolina desire immediate action on this?" asked Representative Mondell, acting as Republican leader in the absence of Representative Mann.

"Yes," responded the Democratic leader. "I understand the President has some very important communication to make."

Congress Acts Quickly.

Without debate or opposition the House at once adopted the resolution and the clerk carried it over to the Senate. Up to the moment the clerk entered a majority of the Senators still were in ignorance of the development. Senator Kern, at a point in the dividing aisle of the Senate, and before the Vice President's desk, awaited the clerk's announcement of the House resolution, and at once asked for its immediate adoption. A sense of its meaning electrified the Chamber, although the Senators were in ignorance of its full purpose, and in a tense silence it was adopted.

Secretary Tumulty returned to the White House, and Congress, as the possibilities of the President's action dawned upon it, was galvanized with a realization of its significance.

Note to Germany Ready.

The American communication to Germany, which is described as the harshest of the many severe notes the President has sent to Berlin, was put in code this afternoon and is ready for the cable. The communication is now intended for transmission some time after the President makes his address to Congress. When it goes, the continuance of diplomatic relations between the two countries will have been made to depend wholly upon Germany. The United States will have spoken its last word.

The President will not mince words in his address to Congress. He is determined that Congress shall know the long series of offenses which he purposes to bring definitely to an end. He read his address to the Cabinet this morning, and he and his advisers have no doubt that the case he will present to Congress can lead to but one verdict. Indeed, the President's address as now written carries the verdict in it, and this verdict is that Germany has violated the law of nations and has broken every solemn promise to the United States.

Keeps Promise to Congress.

The address of the President tomorrow is not expected to announce in itself that relations with Germany have been ended. When the armed-ship crisis over the McLemore resolution, in which Congress gave the President a signal triumph over the recalcitrant members of the two houses, was near its satisfactory issue it was formally announced in the House that the President would consult Congress before taking a definite step. The President tomorrow will scrupulously carry out that understanding and tell Congress what he intends to do before it is done.

But there is no doubt what he proposes to do, and Congress will not be asked for advice or authority. It will simply be asked to listen to a statement of facts. The President will say that Germany has shown herself undeserving of the continuance of friendly relations, and that he has determined

to break off those relations. It is expected that his address will still give Germany a last opportunity to come to terms. But the fact that the President will lay the case before Congress shows that he expects no such action. Germany has said repeatedly that she cannot discontinue the submarine warfare; the President believes, and events have shown, that it cannot be legally continued. Nothing less than a complete reversal of the German practice for months past will now satisfy the Administration or the country.

No Chance for Quibbling.

A member of the Cabinet said this evening that what the President would say to Congress would give no opportunity for a repetition of anything like the controversy in Congress over the McLemore and Gore resolutions. It is known that there is a minority in both houses opposed to such courageous action. The statement, therefore, that there will be no opportunity for Congressional dispute can mean only that the President will show that things have gone so far that there can be no drawing back. Congress can then only join the President in waiting for Germany to show her hand, hoping that Germany will return to reason and law and the observance of pledges.

As a symbol that the time for all partisan divisions is past, the President has arranged to see at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the two members—both Democratic and Republican—of the two committees dealing with foreign affairs—Senators Stone of Missouri and Lodge of Massachusetts, and Representatives Flood of Virginia and Cooper of Wisconsin.

Yesterday the President intended to see Mr. Stone alone, but the effort to arrange an interview with Senator Stone was abandoned, and it was decided to consult with the whole of Congress. As sketched tonight, the President tomorrow will lay the whole situation before Congress. He will review the mass of evidence in the long list of German outrages—review it like a Judge, said one this evening. Then he will state his conclusion that Germany has been guilty in many ways of many different offenses. And his conclusion will be that there is only one thing for the United States to do. What this would be was not told, but everything that was said made it plain that the President would announce his intention to break off all relations.

Uncertainty About Note.

Exactly when the American communication to Germany will go forward is not known. That is one element of uncertainty in the situation. It was said tonight that it would go subsequent to the address to Congress. It is not plain, however, whether there will be an interval between speech and written communication, in which Germany may have time to give full satisfaction. If there is this interval, and the note goes forward at the end of it, it is not unlikely that Germany will be regarded as having rejected her opportunity, and the communication may conclude with the statement that relations are in fact broken. If the communication is dispatched immediately following the President's address, it will probably be more in the form of an ultimatum demanding prompt compliance than of an announcement of accomplished facts.

While things have moved rapidly only since yesterday as far as surface indications recorded them, the President has been carefully measuring the steps he might have to take. Six days ago he outlined at the Jefferson Day dinner the circumstances under which the United States would be justified in taking extreme measures. More definitely still he repeated this thought yesterday to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

And all the while the causes of resentment against Germany were increasing, until now the Sussex case that loomed big a week ago is only one of many incidents. Since the attack on that vessel four ships have been attacked by German and Austrian submarines in violation of the contentions of the United States, as far as Austria was concerned, in violation of specific pledges as far as Germany figured.

HOPES FOR BEST, FEARS WORST

Washington Speculation About the President's Address.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Developments, yet undisclosed, and of the most solemn importance, are expected to follow quickly the President's address to Congress tomorrow.

An ultimatum to Germany, and even the severance of diplomatic relations, are the two most likely eventualities.

Tonight all official Washington, fearing the worst and hoping for the best, is practically in ignorance of the details of the President's plan.

There is only one instance in modern diplomatic history in which a breaking of diplomatic relations between two first-class powers has not eventually been followed by war. It is the breaking of relations between Germany and Italy, and it stands alone as a precedent against what diplomatists regard as the inevitable.

President's Purpose Plain.

President Wilson's purpose in going before Congress is explained to be in recognition of the fact that while the executive branch of the Government has power to break diplomatic relations, Congress alone has the power to declare war, and the President feels therefore that it should be advised of an action in which it may subsequently be called upon to bear a part.

President Wilson has guarded with unusual precautions for secrecy, the words he will deliver. Contrary to custom, no copy of his remarks will be given out in advance. He will read from personally prepared manuscript which he has worked three days, and of which no copy was made. Some of the Cabinet members know and they are bound in honor not to reveal the President's aim before he speaks to Congress, the country, and to Germany. The President has refused to tell his own secretary, because, as the President expressed it, he expected his secretary would be questioned about it.

Administration officials reflect President Wilson's determination to have an ending to diplomatic negotiations which they feel have brought only promises which have been unfulfilled and assurances which have turned out to be of disputed meaning.

Until today's Cabinet meeting statements were semi-officially authorized to the effect that a communication to Germany was being prepared, which would be in the nature of an ultimatum, reciting a long list of destruction of vessels in violation of Germany's pledges. With the announcement of the President's plan to lay the situation before Congress that phase of the situation was beclouded and no official would clear it up.

It was indicated that a communication of some sort would go forward to Germany either simultaneously with or subsequent to the President's address to Congress, but its terms were less clearly indicated tonight than at any time since officials allowed it to be stated that such a document was being written. It has been generally indicated by officials that it would be a chronological indictment of Germany's submarine policy as an offense against the laws of nations and humanity, beginning with the first submarine operations of the war and continuing down to the Sussex and the later cases which have brought the situation to a new crisis. In conclusion, it was understood, it would be clearly stated that it was America's last word and that nothing but a strict compliance with the principles for which the United States has all along contended could insure a continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

Last Word to Germany.

Tonight it was indicated that the President's address to Congress would be much along the same lines—a recital of lawless acts continuing over a long period, despite pledges and assurances. It was pointed out that it was entirely within the range of possibilities that the President might announce to Congress that he had decided to break off relations with Germany, or declare that the last word of protest had been said, and that there could be only one answer to a continued disregard of the lives and rights of neutrals at sea.

The repeated declaration that the President would lay the entire situation before Congress before breaking relations was pointed to in support of the belief that, after presenting the case to Congress, a communication would be sent solemnly warning Germany that more violations of her pledges could have only one result.

It is possible, but contrary to custom, that diplomatic relations may be broken without some communication in the nature of an ultimatum. It is likewise possible, but contrary to custom, that an Ambassador may receive his passports before his Government has an opportunity to make answer to a final demand.

Complications between the United States and Germany began piling up from the month the submarine war zone was declared around the British Isles. With all Europe afire in war, the eyes of the world were turned upon the United States in expectancy of developments that would threaten to draw the greatest neutral into the conflict. They were not long in coming.

Long Series of Outrages.

With the torpedoing of the British liner Falaba the first American life was lost. Then in quick succession came the attacks on the Gulflight and the Cushing, American ships. The sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye raised another issue, but it involved different questions, and while it complexed the situation did not assume the threatening features of the cases where Americans traveling on passenger ships and having no part or interest in the conduct of the war were sent to their deaths without warning. Then came the sinking of the Lusitania—almost a year ago, in which 115 Americans, many of them women and children, were lost in a submarine attack which subsequent events proved was known of in advance to the German Embassy in this country, and which was guardedly advertised in the daily papers, in the form of a warning to Americans to keep off belligerent ships traversing the war zone.

It seemed then as if the breaking point had come and all eyes were turned on President Wilson. That night the President, after shutting himself in his study, slipped out of the White House, eluded the Secret Service guard, walked for blocks around silent, unfrequented streets of the capital in the attitude of a man confronted with making a great decision. The first note to Germany pledging the United States to hold Germany to strict accountability followed soon afterward. Then another national sensation, due solely to the Lusitania negotiations, followed. Secretary Bryan resigned because he could not agree with the President's policy, which he believed would lead to war.

While the Lusitan'a negotiations were proceeding the Arabic was sunk, with the death of more Americans, and it seemed then the breaking point could not be averted. The German Government then gave its assurances not to torpedo more "liners," and Count von Bernstorff informed Secretary Lansing that the German Emperor's orders to the submarine commanders were of such a nature as to admit submarine warfare was being held over the United States as a club to force American action against Great Britain for her Orders in Council, her blockade of Germany, and her practical blockade of the European neutrals which she suspected of being gateways to Germany.

President Wilson steadfastly refused to permit any situations to become connected, holding that the negotiations of the United States with one belligerent could in no way be made dependent upon its relations with another.

Upon the accumulation of evidence President Wilson and the Cabinet have come to the conclusion that there is abundant evidence that Germany is violating her promises, and upon that the President is prepared to outline his action to Congress tomorrow. The next step will be disclosed only by the President himself when he speaks.

VIEWS OF LOCAL PRESS.

Diverse Opinions Concerning the President's Sudden Step.

Following are extracts from editorials in New York papers this morning on the President's decision to appeal to Congress on the submarine issue:

An Important Step.

From The World.

Whether the German Government is unwilling or unable to carry out its pledges is a matter which does not concern the United States or change the situation.

The graver the crisis the more important it is that the President make a full and frank statement of the case to Congress, and through Congress to the American people themselves, who are the final arbiters of their rights and their honor.

"Stand by the President."

From The Herald.

Whatever the subject of the communication the President will make, it is easily conceivable that it will be the most important that has fallen from the lips or the pen of a President in a great many years—perhaps the most important in the history of the republic. In the step which he will take he undoubtedly desires and expects the support of both houses of Congress, since he can go no further with a military despotism that gives its word only intending to break it. Stand by the President!

Don't Plunge Into War.

From The American.

Senators and Representatives, do not plunge your people into this cruel and wicked war. * * * God grant that those of you who have hearts to sympathize with the world's vast woe and who have heads that keep cool in this maelstrom of passion and unreason will stand firm for the welfare of our dear country, for the welfare of the peoples of Europe, and for the preservation of the white man's civilization on this momentous day.

A Question Will Remain.

From The Press.

The Berlin Foreign Office may be relieved of the bore of Washington notes, which must cease when diplomatic relations are suspended; the American people can welcome the last of that literary product; but the paramount question will still remain, are we going to do something, or are we going to continue doing nothing about the murder of American citizens by a submarine program which is war against the United States whether the Washington Administration writes notes or doesn't write notes, whether it associates with the German Government through diplomatic representatives or refuses to speak to it?

Await Germany's Action Calmly.

By The Journal of Commerce.

Just what the President is to say to Congress and what its response will be we shall not know probably before night. One thing seems sure. So much consideration has already been shown and so much anxiety displayed for maintaining friendly relations, if it could be done consistently with national dignity and honor, that whatever the result may now be the responsibility must lie with Germany in the estimation of the rest of the world. We can afford to await the judgment with calmness and a sober sense of being in the right.

Hopes Congress Will Be Sensible.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

President Wilson will present the submarine question to both houses of Congress today. He has prepared for the purposes of the hearing an "indictment" in which is set forth the charge that Germany has broken its "solemn promises" by the sinking of a number of neutral vessels, including American.

The aim of the "indictment" must be to obtain from Congress permission to sever diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. It is to be hoped that Congress is still as calm and sensible as it was weeks ago, when the President was being induced to break off diplomatic relations because of Germany's position in reference to armed merchant vessels.

At the Parting of the Ways.

From The New Yorker Herold.

President Wilson will appear before Congress in person today and lay before th highest law making body in the land, the whole German submarine question. And the most recent Associated Press dispatch from Washington states: "The breaking off of diplomatic relations appears to be inevitable."

That is the great question. This great country stands as did Hercules, at the parting of the ways. Shall the will of the people, intelligence, and justice win, or shall the rulers of the land, the Wall Street usurers and cut throats with the assistance of a President overladen with cross compromises emerge victorious. Whichever it may be, it will be the duty

President Wilson's Recent Utterances on the Possible Test Before This Nation

[From President Wilson's Jefferson Day Speech in Washington Last Thursday.]

Gentlemen, are you ready for the test? God forbid that we should ever become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing, and that do not affect what we feel responsible to defend; but if we should ever be drawn in, are you ready to go in only where the interests of America are coincident with the interests of mankind and to draw out the moment the interest centres in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity? Are you ready for the test? Have you the courage to go in? Have you the courage to come out according as the balance is disturbed or readjusted for the interests of humanity? * * *

These are days that search men's hearts. These are days that discredit selfish speech; these are days that ought to quiet ill-considered counsel. These are solemn days, when all the moral standards of mankind are to be fully tried out.

Our Tradition of Unselfishness

[From His Speech to the Daughters of the American Revolution Last Monday.]

America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. And the only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interest of humanity.

What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness! When America ceases to be unselfish, she will cease to be America. When she forgets the traditions of devotion to human rights in general, which gave spirit and impulse to her founders, she will have lost her title deeds to her own nationality.

SAY 49 WERE LOST ON UNWARNED LINER

British Admiralty Declares the Zent Was Unarmed When Attacked —Another Russian Bark Sunk.

LONDON, April 18.—According to a dispatch to Lloyd's, the Russian bark Schwanden, which left Greenock, Scotland, March 23, for Mobile, Ala., has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the bark was saved.

An announcement was issued by the Admiralty today corroborating the previous unofficial statement that the British steamship Zent, sunk early this month, was torpedoed without warning. The statement is as follows:

The British steamer Zent, unarmed, was sunk by a torpedo from a submarine on April 5 without any warning whatever. She never saw the submarine. She sank in a very few minutes, and consequently forty-nine lives were lost.

Regarding the Holland-America freighter Eemdijk, which arrived at Southampton on April 11 in a damaged condition as the result of an explosion, the Admiralty statement says:

The Dutch steamer Eemdijk was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on April 7 while on a passage from Baltimore to Rotterdam. She had the Dutch colors painted on her sides in four different places, and also carried a rigid painted ensign at the foremasthead, a painted rigid house flag at the mainmasthead, her name and port of register in large white letters on her sides. The ship did not sink, and has been docked in England. Upon examination by experts has been made of fragments of steel and brass which were found imbedded in the ship, which are undoubtedly portions of a torpedo, and which have the same appearance as those found in other cases wherein ships have been torpedoed by German submarines.

3,117 NONCOMBATANTS LOST.

Toll of Submarines and Mines Since the War Began.

LONDON, April 18.—Since the outbreak of the war 3,117 noncombatants have lost their lives in maritime disasters due to mines or to submarines of hostile nations, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said in the House of Commons today. Of these 1,734 were seamen, 188 fishermen, and 1,175 passengers.

INQUIRY GOES TO AUSTRIA.

United States Asks About Sinking of the Bark Imperator.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has been instructed to inquire of the Austrian Government regarding the recent attack without warning by an Austrian submarine on the Russian bark Imperator, carrying two Americans. Secretary Lansing said today that the inquiry was similar to that recently made of the German Government regarding the Sussex.

BRITISH REPULSED BY TURKS ON TIGRIS

Driven Back from 500 to 800 Yards in Some Places on Right Bank.

LONDON, April 18.—British lines on the south bank of the Tigris in Mesopotamia have been forced back by the Turks, says an official statement given out today by the Official Press Bureau. It reads:

Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake (commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia) reports that on the night of April 17 to 18 a series of heavy counterattacks were delivered on the right (south) bank of the Tigris. Our lines were in places forced back some 500 to 800 yards.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18, (via London.)—An official statement, issued today by the Turkish War Department, says:

Irak Front.—The situation is unchanged.

Dutch Exchange Up on Peace Talk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Continuance of peace rumors on the Exchanges of Amsterdam and Rotterdam today had an effect on the mark, the rise being no less than one guilder in the value of 100 marks, which, standing yesterday at 43.25 guilders, jumped to 44.25. Even Austrian money rose 50 cents, while French rose 13 cents, and English only 2½ cents.

SENATE GREATLY ENLARGES ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

strike out the section. It was saved this time by a vote of 40 to 37.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Sutherland of Utah was adopted increasing the coast artillery by 5,000 men at once instead of spreading the increment over a five-year period.

Additional Features.

Other important provisions of the Senate bill not in the House measure include the following:

Appropriation of $15,000,000 for construction of Government plants for production of nitrates to be used in manufacture of ammunition.

Provision for vocational education of enlisted men of the regular army, compelling instruction either in agriculture or the mechanical arts.

Creation of a National Guard section in the General Staff of the army and requiring all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to subscribe to an oath to support the United States, as well as the respective States.

Provision for Federal pay of all National Guard officers above the rank of Captain.

Because of the radical differences it is expected that the House will at once ask for a conference and that work of perfecting the final form of a new army measure will begin within a few days. One feature of the Senate bill that even its most ardent champions fear may be sacrificed in the legislative compromise is the volunteer army reserve force, but in that event they confidently expect that the school reserve will be retained as a substitute.

An agreement to vote on the bill today was reached two weeks ago, and Vice President Marshall, enforcing the determination of the Administration leaders to speed up the preparedness program, ruled that a vote was required by midnight. As it turned out, so late a session was not necessary.

Vote on Enlarging Regular Force.

The amendment making the army's peace strength 250,000 instead of 180,000, as provided in the bill as framed by the Military Committee, was adopted by 22 Republicans and 21 Democrats voting for it. A proposal to make the figure 150,000 previously had been rejected 66 to 13. A peace strength of only 140,000 is provided for the Army bill passed by the House.

The amendment to create a reserve regular army force in time of war to be composed of school and college youths, a proposal submitted by Senator Hardwick was agreed to 36 to 24, the results coming as a surprise to Senators on both sides of the chamber.

Senator Hardwick's amendment provides for military instruction by commissioned army officers, under direction of the Secretary of War, in every school and college in the United States having 100 or more male students over 15 years of age, when authorities of such schools apply for such instruction, and the requisite number of students agree to accept the training and to become a part of the reserve force of the army of the nation. Application for the training would be purely voluntary, but all students over 18 years old receiving training would be subject to a call to the colors by the President in time of war or threatened war during their training term.

The Senate also agreed to an amendment reducing the proposed term of enlistment in the regular army from seven to five years, and the proposed term with the colors from four to two, thus giving each enlisted man three years in the regular reserve.

Senator Cummins's amendment to increase the number of officers in the Ordnance Department to 126, instead of the 85 at present or 100 provided for in the bill, was defeated, as was the Hitchcock amendment to fix the number of officers on the General Staff at 52, instead of at 38, as at present, or 97 as provided in the bill. An amendment by Senator Reed prohibiting enlisted men from leaving their posts to engage in any civil pursuit for hire, or otherwise, when it would interfere with the employment of civilians, was passed.

On motion of Senator Thomas an amendment was adopted making it a criminal offense for civilians, with certain exceptions, to wear army uniforms or to refuse admission to places of public entertainment to enlisted men in uniform. Another amendment adopted would require Adjutant Generals of the National Guard to be residents of the State or Territory from which appointed.

Discussion of the Hardwick amendment for training schoolboys was prolonged.

"This training system in the schools would develop 1,000,000 trained young soldiers in the United States," said Senator Hardwick.

While students would be subject to the call of the present in case of war or threatened war during their school term only, in no case would the service term be less than a year. No schoolboys under 18 years of age would be called to active service, and the regular army and national guard would first be called. Officers and enlisted men of this schoolboy force would receive the same pay and allotments as regulars. Under no circumstances would they serve to suppress strikes or riots.

ARREST VON IGEL AFTER STRUGGLE

Continued from Page 1.

Marshall described von Igel's contention that his office at 60 Wall Street is German territory as "just so much nonsense."

"The Government has been watching that office for months," the official said, "and never before today was there any claim made that it was immune because of being an Embassy branch. There is no name on the door to show that it is connected with the German or any other Embassy."

Another question asked of a Federal official was if among the papers found in von Igel's office were any that would embarrass Ambassador von Bernstorff in the event of their becoming public. The official who was asked this question replied that he was in no position to answer the question.

"It is entirely too direct," he said.

One report, based on excellent authority, was that among these papers were several bearing on the alleged plot to destroy the Welland Canal. These particular papers were found on von Igel's desk where they were being studied when the Government agents walked in. Von Igel and his bodyguard fought for ten minutes to prevent these papers falling into the hands of the agents, it was said, even George von Skal, former managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, who was in von Igel's office, doing what he could to aid on the side of von Igel and his big office guard.

Bernstorff Acts Quickly.

After von Igel was released the news came from Washington that Count von Bernstorff had protested against the arrest and had demanded the release of the prisoner on the ground that he was an attaché of the German Embassy. When this information was imparted to a Government official in close touch with the case he said he had been informed that von Igel never had been registered at the State Department as a membr of the Embassy staff.

"The best thing Count Bernstorff can do for himself and his country in this affair," said a Federal officer last night, "would appear, in the light of certain evidence now in our possession, to disown von Igel and repudiate those papers found in his office. If the Embassy demands them as a part of the German official records it would seem to me that it would amount to a confession of knowledge of some of the things that have occurred in this country."

That the papers seized and now being examined by the District Attorney and his staff convey information of perhaps a startling nature in connection with various German plots was the impression that prevailed in the Federal Building. Not one word, however, as to the revelations those papers are supposed to make was forthcoming from any officer of the Government in New York.

Led by Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of the New York division of the Department of Justice, three Federal agents went to von Igel's office on the twenty-fifth floor of 60 Wall Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. This is the same office that was occupied by Captain von Papen during the months he was directing German activities in New York, and since von Papen was sent away von Igel has been in charge with a giant German as his body guard. Mr. von Skal, who does publicity work for the German cause, also has his office in the von Papen-von Igel suite.

The arrest of von Igel brought the German Embassy officially into the Welland Canal plot case, for no sooner was the news flashed to Washington that von Papen's aid was under arrest than Count Bernstorff demand followed. But what was vastly more important to the Government authorities was the seizure of a great mass of papers and documents which are said to have shed much light on the activities of certain German officials and agents in the United States since the war began.

After von Igel was informed he was under arrest, a struggle in resistance was inaugurated in the offices, which lasted for more than an hour. Von Igel kept protesting that his "extraterritorial rights" were being violated, and that the office was "a branch of the German Embassy," but all this was no deterrent so far as Baker and his men were concerned. They kept on fighting and searching, and when the campus stopped they had all the papers in the office except such as were locked up in von Igel's big safe. That, too, was open when the agents entered, but von Igel leaped half across the room, slammed the door, and turned the combination knob before the agents could stop him.

Baker's Story of the Raid.

Here is the story of what happened in von Igel's office, as told last night by Assistant Superintendent Baker:

"Monday night I was deputized," he said, "to arrest von Igel and told to take him in custody at his office this morning. At 11 o'clock, accompanied by Agents Gurgurevich, Stork, and Dotzert I went to 60 Wall Street and to von Igel's office. I went in alone and was met by a giant guard. I told him I desired to see von Igel and the guard went into von Igel's office and came back with the information that I could not see him unless I first stated the reason of my visit. This of course I refused to do and walked into the office unannounced.

"Von Igel was seated at his desk. He was taken entirely by surprise, and, looking up, demanded to know the reason of the intrusion, for such he considered it. When I informed him who I was he jumped up and almost leaped across the room to the safe, which he managed to close and lock before I could prevent him. Then the scuffling started, and I can assure you it was some scuffle while it lasted.

"The men who came with me and who were outside rushed into the office, as did also the big German guard and von Skal, and the fight became a battle royal. Von Skal finally decided it was time for him to call a lawyer and started several times to leave the room, but we were not ready for him to go just then, and so he had to stay back. Every time I or one of the men with me would seize a paper the fighting would start over again.

"Von Igel, I must say, is quite a scrapper, and every time we seized a new document or opened a drawer or went into the files he was at us like a wild man. He shouted that he was a member of the Embassy staff; that he was immune from arrest; that the invasion of his office meant war; that the office was a branch of the Embassy; that it was a great outrage, and other terrible things, all of which I cannot remember.

"At another time von Igel yelled that our methods were 'Russian methods,' and that if we did not desist and leave the office international complications would speedily follow. Yes, there was a pistol drawn during the row, but of course no effort was made to use it, neither did we use handcuffs on any of the belligerents, although that also was threatened at one time during the melee. Finally, however, we gathered up all the papers and got them into a suitcase, about seventy pounds of them, and I then informed von Igel that he would have to accompany me to the Federal Building, and that unless he came peaceably I might have to send for a patrol wagon.

"Von Igel finally realized resistance was foolish and consented to accompany me. In the meantime von Skal had rushed hatless and coatless from the room. I do not know what his mission was, but it may have been to consult a lawyer. That ended the mix-up, and we brought the prisoner to the Federal Building and turned the documents we had taken over to the proper authorities."

The noise of the rumpus in von Igel's office caused a crowd to gather in the corridors in front of the offices. Tenants from all parts of the building hurried up to the "war floor," and listened to the shouting protests of von Igel and the noise of the struggle between the Federal agents and the Germans.

Telephones to the Embassy.

Arriving at the Federal Building, von Igel was taken before Judge Hough; but, as he had no lawyer to represent him at that time, Judge Hough postponed the arraignment until 4 o'clock and gave the prisoner into the custody of Department of Justice agents.

As he left the courtroom von Igel asked the agent who had him in custody if he could use the telephone. His request was granted, and he was taken to the public telephones on the third floor, where he put in a call for the German Embassy in Washington.

For more than fifteen minutes the operator tried to get the embassy on the wire, but was unable to do so. Later von Igel got the embassy. In the interval Abel I. Smith, representing the law firm of Stanchfield & Levy, appeared to represent von Igel, while a representative of the National Surety Company arrived to furnish bail in any amount that might be fixed.

When von Igel was called to the bar Mr. Smith immediately made a motion to have the pleading postponed for a week, a request to which Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, representing the Government, did not object. That formality disposed of, Mr. Wood asked that bail be fixed at $25,000.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Smith, "that sum is excessive and I think $15,000 is ample. Mr. von Igel is not wealthy and he is one of the secretaries of the German Embassy in Washington and there is no danger of his trying to get out of the jurisdiction of the court. If he has to give more than $15,000 he will have to secure it outside, as he has arranged only for $15,000.

"This man can give bail in any amount that is fixed," replied Mr. Wood, "and there is the man over there (pointing to the National Surety Company representative) who is here to furnish it. This man can give $25,000 in five minutes, and that is the least sum the Government asks.

Bail Fixed at $20,000.

"Is that true?" Judge Hough asked Mr. Smith.

"I am not in a position to say," replied Mr. Smith, "and anyhow that is not the question. Mr. von Igel is Secretary of the German Embassy, or one of the secretaries, but that does not mean he is in affluent circumstances, for he is not.

"He is well able to put up the $25,000," Mr. Wood said.

Mr. Smith held a whispered conversation with von Igel and then informed Judge Hough that he could furnish $20,000 bail.

Judge Hough said he did not believe in excessive bail an that he was inclined to rule that $20,000 was sufficient.

"Trauscher gave $25,000 and another, in a similar case, gave $50,000," replied Mr. Wood, his reference being to Koenig, the Hamburg-American line chief of police who is waiting trial on a Welland Canal conspiracy charge and is at liberty in $50,000 bail.

"I think I will agree to $20,000," said Judge Hough.

"All right, Your Honor, but the responsibility rests on you and not on me," said Mr. Wood.

"All right. I will take it. I don't think he will run away," replied Judge Hough, and ten minutes later von Igel had furnished bail and was free.

When agents of the Department of Justice were leaving von Igel's office with their prisoner they encountered Koenig, who was on his way, it was said, to hold a conference with von Igel. Koenig stood aghast as he saw von Igel taken out of the building in the custody of the agents. But he made no comment.

Captain William M. Offley, under whose direction the case against von Papen, von Igel, Tauscher and the other alleged conspirators was prepared, was asked last night if von Igel would be restored to his liberty and the seized papers returned today.

"The matter is out of my hands now," he said, "and my duties in the case have been carried out."

District Attorney Marshall was reached by telephone last night. He said he had heard nothing of the State Department's reported request to the Department of Justice for the release of von Igel.

"If an order for release were signed, what, under the present conditions, would be the procedure?" the District Attorney was asked.

"Well, I have not even heard of any such order," he said. "I could not say just now what we would do."

From other sources it was learned that the arrest of von Igel was decided upon only after careful deliberation. It was understood that Attorney General Gregory communicated with the State Department prior to the arrest of von Igel and that the arrest followed the receipt by the Attorney General of a communication from the State Department. It was therefore thought that the request from the Department of State was no more than a formal communication in compliance with the etiquette of diplomacy. The State Department, however, has not the power to order the Department of Justice to release a person charged with a crime.

In the indictment returned against von Papen, von Igel, Tauscher, and others there is a photographic copy of a letter written by Captain Tauscher to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, requesting that 300 pounds of dynamite be delivered to Bridgman Taylor, which was the alias used by Horst von der Goltz, the German plotter, who was captured by the British and returned to New York to testify as a Federal witness. The letter reads:

Sept. 5, 1914.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, 90 West Street, New York City.

Gentlemen: Referring to telephone conversation of yesterday with your Mr. Clark, will you please deliver to bearer, Mr. Bridgman Taylor, the 300 pounds 60 per cent. dynamite and send invoice to my above address for payment after delivery.

Yours very truly, H. TAUSCHER.

Captain Tauscher has not yet been arraigned on the indictment. He may be arraigned today.

EMBASSY ACTED QUICKLY.

Demanded Return of Papers and Requested Release of von Igel.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The German Embassy today demanded of the State Department the immediate return of papers and documents seized by agents of the Department of Justice in New York from the office formerly occupied by Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled military attaché of the embassy. At the same time the embassy requested the release of Wolfe von Igel, von Papen's former secretary, arrested by the authorities in New York on an indictment charging conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal. Counselor Polk of the State Department to whom the representations were made, at once advised the Department of Justice to return the papers and to free von Igel unless the offense alleged against him was committed before he became a member of the embassy staff.

Assistant Attorney General Warren, in charge of neutrality prosecutions, said tonight the matter had not been brought to his attention. It was understood that the State Department's request would be acted on tomorrow.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the embassy, who made the representations, demanded that the papers and documents be sealed and restored without being photographed or copied. The action was based upon the ground that the office in which the seizures occurred in reality is a branch of the embassy.

Von Igel was registered last December as attached to the Embassy. He was not an accredited diplomat, but was recorded in the list of servants, paymasters, and other employes. These persons are all immune from arrest. The crime charged to von Igel was committed late in 1914, and if he participated in it he would not be immune.

Count von Bernstorff said tonight that he knew nothing more about the alleged criminal acts of von Igel than he did about the alleged improper acts of Captain von Papen. When told that incriminating papers had been found in von Igel's office, he insisted that he had no knowledge of any such papers being part of the Embassy archives. The Ambassador explained that von Igel was employed in von Papen's office before von Papen was recalled, but at that time was not registered as an agent attached to the Embassy. After von Papen had been recalled, von Igel was put in charge of the office.

Should the Embassy claim as part of its archives any papers of an incriminating character found in the office, it might prove a serious matter for the Embassy, because then the plot would be placed squarely at its door. Count von Bernstorff has all along denied personal knowledge of any illegal acts on the part of Captain von Papen.

The State Department took under advisement the question whether the papers should be returned. As to the request for the release of von Igel, the State Department informed the Embassy that if the crime charged against von Igel was committed since he became a diplomatic agent he would be released.

A long report on the affair is understood to have been forwarded tonight to the Berlin Foreign Office.

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A Washington, D. C., Doctor writes: "I have used Bell-ans for ten years, freely, and have found nothing that can take its place in my indigestion cases. I can send a patient home happy who comes into my office suffering from Indigestion, by dissolving five or six Bell-ans tablets in hot water and administering then and there—it never fails me."

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c package at all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

ARREST ALLEGED SPIES.

Three Men with $5,000 Cash Each and Maps Caught in South Carolina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 18.—Three men, said to be Germans, but whose names were not given by officials, were arrested today at Hardeeville, S. C., at the request of Lieutenant A. P. Cronkhite of the Engineer Corps, who suspected them of espionage.

Search of the prisoners, it was said, revealed maps giving minute details of fortifications and roads along this section of the coast, and an elaborate photographic outfit. A charge of vagrancy, on which the men were taken into custody, was changed to a charge of being "suspicious characters" when each of the three offered $5,000 to disprove the vagrant charge.

Lieutenant Cronkhite is making military maps and gathering other data along the coast, and the three men are said to have been following him.

WARNS FRANCE TO SPEED WORK ON MUNITIONS

Thomas Tells Artisans They Must Equal the Effort of the Sleepless Enemy.

PARIS, April 18.—A warning that France must make still greater efforts in the war was given by Albert Thomas, the Munitions Minister, in an address yesterday at the Creusot works. M. Thomas praised the workers, and continued:

"But these efforts, great as they are, are still insufficient. The enemy had a considerable advantage over us, which we perhaps have not yet regained. Certainly our armies, thanks to you, are today well provided with munitions, but you know how the enemy, with his methodical, disciplined organization, has constantly increased his strength.

"It is your task to continue, to surpass our production, and with the help of our allies to equal the effort of the menacing, sleepless enemy."

M. Thomas also praised the industrial organizations which before the war were at strife with the State for "the present union of effort and organization which the most audacious among us would never have dreamed was possible."

Say British Took Botnia's Mail.

BERLIN, April 18 (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A dispatch from Copenhagen reports that the British removed all the first class mail and parcel post from the Danish steamer Botnia, while the vessel was bound from Copenhagen for another Danish port.

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Fresh flowers no doubt you'd send if you could, for now is the season of lilies and all budding beauties—and Easter sentiments can be truly expressed in no way but flowers. Well, carry out your desire, for you now can send FRESH-CUT FLOWERS to Anywhere

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Bulletin XXX

Many cheap substitutes and poor leathers are being put into shoes—some shoe stores are attaching tags relieving themselves of claims or adjustments.

If, however, the discerning buyers will demand, insist and accept only shoes made of "F. B. & C." Glazed Kid and "F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81" they will be sure of getting the best.

"The Only Leather That Fits On The Foot Like a Glove On The Hand."

Look for these trade marks in the Shoes you buy. The guarantee of Style and Quality

Note: "F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81" requires no dressing of any kind. It keeps its new unblemished appearance by the use of "Carbona Cleaning Fluid."

"IMPORTANT"

"F. B. & C." Bronze Glazed Kid Shoes are Dame Fashion's decree for the smart woman, being appropriate for day or evening wear and with gowns of any color. We advise the early purchase of Bronze Glazed Kid Shoes due to the scarcity of dyestuffs and constantly increasing prices.

Arrangements are being perfected that within a short time these trade marks—

F.B.&C. KID NEW YORK — Black, Bronze and Various Colored Glazed Kid.

WASHABLE "FB&C" KID WHITE GLAZED — Reg. Appl. for

that insure Style, Service and the best there is, will appear on the inside band of all shoes of Quality and Style.

Fashion Publicity Co. of New York

BERLIN REPORTS VERDUN SUCCESSES

Over 1,700 Frenchmen Taken in Drive That Won Ground Near Douaumont.

FRENCH ADMIT SOME LOSS

Weather Stops Infantry Movements, but Artillery Keeps Busily On.

LONDON, April 18.—Bad weather conditions restricted operations on the Verdun front today to artillery action, no infantry movement taking place up to the time of publication of the night bulletin by the French War Office. German guns bombarded the region about Hill 304 on the west of the Meuse, and also the French positions south of Haudromont Wood and on the Douaumont-Vaux front on the east side of the river.

Today's official accounts of yesterday's fighting near Douaumont show that the German attacks on that front were very violent. Paris states that "troops belonging to five different divisions" took part in the assaults, but does not say that the entire five divisions (100,000 men) participated in the movement. The Paris bulletin adds that the Germans penetrated the east salient of the Chauffour Wood, but were party ejected by a counterattack.

Berlin intimates that the success won east of the Meuse is of a substantial character. French positions on Steinbruch, 700 yards south of Haudromont Forest and on a ridge northwest of Phiomont farm, were taken by storm, it is stated. Forty-two officers and 1,646 men were captured unwounded, besides fifty wounded men.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

Our artillery extensively bombarded British positions in the region of St. Eloi. We easily repulsed a weak handgrenade attack directed during the night against one of the mine craters we had occupied.

On both sides of La Bassée Canal and northwest of Loos spirited handgrenade fighting developed.

In the region of Neuville and near Beuvraignes we exploded several mines with good results.

On the battlefield on both sides of the Meuse (Verdun region) there were very violent artillery duels. On the right bank of the river our troops from lower Saxony wrested from the French the position to the south of Steinbruch (stone quarry) 700 yards south of Haudromont farm and on the ridge of hills to the northwest of Phiomont farm.

Forty-two officers, including three staff officers, and 1,646 men were captured unwounded, in addition to fifty wounded men. The names will be published in the Gazette des Ardennes in the same manner as the names of all Frenchmen who have been made prisoners in this war. The names of 711 officers and 38,155 men whom we have taken prisoner since Feb. 21 in the battles on the Meuse district also will be published. The reason is the semi-official French attempt to cast doubt on our reports.

Attacks of the enemy in and near Gaillette Forest were frustrated by our fire when they were being prepared or when the first efforts were made.

French artillery was extremely active against our positions on the Woevre plain and against those positions on the hills southeast of Verdun and as far as the neighborhood of St. Mihiel.

The French official report this afternoon reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been a bombardment of our first-line positions between Le Mort Homme and Cumières. On the right bank of the river the night passed in relative quiet.

It has been confirmed that the German attack delivered yesterday between the Meuse and the Douaumont region took on a character of extreme violence. Further information is to the effect that this offensive action was conducted by troops belonging to five different divisions.

In the east salient of the Haudromont wood the enemy penetrated our first-line trench, but from this position he was in part driven out by a counter-attack.

In the Woevre district there has been an artillery duel in the sector of Moulainville.

To the south of Ban-de-Sapt a German reconnoissance which was endeavoring to approach the trenches in the direction of Hermanpère, to the northeast of St. Dié, was repulsed with hand grenades.

During the night of April 17 aeroplanes of the enemy threw seven bombs, one of them being an incendiary missile, on Belfort. It has been reported that two persons were killed and six wounded. The material damage was not important.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the Argonne our artillery was active in the region of Four de Paris and against the roads and communications of the enemy.

In the Verdun region bad weather impeded the operations during the course of the day. There was an intermittent bombardment west of the Meuse in the sector of Hill 304, and to the east in the region south of the Haudromont Wood, and against our positions between Douaumont and Vaux. No infantry action took place.

East of St. Mihiel our batteries shelled enemy concentrations near Joinville.

Two British Attacks Successful.

The British official statement reads:

Twice in the last thirty hours our troops have penetrated at different points into the German trenches—once in daylight yesterday and once during the night. On each occasion the enterprise met with complete success. A machine-gun emplacement was destroyed and several dugouts were bombarded. Our casualties were one wounded and one missing. Two German officers and at least twenty men are reported killed.

"During the night two small German efforts against our positions at St. Eloi, preceded in the evening by a heavy bombardment, were successfully repulsed.

"Today there were isolated artillery duels at various points. There has been further mining activity eastward of Vermelles without altering the general situation there."

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was slight artillery action except in the region of Steenstraete, where the bombardment in the afternoon became very violent.

AMERICANS GIVE MORE AID.

Will Organize Another Ambulance Section for Use on Verdun Front.

PARIS, April 18.—The Verdun operations have resulted in a demand on the American Hospital in Paris to form another ambulance section for use on that part of the front. This new section will be composed of twenty-two automobiles fully equipped and will be the sixth section thus far organized. The other five are operating on various parts of the front.

The Minister of War has also requested the American Ambulance to organize for use this Summer the large tent hospital which was installed last year at Pagny-sur-Meuse. This field hospital comprises about forty tents and has a staff of sixty. It includes ten automobile ambulances.

Ten shower baths bearing American flags and the names of the donors, which have been received from the United States, have just been installed behind the lines at Verdun. They have become so popular with the men coming out of the trenches that the American Ambulance hopes soon to install 150 more.

Of the ten dental ambulances donated by Americans, seven are being used here and three have been sent to Saloniki. The increase in the number of wounded soldiers requiring the services of dentists has become so great that the Ambulance requests that more American dentists be added to the force already working for the army.

211 CANADIANS ARE KILLED.

Total Casualties at St. Eloi, Belgium, Number 1,160, Says Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 18.—The Canadian casualties at St. Eloi, Belgium, to date number 1,160, according to a dispatch received here today. Of these, 211 are dead, 903 wounded, 4 missing, and 42 ill.

CALL ADDRESS UNNEUTRAL.

German-American Protest Meetings Are Urged by Dr. Hexamer.

German-Americans in all parts of the United States are being called upon to organize meetings at which protests will be made against the action of the 500 Americans who made public in Boston last Sunday an address to the people of the allied nations in which they expressed their hope that the Allies would defeat the Central Powers. Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the German-American National Alliance, according to a dispatch from Philadelphia printed in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday, has telegraphed to the heads of the different State organizations of the alliance asking them to see that protest meetings be arranged in every town in their respective States.

It is asserted in the dispatch that excerpts from the address were printed in the Middle West several days before it was given out for publication in Boston. Furthermore, it is said that Congress has already been asked to investigate this alleged violation of American neutrality.

Under the heading, "The Conspiracy of the 500," the Staats-Zeitung accuses the signers of the address, among whom are John Burroughs, Bishop E. M. Brewer, Dr. Lyman Abbott, F. R. Coudert, Brander Matthews, George H. Putnam and Gifford Pinchot, of having committed a breach of neutrality and demands that they be proceeded against on charges of violation of the neutrality of the United States.

URION DEFENDS PACKERS.

Attorney Resents Statement of the British Foreign Office.

LONDON, April 18.—Much comment was caused in diplomatic and legal circles by last night's statement at the British Foreign Office with reference to the settlement of the American packers' cases. It was generally interpreted as an effort to forestall public and Parliamentary criticism.

The most outspoken of these critics was Alfred R. Urion of Chicago, general counsel for Armour & Co., who said to The Associated Press:

"I cannot allow the statement published by the Foreign Office this morning to go unchallenged. From the beginning of the packers' cases my plea was the same as that rendered by the Privy Council in its Zamora decision, and had the case of the four packers' ships gone to the Appeal Court the decision must have been the same.

"As I made no public statement since the settlement was announced it must be presumed that I did not approve of the terms, for I was satisfied that I could have won my case by legal means, as the Privy Council's decision in the Zamora case demonstrates. I resent any suggestion that Armour's Scandinavian organization of twelve years' standing was engaged in anything more than ordinary neutral trade undertakings, and in entering into the agreement with the British Government we are not confessing that we have ever done otherwise."

Other representatives of the packers, who, coming later than Mr. Urion into the case in an effort to bring about a diplomatic rather than a legal settlement, were interested in the Foreign Office statement, but showed little disposition to criticise it.

Others interested as representatives of the various detained cargoes analyze the statement as a domestic document designed to quiet home critics of the settlement. They point out that the arrangement whereby the confiscated cargoes of the steamships Kim, Fridland, Alfred Nobel, and Bjornstjerne-Bjorson remain in the prize fund merely adds a more or less heavy burden on the British taxpayers without depriving the Admiralty of its prize money as the packers received cash settlement.

It is also known that the four cargoes which ultimately were condemned by the decision of Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court, formed only a small portion of the total meat cargoes detained by the British authorities and which figured in the settlement. The total value of the condemned cargoes is so small that even if this amount were deducted by the settlement it would not have been a heavy loss to the packers in comparison with the whole sum involved.

GET MUCH GERMAN BOOTY.

Russians Hold Captured Town Against All Counterattacks.

PETROGRAD, April 18.—The official communication from General Headquarters issued today reads:

In the region of Ikskull and the sector west of Jacobstadt an artillery duel took place. Attempts of the enemy to advance in the sector near Nieverischki farm at Krevo were repulsed by our scouts.

In Galicia the enemy on Sunday with strong forces made desperate attacks on Popovamoghila, one of these attacks extended over a front exceeding two versts, (a mile and a third.) All the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

According to additional particulars our captures in the course of the conquest of Popovamoghila on the 13th included an enormous quantity of rifles, arms, cartridges, telephonic material, periscopes, bombs, bomb throwers, and caissons.

HUGHES IN DEFENSE BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Says He Draws No Distinction Between War Munitions, "Sausages, and Boots."

PURVEYORS AIDED CANADA

Col. Allison Entitled to Profit, Says Sir Sam, Answering $1,500,000 Graft Charge.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—Sir Sam Hughes will not resign as Minister of Militia, he said in the House of Commons today, during the Royal Commission's investigation of charges that abnormal profits were allowed in awarding fuse contracts by the Canadian Shell Commission.

Greeted with cheering upon his appearance in the House, Sir Sam, in his promised statement, made in crowded chambers, announced that he had passed his department over to the Prime Minister for administration during the inquiry. The latter, he promised, would be full and complete, as he intended to devote all his time to assisting the Royal Commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, asked if Sir Sam was still a member of the Government, in view of the transfer of his department into other hands. Sir Robert Borden, Premier, said in reply that Sir Sam still held his post.

Sir Sam said that when he heard charges had been made against the Shell Committee he took the first steamer for home. He then described the shell situation in the early stage of the war. Manufacturers, he added, could not be induced to step in and help the empire, because they lacked confidence, and there also was a shortage of raw material. Later, however, when money began to circulate more freely, thousands were anxious to "get into the game" of manufacturing shells.

As he understood the charges, he said, $1,500,000 was paid to promoters who could not produce shells. The fact was, however, he said, that two companies taking contracts spent $6,000,000 and employed 8,000 men, and, while they had met with difficulties, they had done better than any other concerns in North America.

So pleased was the British Government that it had given one concern an order for 4,000,000 time fuses and the other an order for 1,000,000 fuses.

"Regarding Colonel J. Wesley Allison," said Sir Sam, "he is respected by the manufacturers of the United States, and was as much entitled to his profit on the fuses as a man manufacturing sausages or boots.

"The cheapest ammunition made in the history of the war was procured through the instrumentality of Colonel Allison. Auto trucks also were purchased for $2,200 each, whereas trucks purchased for the British Government cost $3,200 apiece.

Colonel Allison received no commission on Colt pistols, Sir Sam asserted.

"What a wail would have gone up," continued Sir Sam, "if instead of our paying $14 for Colt pistols, we paid $15.50 for them, as was paid by the United States in 1910. The cost of Colt pistols for every country except the United States is $18.50."

The charges made in Parliament some time ago by G. W. Kyte alleged that middlemen's profits of more than $1,500,000 were obtained and divided by Colonel Allison, who is connected with the Militia Department; B. F. Yoakum, an American railway man, and Eugene Lignanti, former leader of a hotel orchestra in Montreal. The contracts were placed with the American Ammunition Company, and the International Fuse Company.

General Hughes asserted that it would be shown that Colonel Allison had not taken a dollar of improper profit or commission, but that he had saved millions for the allied Governments by the manner in which he had forced down prices for shells and fuses.

He declared there had been no division of profits among B. F. Yoakum, E. B. Caldwell and E. W. Bassick of New York, but that these men had organized the plants to fill their fuse contracts, and that they had accepted advances of only 15 per cent., when the rate of Russian, French, and British advances was 25 per cent.

In closing, General Hughes rebuked Parliament for "quibbling over foundationless trifles when more grave affairs required their consideration."

After Sir Sam had gone on to depict Europe throttled by German control and deplored what he termed "quibbling," the galleries broke into applause and the Minister of Militia resumed his seat.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed with the statement that it was proper to have demanded an investigation into the claim that improper profits have been taken in contracts which the Canadian Shell Committee let for fuses to the American Munition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company. The appointment of the commission of investigation and the recall of the Minister of Militia from England showed how seriously the Government regarded the charges. Itwas not clear, Sir Wilfrid added, whether General Hughes was still a member of the Government.

"General Hughes is still a member of the Government," replied Premier Borden. "He has, however, asked me to undertake the administration of his department while he is occupied with the investigation which has been granted at the instance of the Opposition in this House. The Minister of Militia has assured me that he not only desires but intends that the investigation shall be full and complete."

The inquiry will begin tomorrow.

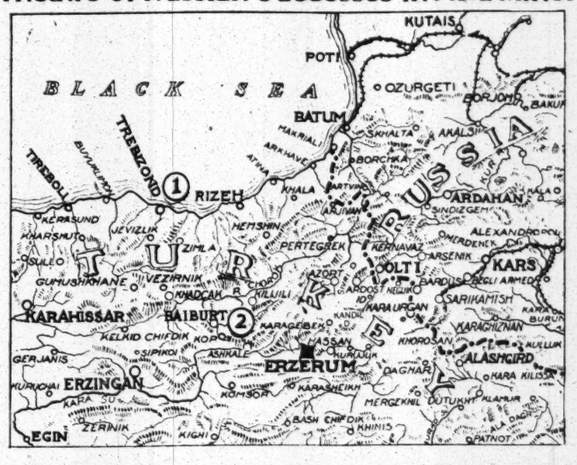
SCHILLER GETS LIFE TERM.

Pleads Guilty to Piracy Charge, but Denies Motive Was Robbery.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 18.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence R. Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Matoppo off Sandy Hook on March 29, terrorized the crew, and compelled the Captain to change the ship's course, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States District Court here late today. He will be taken to the Federal Prison at Atlanta in a few days.

Schiller this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy. In a statement he denied that his motive was robbery. He declared that he had seized the Matoppo, believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the Entente Allies, "for the cause of Germany."

Theatre of Russian Successes in Asia Minor



Trebizond, (1,) Turkey's most important port on the Black Sea, having been taken by the Russian army which has been advancing along the coast and with which the fleet has been co-operating so effectively, renders the Turkish position at Baibirt (2) practically untenable. Moreover, Grand Duke Nicholas's main army, advancing west from Erzerum, has stormed a whole series of strongly defended positions in the region of Baibirt. The straightening of the Russian line following the fall of Baibirt will place two Ottoman armies in danger of being cut off.

TREBIZOND TAKEN BY CZAR'S FORCES

Continued from Page 1.

capital of an empire, and is where the second stage of the famous Anabasis of the Ten Thousand ended in February, 400 B. C., the story of which is related by Xenophon. The Greek mercenaries had started seven months before from Zapatas, near the site of Babylon, where their officers had been slain, and reached Trebizond after a journey of 700 miles through an enemy's country, in the dead of Winter, and, for the most part, over rough mountains. From Trebizond Xenophon led the Ten Thousand westward along the coast to Chrysopolis, now Skutari, opposite Byzantium, now Constantinople. From Trebizond the Russian Army, protected by the fleet on one side and the palisades on the other, may now take the same route.

The word "trebizond" comes from the Greek word for table, and the ancient city is set on one of rock overlooking the sea—impregnable to ancient and mediaeval engines of war, but a fine target for modern naval guns. From the shore side, however, it might still be invulnerable, if the original guns had been placed on the mountains which cover all the approaches from the south.

The port has been several times besieged, but never captured, for the last Emperor, David, surrendered to the Moslems without a fight, and just as the besiegers, returning from the sack of Rome, felt the most formidable investment in the reign of Andronicus I., the second Emperor, when the Seljuks, under Melik, son of the great Sultan Ala-ed-din, first assaulted the northern wall in the direction of the sea, and later attempted to storm the upper works, which the Melik retired after losing half his army.

Many of the city's ancient monuments still exist—beautiful palaces and churches in the Byzantine style. One is the Church of the Panaghia Chrysokephalos, or the Virgin of the Golden Head, a massive but simple structure, which the Turks have turned into the mosque of Orta-hissar. On the eastern side of the ravine which cuts this tablelike city in two is the Church of St. Eugenius, the patron saint of Trebizond, now the Yeni Djuma djami, or New Friday Mosque. The Church of St. Sophia is one of the most perfectly preserved. It occupies a conspicuous position overlooking the sea. Once the city had a population of 150,000; it is now about 30,000.

Trebizond, although for centuries of vast commercial importance to Armenia and Persia as the starting point of caravans trading with these countries, has dodged in and out of history for the last 2,500 years—from the time it was settled by a colony of Greek merchants until it lost most of its commercial importance through the construction of the Tiflis railway from the Black Sea to the Caspian, whose branches soon established new terminals for the caravan trade in the interior.

During the period of the dismemberment of the Byzantine Empire in the thirteenth century, Alexius Comnenus, who escaped to Asia with an army of Iberian mercenaries, established here a new empire, which continued until 1461, when the city was surrendered to Mohammed II., eight years after his capture of Constantinople. Up to this time it had owed its impregnability to two reasons: its strong natural defenses and the beauty of the female descendants of Alexius, the Grand Comnenus, who made matrimonial alliances with Moslem as well as Christian royal families.

In the connections thus formed originates a series of diplomatic, defensive as well as offensive, ententes which preserved Trebizond's isolation and at the same time kept it remote from the affairs of Europe. Also, under Greek, Latin, Persian, and Moslem influences it developed a culture of its own, the best accounts of which are preserved in the writings of travelers whom chance or business brought that way. Among modern writers there is Professor Fallmerayer of Munich, who discovered the chronicle of Michael Panaretus among the books of Cardinal Bessarion, who passed the last days of his life at Trebizond, as a friend of Moslems and Christians alike. The cardinal himself wrote a work in Greek, "The Praise of Trebizond," the manuscript of which, never copied or translated, is to this day preserved in Venice.

TURK-GERMAN LEADERS CAPTURED IN PERSIA

Chief of a Loyal Tribe Makes a Big Haul for Russians Near Buriyira.

PETROGRAD, (via London, Wednesday, April 19.)—A dispatch to a semi-official news agency from Teheran says:

"The chief of one of the loyal tribes has captured near Buriyira the principal leaders in the Turco-German faction in Persia, including the German Consul Schunemann at Kermanshah, Major Hillander, former leader of the insurgent gendarmerie, Emir Hischmet, who in December, 1915, attempted to capture Teheran; Prince Suleiman Mirza, Democratic leader in the Persian Parliament, and Mirza Soulehman Khan, ex-Minister of the Interior."

CAPTURE 611 ITALIANS.

But Austrians Admit Loss of Western Top of Col di Lana.

BERLIN, April 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued today says:

The Italians have been active at several places on the Isonzo front. Two enemy fliers dropped bombs on Trieste, two civilians being killed and five wounded. Austro-Hungarian aviators drove the invaders away, chasing them to Grado.

Our airmen hit an Italian torpedo boat.

There have been artillery duels in the southern district of the Doberdo Plateau and near the Gorizia bridgehead. Near Zagora an Italian attack was repulsed. The Italians suffered heavy losses. The Tohnino bridgehead was overwhelmed with shell. There have been artillery combats with varying force on the Carinthian and Tyrol fronts.

Near the Col di Lana the fire increased to drumfire toward night. After midnight the Italians started a general attack, which was repulsed. Later the Italians succeeded in blasting the western top of the Col di Lana at several places and entered the completely destroyed position. The combat here is going on.

In the Sugana Valley, where the Italians had lately molested our field guards by repeated attacks, the Austro-Hungarians in counterattack drove the Italians from advanced positions. The Austro-Hungarians captured seven officers and 600 unwounded men and four machine guns.

ROME, April 19, (via London.)—The Italian communication follows:

Our methodical advance continues along the steep slopes of Monte Spetrone, in the Ledro Valley. On Sunday we captured several of the enemy's intrenchments.

In the Lugano Valley, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our advanced positions between the head of the Maggio Valley and Monte Collo with more than fourteen battalions, but we counterattacked and repulsed him, taking 206 prisoners, including 3 officers.

PORTUGAL TO OUST TEUTONS

LISBON, April 18, (via Paris.)—The Portuguese Government has ordered the expulsion of all Germans over military age and the internment in concentration camps of the others, according to the Seculo.

The sequestration of all property belonging to Germans also has been ordered.

SERB ARMY IN SALONIKI.

Men All Recovered from Their Privations and Fit for Anything.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, April 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Where hardly more than a few days ago were fields of fresh green corn just sprouting, there are today almost small towns of huts, sheds, and houses where the Serbian troops are. Stout fellows are these Serbian soldiers, big boned, solidly built, sunburned men, most of them appearing to be in the prime of life.

Great as their sufferings were during their Winter retreat through harsh and hostile Albania, there is no sign of their past privations apparent among them now. The men look as fit as simple-living, hard-working peasants can, and everything about them, from their mess tins to their underclothing, is new. Good food, rest, and the healthful climate of Corfu, said one of their officers, have brought them on wonderfully, and men who were starved wrecks a couple of months ago are now in the best of condition.

General Sarrail visited their camp this afternoon and especially inspected the bathhouses through which all the men are passed. Though their bill of health at Corfu has been quite a good one and though the men were subjected to the closest medical inspection and to quarantine, the men are put through yet another cleansing process when they arrive here.

While they are in the big hot-water bathroom their clothes are spread out on a series of ironing tables outside and have a hot iron passed over every part of them, so that any animal life that might have survived there and been capable of carrying infection is destroyed.

Many of the uniforms of the reconstructed Serbian Army are of French horizon blue service color, though of characteristic shape.

Bulgaria Frees Ex-Foreign Minister.

LONDON, April 18.—The pressure of public opinion has forced the Bulgarian Government to release Dr. N. Ghenadieff, former Foreign Minister, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger which is forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Dr. Granadieff was arrested on the charge of having conspired against the Government.

ROOSEVELT BLAMES WILSON FOR CRISIS

A Firm Foreign Policy and Adequate Preparedness Would Have Averted It.

DEPLORES UNREADINESS

Feels That Diluted Mush and Milk Policy Has Left the People Unable to Measure Indignities.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 18.—A firm foreign policy, coupled with adequate steps to prepare this country to protect its honor and the safety of its citizens, would have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania and the tragedies which followed on the high seas in which Americans were killed, according to the belief of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

The Colonel would not discuss in detail tonight the action taken by the President in calling a joint session of the Houses of Congress tomorrow, to consider our delicate relations with Germany over the submarine warfare, but he made it very evident that he did not approve of the steps contemplated, and that, in his opinion, it was the duty of the President to assume the role of leader in such a crisis.

A country cannot successfully conduct its foreign affairs by "town meeting" methods, the Colonel feels, and he is just as firmly convinced that Congress with its many members of varying beliefs cannot wisely determine the issues raised in such a situation, wholly created by the executive arm of the Government.

The Colonel pointed out that the Constitution of the United States directed the President to conduct negotiations with foreign powers. The President is the leader under such directions, the Colonel believes, and, therefore, the President should lead and not seek to pass the responsibility to any other individual or body of men who might be in a less advantageous position to handle such a problem to the satisfaction of the country and in a manner which would maintain its honor and dignity in the eyes of the world.

On the question of our foreign relations the Colonel has made known his position in many a vehement statement. He feels now that President Wilson can thank himself for the fact that the country is in a state of utter unpreparedness at a time when such a critical situation is faced. He feels also that the President need not look about him for titles when he wholly responsible for the status in which this country finds itself in its negotiations with Germany on the U-boat question.

Summed up, the Roosevelt opinion is that the President is responsible for the statement that now confronts the country, and that it is his duty to accept the full responsibility for whatever may occur and not ask Congress to share with him the results of his folly and blunders.

The Colonel has discussed the relations of this country and Germany with many of his visitors. To him it seems a deplorable thing that in a grave crisis such as this country faced from the time the war began, the President made no effective effort to get the country ready to assert itself if the flag was trampled upon and American citizens sent to death while traveling on the seas in pursuit of peaceful missions.

A diluted mush and milk policy in our relations with foreign countries, the Colonel feels, has left the people in a position where they have found it difficult to grasp the real extent of the indignities which have been heaped upon the citizens of this country by some other nations.

The President by his addresses, some of the Roosevelt advisers assert, has left the citizens of this country in a dazed state of mind in which they find it difficult, if not impossible, to understand just what the President means to convey, whether he is retreating or advancing, threatening or preparing for further concessions which do not fit well with the upholding of the honor of the country among the nations of the world. These speeches, it has also been pointed out, have been cabled abroad and undoubtedly have received careful scrutiny in foreign countries.

Among the Colonel's visitors today were William E. Lewis, owner of the New York Morning Telegraph, and two other newspaper editors from other cities, who came on to get, if possible, some expression from the Colonel as to his views of the political situation. Tomorrow morning Mr. Roosevelt will motor to town and spend several hours at the Metropolitan Magazine offices. He will return to Oyster Bay in the evening.

He is giving much time to the preparation of his addresses to be delivered in New York on April 27th and in Chicago on April 29. He may make one or two other speeches in the Middle West before the Republican Convention.

ROOSEVELT BANQUET RUSH.

Requests Pour In for Seats at Chicago Dinner on April 29.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Those in charge of the banquet to be given by the Illinois Bar Association to Theodore Roosevelt on April 25 are swamped with applications for reservations. The management of the Hotel La Salle was appealed to for additional banquet hall tonight.

Colonel Roosevelt's visit to Chicago is likely to be the occasion for a big demonstration. The invitation was sent to him before his announcement that he was in a receptive mood in regard to the Presidency.

Colonel Roosevelt may stump the Western States following the dinner. It is said that he is being sought by many cities in the West for Memorial Day speeches. It is probable that he will accept at least one invitation, and possibly two.

B. D. Whiting Is for Roosevelt.

Burden D. Whiting, a Newark lawyer, who followed Roosevelt out of the Republican Party in 1912, issued a statement yesterday in which he said: "America must select for President at this time a man who typifies her strength and her determination, and whose personal influence will enable him to hold the support of virile men at home and command the respect of virile men abroad. Pre-eminently that man is Theodore Roosevelt."

Egyptian DEITIES

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People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.

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THE ALLIES' BLIND HE CALLS 'OUR OWN'

Bois Says Soldiers of Belgium, France, and Britain Gave Their Eyes for Us; Too.

AMERICA IS THEIR DEBTOR

Poet Asks That They Be Helped to "Find Sight Again" by Training of their Other Senses.

Jules Bois, the French poet, made a dramatic address yesterday afternoon to a representative audience assembled at Sherry's under the auspices of the Committee of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. His theme was "The Great Martyrs of the War." Mr. Bois spoke in the French language with such effectiveness and pathos that the hearers were thrilled by his appeal in behalf of those made sightless in the armies of the Allies by the terrible methods of modern warfare.

"The American people," said he, "should consider the blinded of Belgium, France, and Britain as their own blind, because these allied soldiers and sailors have given their eyesight for humanity and for the future liberty of America.

"This war has not only revealed France to the world, but has revealed humanity to itself, because humanity has concealed many deep-hidden, universal secrets which, except for the war, would never have been discovered. Before the war the blind of every country numbered only a very few. Today the blind of each country engaged in the conflict may be enumerated by many thousands. The war is teaching the world a supreme lesson of fortitude, of patience, and of hope. It is impressing the great lesson upon every one that there is in himself something greater than himself.

"The permanently blinded soldiers and sailors of Europe will find their eyes again. They will recover them through new inventions and devices, through new organizations and philanthropies, through new usefulness and training; above all, through a new will power which with patience and intelligence will develop other senses to take the place of the sight they have lost.

"Man, who has created so many machines for good and evil, can make his body a supreme machine which, when sufficiently trained, will find methods of replacing its destroyed sight. Man is what he thinks himself to be and what he has willed himself to be. The blinded of Europe have not suffered in vain. They have fought not only for a better Europe, but, as Elihu Root has so well said, 'for the future liberty of America.'"

The address of Mr. Bois was received with deep attention.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, who introduced the speaker, said the people of the United States should do all that they could to extend a helping hand to the cause which Mr. Bois represented.

Mrs. R. Valentine, one of the honorary Secretaries of the fund, made her first public address. She gave a graphic description of a visit to St. Dunstan's just before she left England, where she had seen 120 blinded British soldiers being trained in trades which the sightless could follow.

Mrs. Webster is the widow of Captain Webster of the British Army, who died a year ago from exhaustion at the front in France. Mrs. Webster came to this country six weeks ago to aid in the work of the fund in raising a substantial foundation for the rehabilitation, training, and support of the soldiers who have been blinded.

The committee has the support of Lady Arthur Paget, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Vincent Astor, Robert Bacon, August Belmont, Nicholas Murray Butler, Myron T. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, George A. Kessler, Elihu Root, Frank A. Vanderlip, Whitney Warren, Joseph Widener, and others.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Charles E. Greenough, Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, John A. Hadden, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Cyril Dugmore, Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Miss Leta Robinson, Mrs. Frederick Ersler, Mrs. William Low Rice, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler, Miss Josephine Osborn, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.

TO LEASE SHIPS TO BRAZIL.

Germany Ready to Allow Her to Run Steamers Under Guarantee.

RIO JANEIRO, April 18.—It is officially announced that Germany has authorized shipping companies to lease to Brazil, for coast service and for the length of the war only, three steamships held in Brazilian ports under condition that Brazil obtain from the Entente Allies a guarantee that these ships will not be captured nor attacked.

TIME SHIFT IS AUTHORIZED.

French Chamber Paves Way for Advancing Clocks an Hour.

PARIS, April 18.—The law recently proposed authorizing the Cabinet to advance the legal time by one hour during the period of the war was passed by the Chamber of Deputies today.

The purpose of the measure is to advance daily activities during daylight hours, and thus economize in the consumption of gas and coal.

DEFENDS THE ALLIES' COURSE.

Grey Tells Commons It Was Natural Result of Decision to Aid Serbia.

LONDON, April 18.—Measures taken by the Entente Allied Governments in Greek territory or in Greek territorial waters, and against which Greece has protested, followed as a natural consequence from the decision to send an expedition to help Serbia, a decision which was arrived at in the first instance at the request of Greece herself, said Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today.

The Foreign Secretary's statement was made in reply to a series of questions as to whether protests had been received from Greece; whether an invitation to send assistance was received from the then Premier of Greece, and after the change of government and policy of Greece. He added that the Allies could not recede from the undertaking they had given.

Corfu was the nearest place of refuge for the Serbians, so they were sent there, and their presence on the island and of the allied forces at Saloniki made it necessary to take certain precautions on Greek islands to prevent the land forces and shipping from German submarines operating in the Aegean Sea.

Germany Consolidates Relief Work.

BERLIN, April 18, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The various relief associations formed in Germany for the assistance of inhabitants of East Prussian towns destroyed during the war have been united in one league, in order to carry out a uniform plan of action. Emperor William sent his congratulations and a gift of 100,000 marks to the league.

Next Sunday Morning In A Metric Shirt

WHO can solve the intricacies of a L. I. R. R. time-table, or the riddle of a man's taste? Some are indulgent to a quiet Shirt with a bright Scarf. Others like to pair off a bright Shirt with a quiet Scarf.

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Gray, tan and mocha light tan cape pearl suede
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MY windows are my "silent salesmen," but some salesmen are so silent they're dumb. Mine speak out loud and tell you exactly the kind of Smart Tailoring and Fine Woolens you'll get inside the store.

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PENNSYLVANIANS DANCE.

Society Elects Officers, Then Turns to Social Pleasures.

The Pennsylvania Society of New York held its annual meeting yesterday at the Waldorf, and following the meeting entertained the Pennsylvania Society of Women at a tea dance in the sun parlor. Nearly 200 persons attended.

James M. Beck was elected President, to succeed George W. Wickersham. Theodore P. Shonts, Thomas E. Kirby, James Gayley, and S. Perry Laucks were elected Vice Presidents. The other officers are: Secretary, Barr Ferree; Treasurer, William Guggenheim; members of the Council, William M. Barrett, John Markle, and Robert Mazet; chaplain, the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Garland, Bishop Suffragan of Pennsylvania.

Those who served on the Reception Committee were Mrs. Joshua A. Hatfield, Chairman; Mrs. William Harrison Brown, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Richard T. Davies, and Mrs. Roger Lewis of the Pennsylvania Society of Women, and O. C. Hering, Roger Lewis, and Horace Moran. The reception was followed by exhibition and general dancing.

RUSH FOR CITIZENSHIP.

War Talk Makes Record Day at Naturalization Bureau.

Yesterday was a record-breaking day at the Bureau of Naturalization. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon more than $800 had been taken in, $250 of it being from applicants for their first papers and the remainder from those applying for their second or final papers, admitting them to citizenship. The biggest day heretofore in the history of the bureau, on the seventh floor of the Hall of Records, netted only $550. Many women were among the applicants.

"The rush is partly due to the fact that many of the applicants have a religious holiday and partly to the increased talk of war," said County Clerk Schneider. "The men are anxious to be American citizens if this country gets into trouble with a foreign nation. Even the men who have not bothered themselves to become citizens have a deep affection for the country. I predict that within a reasonably short time the 250,000 men in this city who are eligible to become citizens will be here after their citizenship papers."

Easter Lilies in from Bermuda.

The steamship Bermudian will arrive at her pier, foot of West Tenth Street, early today with her cargo of Easter lilies, and start again for Bermuda tomorrow with 300 passengers who are going away for Easter week. She should have reached New York on Monday, but was delayed at Bermuda by extra freight.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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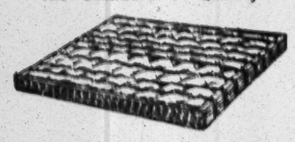

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50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 13; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 8 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.
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MAYOR AUTHORIZED PHONE SPY ON PRIEST

Consented to Eavesdropping After Kingsbury Told of His Suspicions.

SWANN LEARNS DETAILS

Deputy Commissioner and the Company Say Lines of Potters and Father Farrell Were Tapped.

Mayor Mitchel told a reporter for THE TIMES last night that he himself had consented to eavesdropping by the police on the telephone wires of three witnesses in the Charities investigation before Commissioner Strong.

That the wiretapping had taken place was established as a certainty yesterday by admissions which District Attorney Swann received from the Police Department and the New York Telephone Company. According to Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, the wiretapping was absolutely necessary to confirm a complaint "that perjury had been committed and was to be committed" in the hearing before Commissioner Strong.

Commissioner Lord would not reveal the source of the complaint. But Mayor Mitchel said the Police Department acted upon information furnished by Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Charities. The Mayor said Kingsbury first came to him with his suspicions, and after talking with the Charities Commissioner, Mr. Mitchel said, he advised him to place the matter before Police Commissioner Woods, who thereupon ordered the eavesdropping with the Mayor's consent.

"On information that a crime had been committed, lodged by the Commissioner of Charities," said Mayor Mitchel, "the police listened to telephone conversations over three telephone wires. No other telephones whatsoever were interfered with. This the police did under authority of law. I am informed that the evidence obtained may lead to an indictment. It will be developed publicly at the proper time, I understand, at an early date."

Three Wires Tapped.

The telephone wires which were tapped led into the homes of Dr. D. C. Potter, his son, Dean Potter, and the Rev. W. B. Farrell, all living in Brooklyn. Deputy Police Commissioner Lord stated emphatically that none of these three men was implicated in the perjury charge; but that proof against a fourth person, whose name he would not reveal, was sought on sufficient "information and belief." By eavesdropping on the wires of Dr. Potter and his son and Father Farrell, Mr. Lord said, the police were able to obtain "valuable, although not complete," evidence that this "fourth person" had committed perjury.

As to the right of the Police Department to adopt such a method of espionage, Mr. Lord said that the police, under the statute, had full authority to tap telephone wires whenever the detection of a felony made such a step necessary. In the case at hand, he declared, Police Commissioner Woods ordered the eavesdropping on information furnished by a "believable person with a believable tale," that perjury had been committed and was to be committed in the charities hearing. Who this "believable person" was Mr. Lord would not say.

"It was sufficient for us," declared Mr. Lord, "that he was believable and that his information was reliable."

District Attorney Swann, in speaking of the "believable person" who caused the wiretapping, said he could only guess at his identity.

"I do not know who ordered the wiretapping," declared the District Attorney, "but who do you think had the power to get Commissioner Woods to do such a thing if no crime had been committed?"

"Do you think the right has been abused?" the District Attorney was asked.

No Grand Jury Inquiry.

"I won't say. I'm glad I had nothing to do with it. I can't conceive of myself doing such a thing."

On the presentations of the Police Department that the wiretapping was done to "detect the commission of a crime," the District Attorney said he did not feel justified in placing the matter before the Grand Jury. He himself, however, will not drop the inquiry until he receives a detailed statement from Commissioner Woods as to the exact nature of the "perjury tale" which the "believable person" brought to the ear of the Police Department.

"I do not think, from what I have learned," District Attorney Swann said, "that I will present the matter to the Grand Jury. The police have a right, if they believe a crime has been committed, and wish to obtain evidence, to tap a telephone wire. The explanation of Commissioner Lord is satisfactory, so far as the criminal charge is concerned."

Acting for Commissioner Woods, who had gone to Albany, Deputy Commissioner Lord placed before the District Attorney the circumstances which led Commissioner Woods, one on March 1, another on March 21, and a third on March 25, stating that it would be necessary, for the "purpose of detecting a crime," to tap the wires of certain persons.

Without knowing whose wires were to be tapped, or any of the surrounding circumstances, further than that the police wanted "to detect a crime," Mr. Swayze said, the telephone company, as a matter of course, permitted the three wires to be tapped. The tapping was done at a central bureau and the telephone was run into a police station, where a policeman listened to messages as they passed over the wire.

According to Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, it has been a practice of the police to resort to wiretapping as a means of detection for ten years. Deputy Commissioner Lord also admitted this to be a fact. Mr. Bethell stated that the telephone company acquiesced to eavesdropping of this character whenever Police Commissioner Woods requested it over his written signature.

Mr. Swayze declared that he was "astounded" when he learned from the newspapers that the wires tapped were those of Dr. Potter, Dean Potter, and Father Farrell. But he admitted that it would not have made any difference to the telephone company if the identity of these persons had been known to them before the wires had been tapped.

If the Police Commissioner wanted to tap the wire of J. P. Morgan, Colonel Roosevelt, or Charles Francis Murphy, Mr. Swayze said, the company would not feel justified in inquiring into the motives so long as the Commissioner stated in a formal letter that the purpose of the wiretapping was "to detect a crime."

Dr. D. C. Potter declared last night that he had directed his attorney, Stephen C. Baldwin, to begin a suit at once against Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, the Department of Charities, and the New York Telephone Company, charging collusion. Dr. Potter said there was no doubt in his mind that the purpose of the wiretapping was merely to find out whether Father Farrell wrote the pamphlet attacking Mayor Mitchel's administration and the Strong investigation.

DOUBTS NEW INVENTION.

Steinmetz Says Description of Dr. Just's Find Makes It Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 18.—Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, Chief Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Company, today declared he doubted the reported invention of the electric cell attributed to Dr. Just, a Budapest chemist. In discussing the new invention, Dr. Steinmetz said:

"As described, the cell is impossible, because it would be perpetual motion, giving electricity without consuming anything. Dr. Just is well known as an electrical engineer. It is possible that he has found something, but it is impossible to judge what he has found from the hopelessly mixed up description. It looks as though it refers to a carbon cell that is an electric battery consuming carbon or some other organic matter in producing electricity.

"In the present electric batteries like dry cells, zinc is consumed, and the consumption of zinc gives the power which gives the current. Zinc is inexpensive compared with coal, and for many years engineers have been trying to find some cell which consumed coal instead of zinc. Whether Dr. Just has found something in that line is not clear from the description."

BILLINGS TO EDUCATE BOY.

Turfman Takes Liking to Virginia Lad Who Saved a Veteran.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—Frank, fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Strang of this city, accompanied C. K. G. Billings, wealthy New York turfman, to New York Sunday night, and will be educated under Mr. Billings's directions. The boy frequently visited Curis Neck Farm, the Billings estate on the James River, and the New Yorker took a liking to him. Mrs. Strang explained today that her son had not been adopted by Mr. Billings.

"No legal papers have been signed," she said. "When Frank left we told Mr. Billings that he could keep him until Winter. Then we will take up the matter again and determine what is best."

The boy prevented a war veteran from being seriously injured during a reunion last July when he knocked an ignited powderbox out of the veteran's hand, and himself was badly burned on the arm.

NOTE SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Shocks Recorded Believed to Have Occurred in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Very severe earthquake shocks were recorded during the night on Georgetown University seismographs. The shocks began at 11:12 P. M., and continued until 12:30 A. M. It is estimated the centre of the disturbance was about 4,200 miles from Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 18.—The seismograph of the University of Washington recorded a distinct earthquake last night, beginning at 8:11 and ending at 9:05. Professor Landes of the department of geology said today the record indicated that the centre of the disturbance was about 1,250 miles northwest of Seattle, probably in Alaska.

ARMY TRANSPORT DAMAGED.

The Merriott Drags Anchor, Hits Derelict, Off China Coast.

PEKING, April 18.—The United States transport Merriott, on her way from the Philippines for San Francisco, dragged her anchor in a gale off Tientsin today and struck a derelict. Her hull was damaged.

Temporary repairs are being made at Tientsin. The Merriott will then proceed to Nagasaki, where she will be docked for permanent repairs.

2,300 MORE MEN TO JOIN PERSHING

Continued from Page 1.

escort, was fired on in a drive made at night from Satevo to the wireless station at Namiquipa, according to reports received here. No official confirmation of the story could be obtained by military authorities here.

According to the reports General Pershing was on his way to Namiquipa to attend to the sending of detailed dispatches concerning the engagement at Parral, when Mexicans in ambush near Providencia opened fire on the cars. There were about ten snipers, all of whom fled when the Americans returned their fire. None of the Mexican bullets took effect, the reports said, and General Pershing regarded the incident as trivial.

A dispatch received from Joseph W. McMullen, a truck Captain, said that a truck train due to arrive here this afternoon was bringing thirty-one sick and wounded men. It was not known here whether the men are Americans or Mexicans.

Tandy Sanford, a Mexican suspected of guiding Villa and his band into Columbus the night of the raid, was brought here today aboard a truck train. He was placed in the guard house.

AMERICAN SUPPORTS VILLA DEATH RUMOR

Positive Bandit Was Shot at Guerrero March 29 and Was at Satevo April 5.

EL PASO, Texas, April 18.—The reports of Villa's death were indirectly confirmed here today by an American mining man who controls large interests in the Guerrero district. This man is in close touch with the American military authorities and has forwarded his information to Washington. He said:

"I know beyond any question that Villa was wounded at Guerrero. I have received my account of the affair from one in whom I have the fullest confidence. He tells me that Villa was shot through the right knee, the bullet killing his horse, which fell, pinning the bandit under it and injuring his left leg. This was on March 29. After that I received daily reports about Villa's movements up to April 5, when he was at Satevo. Since then I have heard nothing about him. Knowing his condition and the certainty of his being wounded, I consider it highly probable that he is dead, as he assuredly could not have got any proper medical treatment.

"Additional weight was given to this statement, in view of the fact that the man who made it is frankly in favor of intervention and regards the death of Villa as a blow to his hopes, as it would mean the withdrawal of the American troops.

"Significance is seen also in the attitude of the Mexican officials here and in Juarez, who have never abated their confidence in the truth of the report of Villa's death.

"Mexican Consul Andreas Garcia declared tonight he was certain confirmation of the ending of Villa's career would be received here very shortly.

"Consul Garcia today received the following message from Governor Enriques at Chihuahua City:

"'News of the capture of Villa has not yet been confirmed. Many reports have been received that he is dead and these reports are considered worthy of belief. Colonel Carranza and the other chiefs are occupied in tracking down Villa and bringing him back dead or alive.'

General Gavira today received word from Cusihuiriachic that General Cavazos had not returned from San Francisco Borja, where he went for Villa's body.

Reports were received here today from Mexican sources that the American advance detachments had been recalled by General J. J. Pershing, and that the expeditionary force was being concentrated in three places, a strong detachment being encamped near Satevo, the main column near Namiquipa, and a third division at Colonia Dublan. These reports also stated that the Parral fighting had greatly inflamed the anti-American feeling in Northern Mexico. The Parral incident, it was said, had been magnified by anti-American and anti-Carranza agitators into a great battle in which the Americans were badly beaten. The Mexican dead were accounted for as unarmed citizens who had been killed by the Americans before the Parral garrison could interfere.

The excitement of the people had been much increased, according to the same reports, by their knowledge that Villa, dead or alive, had never gone so far south as Parral and their consequent inability to understand why the American cavalrymen were in that district except on the assumption that they were really invading Mexico.

AMERICANS FIRED ON AGAIN.

Officers Menaced by Snipers Near Pershing's Headquarters.

CAMP OF GENERAL PERSHING AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, April 17, (by Motor and Wireless to Columbus, N. M. April 18.)—The American pursuit of Villa is at a standstill because of the unprovoked attack on American cavalrymen by the insubordinate soldiers of the Carranza garrison at Parral.

A small party of American officers was fired on near here last night. None of them was injured. This, coming on the heels of other reports of sniping, is responsible for the belief that the expeditionary command is confronted with a serious problem.

At General Pershing's headquarters there seemed no prospect of the resumption of the chase. There were numerous indications that a continuation of the pursuit would meet with armed resistance.

A report received here from Carranza sources that a Villa Colonel, captured near Cusihuiriachic, had promised to lead a party to a grave in which Villa was said to have been buried last Friday is generally discredited by military authorities here.

Newspapers published in Chihuahua City reached here today containing reports of the attack on the command of Major Frank Tompkins at Parral. According to these papers Americans were encamped in the Plaza de San Juan, when, despite the efforts of the Carranza officials, the Mexican populace attacked them with firearms, whereupon the cavalrymen fought back. The affair was described as being a repulse of the Americans, since they retired to Lammos.

The newspapers pointed out that despite the unfortunate occurrence there was no friction between the American commander and the Carranza authorities in Parral, both of whom were working to establish permanent relations.

CRISIS WITH GERMANY MAY STOP VILLA HUNT

Washington Thinks Recall of Troops Likely, If There Is Diplomatic Rupture.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Administration is waiting on further reports from American officers in Mexico before deciding whether the expedition seeking Villa shall be withdrawn or reinforced for further operations. Additional advices from General Funston are expected hourly. Some telegrams came late today. One was dated Namiquipa, showing that General Pershing had withdrawn to that place.

Indications at the War Department bore out press reports from the front that the pursuit of Villa was temporarily at a standstill.

It was thought probable, though no official would talk about this phase of the question, that the German situation would have some bearing on the impending decision. If a break in diplomatic relations with Germany is foreseen by the Administration it is virtually certain that the troops will be recalled from Mexico immediately. They would be needed at home, as military prudence would require that steps be taken to prepare for eventualities in Europe.

Some officials expressed the belief that the United States must wait and see what occurred beyond the border before it could determine greatly to increase the American forces there, or, on the other hand, determine to withdraw at once. The report of Villa's death has not been cleared up as yet. Doubt as to its truth steadily increases, and dispatches from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua, received today, characterized the report as a mere rumor without any foundation that he could ascertain.

The Washington Government, as nearly as the attitude of the Cabinet can be learned, is in no mood to force matters in Mexico. Already the main purpose of the expedition, protection of the border, is regarded as accomplished.

It is known that army officials believe the situation of some of the detachments would be perilous, if Carranza troops in other districts should follow the lead of those at Parral, who are reported to have fired on Major Tompkins's men.

Secretary Baker conferred with Secretary Lansing in the late afternoon. Neither would discuss the conference.

General Pershing's reports on what happened at Parral have been transmitted to Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City to be communicated to General Carranza as a matter of information.

War Department records give the names and homes of those killed and wounded in the fighting at Parral last Wednesday as follows:

KILLED—Hobert Ledford, private, Cincinnati, Ohio, 380 Mulberry Street; Joseph or Joe Ridgley is not found on rolls of Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, but Jay Richley, Sergeant of that troop, is from Saginaw Mich., 1,013 Michigan Street.

WOUNDED—The name Benjamin McGhee not found, but Benjamin McGhee, Corporal, Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, is from Dexter, Mo.; Walter E. Willingham, Corporal, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, Albany, Texas; Richard Tannous, Corporal, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, Taunton, Mass.; Lawrence M. Schomburger, private, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, 717 East Parkway, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MISSING—Charles H. Eichenberger, private, Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, 31 Folsom Avenue, Glendale, L. I.

Herman E. Kirby, private, Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry, of Rome, Ga., was killed in a skirmish in which his troop was engaged on the way to Parral. The list does not take in Major Tompkins or Lieutenant Ord.

DOMINGO ARRIETO LOYAL.

Says He Is for Carranza and Regards Villa as Traitor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 18.—Domingo Arrieta, a Constitutionalist leader in Durango, said today:

"All stories of my intended revolt against Carranza are false. Since the convention I have always been loyal to Carranza, and during the campaigns with Villa I acted independently.

"I regard Villa as a traitor. When I change my opinions I will retire from the field and return home. I never could be against Carranza.

"My men are all loyal, but there are a few Villistas in the State of Durango who are used by agitators to stir up trouble. Conditions in the State are fair. A shortage of foodstuffs is being remedied by the First Chief's sending corn from Mexico City."

There was a big demonstration on Wednesday in the city. All stores were closed in honor of Carranza. Mining men, headed by High Rose of the Real del Monte Mining Company and Walter Main of the El Oro Mining Company, have conferred with Senor Cabrera, Minister of Hacienda. They ask a lowering of mining taxes.

The War Department states that a woman who nursed Villa on his deathbed has been captured and has given details that will guide Carranzista officers, accompanied by one American officer, to the grave.

25,000 TROOPS IN CHIHUAHUA.

Carranzistas Are Dispersing Outlaws, Says General Calles.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 18.—Twenty-five thousand de facto Mexican troops are now operating in Chihuahua, according to General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, in a statement today. The Villa outlaws were being scattered into small bands, he said, and being systematically hunted down.

The announced plan of the Chihuahua authorities is to place the troops in garrisons in the various cities of the State as soon as the American soldiers withdraw. Governor Calles said the Chihuahua officials believed they could quickly rid the country of every outlaw.

A telegram received here today from Guadalajara by Mexican Consul Ives G. Lelevier stated that General Jesus Trujillo, a former Villa leader in Sonora, had been appointed commander of a regiment of rurales by General M. M. Diegues, a Military Governor of Jalisco.

PERSHING STILL UNCONVINCED.

General Has No Corroboration of Rumor of Villa's Death.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

ADVANCE FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, April 18, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—General Pershing is still without confirmation of reports of Villa's death.

It would be possible for interested persons to produce members of a body bearing a resemblance to Villa, especially if it had decomposed, and the suggestion that the expedition will be withdrawn from here if the body is found affords a field of subterfuge and much confusion.

Pursuit of Villa remains temporarily at a halt.

LOST PRIVATE HEARD FROM.

Consul Letcher Gets News of Courier Who Went to Parral.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, April 18.—Consul Letcher announced today that word had been received from Private Eichenberger, Tenth Cavalry, who has been missing since the fight at Parral last Wednesday.

General Pershing had offered a reward for news of the missing trooper, who had been sent into Parral ahead of Major Tompkins's column to ascertain conditions.

Consul Letcher gave no further details beyond the statement that the soldier had been heard from.

Carload of Munitions Seized.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 18.—A carload of arms and ammunition consigned to Mexico was seized by United States military authorities today and placed under guard pending investigation as to its destination.

WEDS A VIRGINIA GIRL.

Australian with a Record at Gallipoli Wins American Bride.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 19.—Trooper Patrick Larkin of the Australian Imperial force, who fought at Gallipoli, was married at Dorchester yesterday to Sister Alice Marian Davis, who has been nursing him at the County Hospital.

Miss Davis is a pretty Virginia girl and before taking up Red Cross nursing at Dorchester had been nursing British soldiers in France.

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APPEARING STOUT IS MERELY A MATTER OF CLOTHES.
Lane Bryant
Offers at All Times
Ultra-Fashionable
Ready-to-Wear Apparel for
Extra Size or Stout Figures
in as complete an assortment as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36"

Suits	$24.75 to $115.75
Coats	18.75 to 94.75
Dresses	11.50 to 189.75
Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Waists	.98 to 24.75
Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Bathing Suits	3.35 to 12.75

Corsets and Underwear to fit, from stock, 35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 40 waist. (Long or short waisted.)
TAFFETA SUITS
Exclusive models, hand tailored and handsomely lined with fancy silk; up to size 52.
Special 44.75
25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Avenue

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The Fashion Display
is more than ever interesting this Spring in all the Departments devoted to Wearing Apparel for Women, Misses, Juniors and Children; Young Men's and Boys' Clothing and Men's Furnishings. Everything that is ultra-smart, whether created at home or abroad, is adequately represented, including many style novelties that are not to be seen elsewhere.
Gift Suggestions
An immense variety of attractive and useful articles, appropriate for gift purposes, is shown in various Departments. Especially desirable are Perfumes, Jewelry, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Neckwear, Silk Hosiery, Boutonnieres, Parasols, Purses and Wrist Bags, Silverware, Art Objects, Fancy Novelties and Stationery.
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DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Easter Clothes For Young Men
In the De Pinna department for young men, special preparations have been made to insure prompt delivery for college men home for their Spring vacations.
Spring suits and topcoats of imported materials, following correct precedents.
Country and sport clothes, of approved English sport fabrics. New Spring shirtings, neckwear, hats and boots.
Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

Stern Brothers
West 42d Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* *West 43d Street*
Women's Costumes for Easter
Are assembled on the Third Floor, in a charming assortment of correct styles for all occasions of Morning, Afternoon and Sport Wear, featuring every popular and many exclusive fashion notes sanctioned by leading Paris couturiers.
Unusual price advantages available To-day
New Model Tailored Suits
of gabardine, serge, novelty checks and taffetas, plain tailored silk braid bound or belted models,
at $29.50
of silk faille, gabardine, serge, mannish and velour checks, with novel straight lines or full flare and trimmed effects,
at $37.50
Smart Coats and Wraps
for street and sport wear, in checks, whipcords, gabardines, silk jersey, poplin and velour cloth,
at $29.50
for dress and motor wear, of Bolivia cloth, velour de laine, taffeta, gros de Londres and satin
at $42.50

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
Direct attention to their unusually large showing of
Easter Suits
In two and three piece effects of faille, taffeta, and gros de Londres—including RECEPTION AND DINNER costumes from Cheruit—Jenny—Bernard—Georgette—Callot—Beer—Lanvin—Bulloz, and other Paris designers, as well as models from our own tailoring department.
Exquisitely *embroidered in Oriental designs—bead embroidered—chenille embroidered—lace-edged* and *chiffon lined*—combined with *rare brocades—barred* with *ribbon velvets* or *ruched, shirred* and *frilled*—Also
Street & Calling Suits
In an UNLIMITED SELECTION of ULTRA-SMART models of fine French twills—fine serges—smart checks and charming combinations of silk-and-cloth.
Blouses: to complete the tailored suit.
Handsome Coats
For street, travel, sports wear and semi-dress; fashioned in the newest models and materials.
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
In a wonderful array of styles; for all occasions.
Special arrangements have been made to complete alterations in time for Easter

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Complete Spring Outfit for Your Chauffeur, $46.50
¶ This splendidly tailored outfit, by contributing to the appearance of your chauffeur, completes the dignity of your car.
The Outfit Consists of:
¶ *A $25.00 Norfolk or Pleated Suit,* made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord, with one pair of breeches or trousers.
¶ *A $25.00 Double Breasted Overcoat* to match, cut on full, liberal lines.
And a $2.50 Cap to match.

KILLS MAYOR'S PLAN FOR SUPPLY BUREAU

Assembly, by Amending, Defeats Measure Creating a New Department Here.

AGAINST A STATE POLICE

Rules Committee Reported to Have Buried the Constabulary Bill—Speaker Sweet Leads Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Mayor Mitchel's bill creating a Department of Supplies for New York City was decisively defeated in the Assembly tonight by a union of the Democratic members and a majority of the New York City Republicans. While there was no vote on the final passage of the measure, it was killed by being amended with the avowed intention of ruining its chances of passage this year.

The bill, which was introduced by Senator Mills, had passed the Senate. When it was reached on the calendar tonight Assemblyman Simpson of Kings moved to amend by providing that the Board of Estimate should constitute the new department. The original bill provided that the Board of Purchase should consist of the Mayor, the Controller, two members of the Board of Estimate to be designated by the Mayor, and two other members to be appointed by the Mayor. Mr. Callahan, the minority leader, led the fight on the bill.

"This is another instance of the Mayor of New York City trying to get a little more power for himself," he said.

The bill was amended and ordered reprinted by an overwhelming rising vote. It must be on the calendar three days before it can be passed, and there do not remain three more days of this session.

It was reported today that the State Constabulary bill, favored by Governor Whitman and passed by the Senate, had been killed in the Assembly Rules Committee, which is dominated by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet. The vote on the measure, it was said, was three to four, as follows: For—Machold of Erie, Adler of Monroe, Brereton of Warren, Republicans. Against—Sweet of Oswego and Maier of Seneca, Republicans; Callahan and Gillen of New York, Democrats.

The Speaker's opposition, it is said, was based upon the argument that the bill had been basically altered from that favored by the Governor in that the force had been cut from more than 200 to 116 men, and the appropriation from $500,000 to $250,000, and that it was impossible to give the State police system a fair trial with an insufficient force.

Mr. Maier, who is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, took the stand that the measure obligated the State to an expenditure it could not now afford. The Democrats sided with the Speaker and Mr. Maier in order to make it appear that the Republican Assembly had defeated the Governor's bill.

It was also reported that the Horton bill, classifying and standardizing the titles and salaries in the State civil service, would die in the Rules Committee. This measure represents the result of a year's investigation by the Senate Civil Service Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Horton of Buffalo. It is generally opposed by practical politicians.

PASSES 80-CENT GAS BILL.

Cheers in the Assembly When Measure Is Rushed Through.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Assembly today passed the 80-cent gas bill introduced by the Thompson Committee, which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions. The bill provides for 80-cent gas in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards of Kings, which include Coney Island and the extreme southern part of Brooklyn. Although there was substantial opposition to the measure in the Senate, it passed the lower house under a rapid roll call, and had been voted on before most of the members realized what had happened. When the Speaker's gavel fell and he declared the measure passed there were whoops of applause from the Brooklyn delegation.

The gas controversy has been pending for four years before the Public Service Commission and has been before the Legislature for the same time. The bill now goes to the Governor. It is not subject to the action of Mayor Mitchel.

WOULD HALT THOMPSON.

Assembly Adopts Amendment Cutting Committee's Appropriation.

ALBANY, April 18.—Investigation of the First District Public Service Commission by the Thompson Investigating Committee will cease forthwith if the Senate concur in an Assembly amendment adopted today to a concurrent resolution originating in the Upper House. As the resolution came from the Senate an additional $50,000 would be appropriated for its expenses. The Assembly amendment would cut the desired appropriation to $25,000 "for expenses already incurred." The life of the committee previously had been extended to next July 1.

"The Assembly amendment is intended to stop the investigation now being made by committee," said Senator Thompson when he learned of the Assembly's action.

WHITMAN'S PRISON VIEWS.

Governor Wants a Commission to Select Site for New Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—It was asserted on good authority tonight that Governor Whitman would not sign any bill that would commit the State to the construction of the proposed new prison, to take the place of Sing Sing, on the old Wingdale site, which was abandoned by the State once as unsuitable.

The Governor wants not only the site, but the plans for the new prison left entirely in the hands of a commission to be created for the purpose of supervising its construction. The Sage bill already before the Legislature, which has the approval of the Prison Reform Association, provides for a commission with such broad powers.

Friends of Governor Whitman were told today that the Governor had never given any pledge to Senator Towner of Putnam that he would approve his bill, which in its original form bound the State not only to the Wingdale site, but even named the architect who was to draw the plans for the new prison. This is regarded here as disposing of the reports that Senator Towner had any pledges from Governor Whitman, when he marshaled three of the four State Committeemen from his Senatorial District, behind the candidacy of Frederick C. Tanner at the meeting of the Republican State Committee a week ago. Mr. Tanner was re-elected Chairman of the Committee over Senator Charles W. Wicks, candidate of the anti-Whitman faction.

Mr. Tanner, who was here today and had a talk with the Governor and with Senator Towner, said with the assent of the latter:

"The statement that any argument with any person or at any time regarding prison legislation was made in my presence or with my consent is untrue without qualification."

BARS UP FOR TEACHERS.

Pension Bill Lobbyists Shut Out of Legislative Halls.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—New York City school teachers, lobbying for and against the Teachers' Pension bill, invaded the Capitol in such numbers that tonight Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck and Speaker Sweet ordered them barred from the floors of both houses, so that the business of the Legislature might not be delayed. Several hundred teachers filled the rear of the Assembly Chamber this afternoon and argued so loudly with legislators that the Speaker said that he could hear their utterances more clearly than those made from the floor.

The fight on the Teachers' Pension bill will be on in the Assembly tomorrow. The teacher lobbyists are about evenly divided for and against the bill, those near retirement, in general, being the most ardent supporters of the measure. To combat this opposition the advocates of the measure today invited a bevy of young teachers here, who spent the day busily assuring legislators that young and pretty teachers did want the bill.

BIBLE BILL FAILS.

Tie Vote in Senate on Greiner's Public School Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—After listening to speeches for three hours the Senate today refused to pass the Greiner Bible bill, which required the daily reading of passages from the Scripture in the public schools. The vote fell one short of the required majority of 26 and was a tie, 25 to 25.

Senator William B. Carswell of Brooklyn, the only absentee, is known to be opposed to the measure, so it is supposed that the bill is dead for the present session, although the introducer made a motion to reconsider the vote and succeeded in having this motion remain on the table.

Senator Greiner said tonight that he realized that it would be hopeless to attempt to get his measure through, and that he had no intention of calling up his motion. The Bible bill has encountered much opposition, especially from the Roman Catholic Church.

Senator Greiner, Democrat, who was elected to the Senate from a Republican district, said recently that he expected to be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic primaries.

Special Sessions Bill Nullified.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—In the debate in the Assembly today on the Mills bill reducing the time of service at the bar required of Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, Senator Mills was accused of proposing a bill, the sole purpose of which was to make it possible to appoint Deputy Police Commissioner L. G. Godley of New York City to the Special Sessions bench. Minority Leader Callahan said that he had learned that this was the aim of the measure. The bill was amended by striking out the section changing the requirements of legal service, and then passed. In the form in which it passed it does just about nothing.

Bridge Tolls Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Assembly tonight passed the Kracke Bridge bill, which forbids the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Third Avenue Railway Company, and the New York City Railways from deducting from their special franchise taxes the tolls paid for the use of the city's bridges. The bill has been bitterly fought by a strong lobby. It means $800,000 a year increased revenue for the city.

MOB STONES TRAINS; 2,000 IN STRIKE RIOT

Women Join Attack on Munition Works and Break All Windows in Half-Mile Building.

LONG BATTLE FOR A BRIDGE

Hastings Strikers Attack Men Going to Dinner and Drive Them Back to the Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 18.—Aided and encouraged by more than 200 women, a mob of 1,500 strikers smashed every window in a factory building almost half a mile long here today, while fifty Deputy Sheriffs, under orders not to shoot or use their clubs unless their lives were endangered, struggled along in the mob or merely got up and brushed off their clothes when strikers knocked them down.

The men who had gone on strike for higher wages in the National Conduit and Cable Company's plant attacked skilled laborers from their own factory as well as that of the Hastings Pavement Company, and threw stones through the windows of passenger trains on the New York Central Lines. More than twenty persons, many of them girls and Deputy Sheriffs, were injured during the day.

Ulrich Weisendanger, Sheriff of Westchester County, who merely brushed off the dust when the rioters bowled him over tonight, praised his deputies for their patience, and said he could go to bed with a clear conscience, for he had no blood on his hands.

The mob pommeled one Deputy Sheriff, rolled him about on the ground and took his pistol away from him when he fired two shots to summon aid after a rioter had struck him in the face.

Rioting began at daybreak when a gang of women assembled at the factory gate and scratched the faces and pulled the hair of men and girls who were going to work as strikebreakers. As the crowd became larger lawlessness became more general, and about noon the mob climbed the bluffs east of the plant and hurled missiles into the yards. Every window on that side was broken.

When an automobile of officials of the munitions plant appeared the mob of 1,500 gave chase. More than 1,000 strikebreakers who were in the plant saw an opportunity to escape when the place was left unguarded. They opened the doors and started to run out. The mob's rear guard executed a quick turn and began a flank attack on the refugees. Some ran back to the plant, others escaped after hard chase and several combats at close quarters.

A battle for possession of the bridge leading across the railroad tracks to the factories began at noon between a force of strikers and men who wished to leave the Hastings Pavement Company, where there is no strike. The battle raged with fury, and the men who wanted to get home to dinner were repulsed, with many bruises.

All day a committee of sixteen members ran between the mob and President Edward S. Perot, President of the company. When he sent word that he would grant an increase of two and one-fourth cents an hour to 1,200 of the 1,700 laborers on strike, instead of the five cents asked, and one cent to all others, the mob sent back an ultimatum that it "would raise hell" unless the factory was closed. William H. Lewis, the superintendent, then issued an order for the evacuation of the plant, specifying that the workers should march forth unmolested.

Then the mob posted guards at all gates, and gave out the report that its forces were successful in Washington and Dock Streets, at the bridge, and all along the river.

Michael J. Reagan and John J. Bealin of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration are co-operating with Thomas J. Goodwin, President of the town of Hastings, in an effort to settle the strike.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

OFFICIAL, SHORT, ENDS LIFE.

City Chamberlain of Glens Falls Shoots Himself in Office Vault.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, April 18.—Unable to meet shortages of $12,000 or more discovered in his accounts as City Chamberlain of Glens Falls, Sterling F. Higley committed suicide at noon today in the vault of his office on the main floor of City Hall by shooting himself in the head.

Higley in a note directed that his brother, H. H. Higley, President of the First National Bank of Norwich, N. Y., be notified and that his funeral be private, with no flowers.

FIRE DESTROYS CATHEDRAL.

Bishop Is Rescued from Flames in Andria, Ancient Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, April 18, (via Paris.)—The ancient Cathedral at Andria, near Bari, was destroyed by fire today. The fire began in the residence of the Bishop, from which Monsignor Seidl was rescued with difficulty.

Andria in the thirteenth century was a favorite residence of Emperor Frederick II., two of whose wives were buried in the Cathedral.

The section of the town near the Cathedral was imperiled by the flames, which were extinguished with the assistance of soldiers sent from Bari.

Down through the years, from generation to generation—

Chickering pianos

have faultlessly translated the inspiring book of music. In the cultured homes of America, the name Chickering is instinctively associated with distinguished worth.

Uprights $500 *Grands $700* *Players $825*

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Illustrated booklets on request.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Men's and Young Men's

Easter Suits, $16.75

Substantial Satisfaction is embodied in these Spring Suits for many types of men, as the models include the most conservative as well as the latest English patterns of "dash and go."

Surprise, too, awaits the man who compares made-to-order apparel with Macy's made-to-fit clothing, for many features are identical, and there's a decided degree of quality in the numerous fancy worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. Semi, full or skeleton lined, with superior mohair, and tailored to meet closest scrutiny.

Beside the many mixtures and stripes there are plain Oxford grays or blue flannels, with skeleton lining and silk lined sleeves.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

SPRING HATS

Original, Exclusive Effects

A NOTABLE COLLECTION of smart models, of Parisian origin and our own creation, ready for immediate selection. Stunning Hats for dress functions—chic effects for informal affairs—and fetching Bangkoks, Panamas and Straw Sailors for sports wear.

SPORTS COATS which fairly teem with luxurious comfort. $40 and upward; also made to order.

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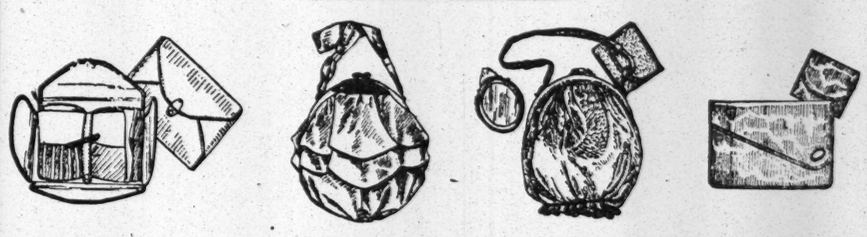
Luxuries Become Necessities

The Arab philosopher said: "If thou hast two loaves, sell one—and buy a spray of white hyacinth."

This means that when by industry and energy one has arrived at a certain degree of fortune,—luxuries become the only necessities.

Give a sensible woman the luxuries of life,—and she will dispense with the necessities.

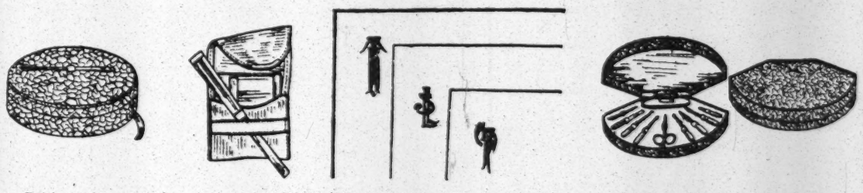


Veil Case—Glazed calfskin, in pastel shades, oyster-white satin lining, with finest quality chiffon veil, and a 2½-inch bar-pin; French setting of rhinestones and rock-stones to match veil; 5¼ x 7¼ inches folded $11.75

Bride's Hand Bag—White faille silk, piping of black or white kidskin, colored silk lining; kid-lined coin compartment, mirror, pin-cushion, etc.; silver metal filigree mounting, 7½ inches deep. Same in black moiré silk, with white or black piping $18.50

Hand Bag—Black or colored pin seal, silk lining, fitted with mirror, purse, kid-lined coin compartment, shirred frill bo tom; silver metal filigree mounting; 6½ inches deep $18.75

Envelope Purse—In colored pin-seal leather, silk lining, fitted with change purse, three pockets, enamelled medallion mounting. Size: 6¼ x 4⅜ inches $6.75



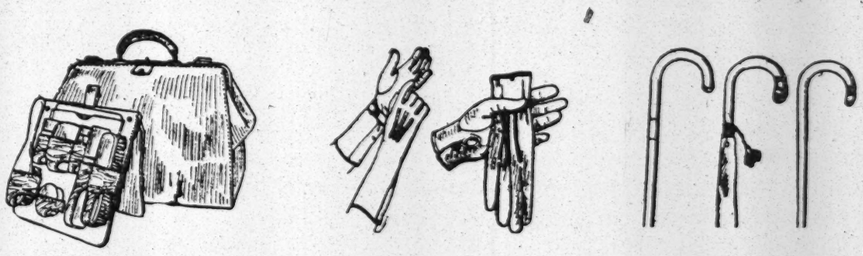
Ribbon Case—Colored glazed calfskin, with gold border design, satin lining, bolt of baby ribbon, and bodkin of sterling silver $3.75

Cigarette Holder—Of colored ivory, gold mounting, with four quill stems, morocco case, pastel shades, gold mounted flap, silk lining, 2⅞ x 2½ inches $7.75

An Easter Offering—We will engrave a Monogram Die (submitting special designs for your approval) and furnish one quire of our Lawn finish paper, in any color desired, and illuminated artistically, complete $5.00

Our complete line of Easter, Birthday and Place Cards, we feel is worthy of your attention.

Manicure Case—(Open and closed) Glazed calfskin, pastel shades, with gold tooling border, oyster-white satin and velvet lining; mother-of-pearl fittings; buffer, spoon, stick, cleanser, two cuticle knives, cleaner, file, button hook, cuticle scissors; 9 x 3½ x 1½ inches $14.75



Ladies' Travelling Bag—Black grained leather, moiré silk lining, two inside pockets, removable silk easel, fitted in white; hair brush, comb, boxes for talcum powder, tooth powder, soap, and salve, clothes brush, tooth and nail brush holder, mirror, nail file, button hook, and scissors. Size: 16-inch, complete $34.00

Gloves, for women (as shown). Washable capeskin, in tan or "Old Ivory" shade, six-button length, adjustable strap at wrist, $2.75. Short, French glacé, in tan, black, or white, from $1.50

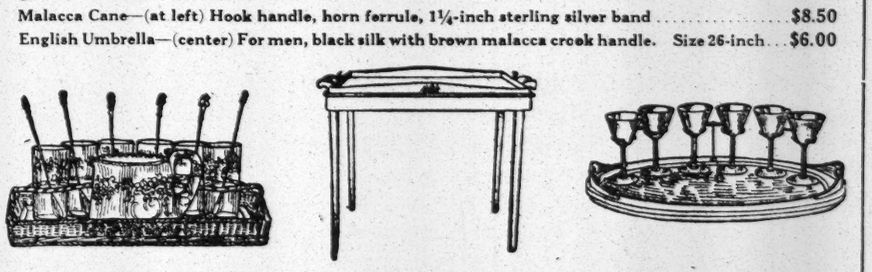
Dress gloves, for mon, of excellent gray or tan mocha $2.00

White capeskin evening gloves ..... $1.75-$2.00

The Cross Glove Bond—A certificate made to the amount of $1.50 or over, entitling recipient to Cross gloves, to the face value of the bond.

Malacca Cane—(at left) Hook handle, horn ferrule, 1¼-inch sterling silver band $8.50

English Umbrella—(center) For men, black silk with brown malacca crook handle. Size 26-inch $6.00



Lemonade Set—Tray of white enamelled wicker, with tinted flower-festoon mounting; tray-bottom of cretonne-under-glass; six crystal glasses and oddly-shaped pitcher. Tray 19 x 12½ inches, complete $16.75

Silver-plated stirring spoons, handles of colored enamels, extra, each $1.50

New Cross "Table-Tray"—Of solid mahogany throughout, or French grey enamel finish, with ivory-white trimmings. Can be carried anywhere as a set tray and made at once into a table by slight pressure on the side-springs $17.50

Three-initial gold-plated monogram, to order $4.00

Cocktail Set—Solid Mahogany tray, silver-plated rack, with six crystal glasses, complete $13.75

"Week-End" Case—Of black enamel duck cloth, flowered cretonne lining; pocket in cover, clothing tie-tapes, basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, lock and key. Sizes: 18, 20 or 22 inches $6.00

Painting initials, extra, from 50c

Garden Basket—Tan English wicker, water-proof lining, center compartment for flowers; trowel, fork, two spools of tape, spool of wire, shears, scissors, measuring tape, knife, indexed book with pencil $11.50

Travelling Bag—(at right) Tan grained hide leather, box bottom, linen lining, one long pocket inside, gilt mountings, top handle; 18-inch length $19.50

Suit Case—(at right) For men, tan hide leather, checked linen lining, shirt fold inside cover, clothing straps, two brass locks. Size: 24-inch $26.50

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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

107 DINNER TO MITCHEL.

Mayor Will Report on His Stewardship to Nominators.

Mayor Mitchel is to make a report upon the work of his Administration up to date to the Committee of One Hundred and Seven that brought about his nomination. The committee will give a dinner to the Mayor at the Hotel Astor on May 2.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner is made up of Charles C. Burlingham, Charles L. Bernheimer, Edward M. Bassett, Henry de Forest Baldwin, William Hamlin Childs, John Henry Hammond, Job E. Hedges, Norman Hapgood, Jacob C. Klinck, Walter Lindner, William Loeb, Jr., Richard W. Lawrence, George W. Perkins, Joseph M. Price, Henry L. Stimson, and Nathan A. Smyth, Chairman.

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. **They are the best permanent mixtures: making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.**

Prices: 25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.
Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.
Vaughan's Catalogue 100 Pages FREE

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
Barclay St., cor. Church St.

There is far greater need to flush the intestines than to bathe the skin. Let Pluto Water by its prompt, non-irritant action, carry away waste matter and restore healthy action to your entire digestive and eliminative system.

Pluto Water is more than a laxative. Physicians everywhere recommend it as an important curative agent for constipation, indigestion, kidney, liver and stomach troubles.

Bottled at French Lick Springs—for sale everywhere. Look for the little red devil on the bottle—it is there for your protection.

61

FEAR SHE MET FATE OF EDITH CAVELL

Alice Masaryk, American Settlement Worker, Arrested by Austrians for Treason.

PRICE ON FATHER'S HEAD

Friends Here Say She Has Suffered Persecution Because of His Work for the Allies.

Recent advices from Vienna received in this city through "underground" channels have caused the many friends of Miss Alice Mazaryk, who was well known in Chicago and New York, where she did Settlement work, to fear that she may have met the fate of Edith Cavell at the hands of the Austrian Government. It was learned yesterday that the officials have prohibited friends or relatives of Miss Mazaryk from communicating with her in the Vienna prison where she was held on a charge of treason.

The arrest of Miss Mazaryk was a move on the part of the Austrians to silence her father, Professor T. G. Mazaryk, who is leader of the Czech National Alliance, and who is espousing the cause of the Allies in England, according to Emmanuel Voska, head of the movement in this country.

"A price has been set upon the head of Professor Mazaryk," Mr. Voska declared yesterday, "and the Government has adopted this means to get him if possible. At the beginning of the war he managed to escape to England, where he obtained an appointment to King's College through the King. Ever since then he has worked for the independence of Bohemia."

The story of the arrest and subsequent imprisonment of Miss Mazaryk was told to a TIMES reporter last night by Professor Vojta Benes, who escaped from Prague a few days after the young woman was arrested. Professor Benes has been lecturing throughout the country in the Bohemian colonies on the Slav question.

Took No Part in Politics.

"Miss Mazaryk never took any part in political activities," said Professor Benes. "She was head of the Total Abstinence League and was known everywhere for her work among the poor. She held a professorship in the University of Prague, from which she received her degree. I tell you this to show that there was no cause for the Austrians to arrest her."

Professor Benes told of the various incidents leading up to the wholesale arrests of prominent Czechs, dwelling especially on the action of the military authorities in forcing the Bohemians to take the front ranks of the battle lines to serve as shields to the Austrians. Many escaped to the side of the enemy, whose cause they espoused and by whom they were provided with the means to fight back, he said.

"About six months ago the officials in Prague suddenly arrested every Bohemian leader or the members of his family if he were absent abroad," continued Professor Benes. "Among those arrested were Miss Mazaryk and my own sister-in-law, the wife of Professor Edward Benes, who escaped from Prague to Paris, where he is now teaching in the Sorbonne. They were all charged with treason and locked up in the local prison. Miss Mazaryk, I know, was very ill at the time."

A week later, according to Professor Benes, the prisoners were taken to Vienna, where they were detained in the military prison. Since that time no one has been able to get in touch with them and many have been put to death since the war started. He feared that the Austrians may have executed Miss Mazaryk.

Case Like Edith Cavell's.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, where Miss Mazaryk spent some time studying the work there, declared yesterday that it was another Edith Cavell case.

"Miss Mazaryk was a remarkably bright and capable woman," she said, "and made hosts of friends everywhere. She was interested in her work and was very successful. I do not believe she was guilty of treason."

The Rev. Vincent Pisek and his assistant, the Rev. K. D. Miller of the Jan Huss Neighborhood House, 347 East Seventy-fourth Street, said that Miss Mazaryk was well known and liked in the neighborhood, especially among the Bohemians. Mr. Miller said Miss Mazaryk's mother was an American, who was a Miss Garrigue before her marriage to the Professor. Before coming to New York she was a resident of the University of Chicago Settlement House in the stock yards, he said.

Charles Burianck, a Bohemian banker of 1,389 Second Avenue, said that the Bohemian papers had been featuring the case of Miss Mazaryk, but powerless to help the young woman if she were still alive.

PLAN A MODEL DISTRICT.

Officials to Discuss Project Before Central Mercantile Association.

Plans for a "Model Mercantile District" are to be discussed tonight at the annual dinner of the Central Mercantile Association in the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue. Several officials, including Mayor Mitchel, District Attorney Swann, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Park Commissioner Ward, Street Commissioner Fetherston, Alderman Curran, Public Service Commissioner Whitney, and Edward M. Bassett, will be heard on the proposition.

The plan, it is believed, will lead to development along industrial, residential, transportation, and real estate lines, which will remove friction of all kinds. Tentative plans call for apartments to be built which will accommodate 120,000 employes near their business. The zone selected is on the west side, running from about Canal Street to Thirty-fourth Street, and, in an oval shape, running from Broadway to the North River.

TWO BIG MEN HELD IN TOBACCO FRAUDS

M. R. Cotton of Louisville Sold 5,614,070 Pounds of Leaf in One Month.

SURACI EAST SIDE JOBBER

Arrests of 70 Small Dealers Said to Have Led to Capture of Prime Movers in Plot.

Two men, who are believd by the Government to have been the prime movers in the frauds on the revenue in connection with the sale of tobacco, which have been under investigation for the last few weeks, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in $5,000 bail each. They were M. R. Cotton of Hall & Cotton of Louisville, Ky., and Dominico Suraci of the State Leaf Tobacco Company, Inc., of this city. Emil Berger, of the Interstate Tobacco Company, Inc., also of this city, was named in the complaint, but he has not yet been arrested.

In the round-up of the small tobacco retailers of the city about seventy men were arrested. They were charged with refilling cigar boxes and imitating well-known brands of cigars with the cheapest kind of stuff. They were the proprietors of small stores and the small manufacturers of cigarettes on the east side, and it is believed that much more important men in the matter have now been arrested.

The charge brought against Cotton and Suraci is that they violated the Federal statute, which requires the entry of a record of the purchase or sale of leaf tobacco. Hall & Cotton made a business of selling leaf tobacco, and one of their chief customers was the State Leaf Tobacco Company, which in turn supplied about two-thirds of the manufacturers who have been arrested recently. It was, however, ascertained that they did not sell directly to the State Leaf Tobacco Company, but, according to their books, dealt with the Interstate Tobacco Company.

According to the Government several fires occurred in the warehouses of the Interstate Company, with the result that the tobacco which was supposed to be destroyed in these did not pay the Government duty. A large portion of this was not actually destroyed, and it was this, it is charged, that went to the State Leaf Tobacco Company, and thereby avoided the tax.

The arrest of Cotton was made possible by George F. Anderson, an internal revenue agent. A few months ago he was in Louisville investigating the tobacco business, and he found out the extent of the trade of Hall & Cotton. In July last year it sold 5,614,070 pounds of leaf tobacco. A few days ago he heard that Cotton was on his way to this city on business, and he reported the matter to Assistant District Attorney Emilio Yaselli, which led to the arrest of the two tobacco men.

GASOLINE COST HITS JOHN D.

High Price of Fuel Causes Him to Close His Ice Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 18.—John D. Rockefeller doesn't want to be the ice man. After spending $20,000 for a model ice plant, with the idea of supplying all his needs, he has decided to quit the business.

It was rumored about Pocantico Hills today that the high cost of gasoline to run his engine hastened the shutdown. The plant produced 1,500 pounds of ice per day, which can be bought in the market for about $5.

It cost Mr. Rockefeller the services of a night and a day man, besides the maintenance and drayage, and he estimated that he was paying about four times the price for ice which he could buy in the open market.

As this is not according to his business ethics, orders were given to close the plant and buy from the local ice trust.

Automobile Bill Passes Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Department of Police automobile bill, introduced by Assemblyman Kelly, was passed in the Lower House tonight. It requires the licensing of all persons who drive automobiles in New York City. Commissioner Woods believes it will give him control over reckless drivers.

FREE SEEDS WIN AGAIN.

House Votes to Retain $250,000 Item for Their Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—After the customary oratorical skirmish, led by Representative "Tombigbee" Candler of Mississippi, who always closes the debate on what he terms "this momentous question," the House today voted, 118 to 45, to retain in the Agricultural Appropriation bill the $250,000 item for the distribution of free garden seeds by members of Congress. Mr. Candler, aroused over the attacks of "city members" against the garden-seed item, averred that "some of the greatest statesmen of the world have distributed garden seeds. Both Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin believed in that." Representative Walsh, who comes from the non-agricultural section of Boston, moved to strike the garden-seed appropriation from the bill. He was vigorously assailed by Representatives Heflin of Alabama, Sims of Tennessee, and Candler of Mississippi. Mr. Heflin declared that Mr. Walsh, a new member, "will think differently on this subject after he has been here as long as I have."

"It makes no difference how long I stay here," said Mr. Walsh, "I shall never become a Government seed peddler."

Mr. Walsh contended that members of Congress should give their time to more serious things.

"Free Government seed does not make farmers, any more than pink pills make doctors," he shouted.

The National Fame of the
Lane Bryant
MATERNITY

apparel is because they have no "stereotyped" features, do not look like "maternity" garments, and differ in no outward way from prevailing modes, therefore conceal condition. Expand with figure; fit at all stages and when figure is again normal.

Modish Spring Models
in a Complete Assortment

Suits	19.75 to 84.75
Coats	11.85 to 62.50
Dresses	3.45 to 72.50
Waists	.95 to 21.50
Skirts	2.65 to 23.75
Negligees	1.95 to 39.50

Corsets and Underwear
Manufacturing and selling direct, our prices are always low.

EASTER SUITS
Stunning model in finest French serge; black or navy; flare coat and smart skirt.
Special 24.95

BABY NEEDS
Entire 3d Floor in charge of Mother and Experienced Outfitter. Layettes, $6.95 up. Nursery Furniture, &c.

25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

"The Defender of Verdun" is the name earned by Pétain, the French general who stemmed the German tide. Alden Brooks, who wrote "The Parisian" gives us a vivid picture of him in this week's

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The True Metropolitan Touch
at Saks'

¶ The true Metropolitan touch is a Metropolitan matter.

¶ You cannot get it in clothes of provincial origin.

¶ Most clothes that claim the Metropolitan touch are tailored out of town.

¶ Saks Clothes are tailored in the heart of the Metropolis and sold there.

¶ They are born and bred in New York, individualized by intimate contact with its foibles and fashions, attuned by association to its traditions and tastes, adapted to its variable Metropolitan moods, labeled Saks in the collar, stamped New York in the style, earmarked Manhattan on the man, and differing from out-of-town productions as sharply as a native differs from an emigrant.

Men's Spring Suits.....$17.50 to $48
Men's Spring Top Coats...$15.00 to $35

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Purse Strings That Reach Across a Continent

To open your heart, or close your deal, the safest, surest, swiftest way to send money is by

WESTERN UNION

The cost is small, the convenience great. To know how ask any Western Union Office.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

From the simple charm of "Annie Laurie" to the majestic power of a Liszt Etude, the supreme pleasures of music may be yours through this perfect player grand.

Mignonette Player Grand, $1250
Length only 5 feet 2 inches
Convenient Terms of Payment May Be Arranged.

WAREROOMS
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. INC.
Established 1800
125th Street, West

An Actual Saving of Money Is Represented in These

Handsome Easter Shirts
at $1.50

Makers' names that typify best grades and the highest perfection in workmanship are to be found on these shirts, all of which are brand new styles, fresh from the factory.

Madras in a variety of stripes and colors, also best quality percale soft French or laundered cuffs.

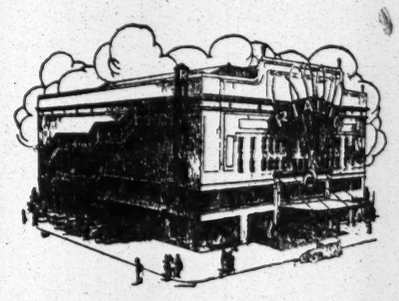
Men's Madras Pajamas, $1.15
Fancy stripes with silk loops and pearl buttons, Jap cut neck.

Novelty Easter Neckwear, 50c
Made up of rich silks of our own selection in stripes, checks, figures and dots. Open end four-in-hands or bat wings.

Pure Silk Socks, 3 for $1.00
Full fashioned and seamless, in black, white and spring colors
Single pair 35c.

H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., 125th St., West

Rialto Theatre
42nd Street and Broadway



The newest motion picture theatre—called "The Crowning Glory of the Top of the World"—will open its doors, Saturday afternoon, April 22nd

Electric Light and Power Service from the mains of The United Electric Light and Power Company

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About May 15th, a new Branch Office and United Electric Shop will be opened on Broadway at 89th Street, for the convenience of the Company's customers

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

AN APPEAL

A call for immediate relief has come from Americans now residing in Berlin, setting forth the urgent need for funds for the relief of widows and orphans of Germany who through no fault of their own are suffering from the effects of the great war.

Our Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard in co-operation with the American colony in Berlin have been doing their utmost to meet the situation, but the suffering has grown to such proportions that the resources of resident Americans are unequal to the task, and they feel, as we do, that America's helping hand should be extended for the relief of these innocent sufferers.

COMMITTEE.

Honorary Chairman, The Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York

R. Ross Appleton	George B. McClellan
James A. Burden	Morgan J. O'Brien
John W. Burgess	Mrs. Ashton de Peyster
Nicholas Murray Butler	Henry S. Pritchett
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If you have a building project in mind, let us suggest that you talk it over with us, for it is quite probable that we may have some information which will be of use to you, and which you may obtain without incurring any obligation.

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At the dance—

There is a refinement about cool, loose-fitting

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

undergarments for men that is very desirable on occasions when you would appear at your best.

KAVANAUGH garments are so white, comfortable and refreshing, uniform in weight and wear—long or short arm and leg lengths, athletic, two-piece or union suit.

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Hygienic Lisle, $1.00.

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It is nature's own remedy for Constipation

Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.

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LUYTIES BROTHERS New York

Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

SOLDIER ORATORS TO SEEK RECRUITS

Army Adopts the Methods of Political Candidates in Campaign for Men.

STREET CORNER SPEECHES

Crowds to be Addressed from an Automobile on the Advantages of a Military Life.

Uniformed soldiers in the regular service of the United States will try to tell New York publicly today just how badly our army needs recruits and also just how much the military organization of the nation is able to do for the enlisted man providing he be of the right calibre. The soldiers will be carried in a big touring car assigned to the recruiting branch of the army in this city, according to the statement made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by officers on recruiting duty here, and at least a dozen speeches will be delivered during the day in different parts of Manhattan.

It is the first step of the regular army in an extended and arduous campaign to get from New York City its quota of the 25,000 additional troops recently authorized by Congress.

Army officers who were questioned yesterday said the idea of having an enlisted man appeal in public for recruits was entirely new in this country, but, if successful, in New York, might be tried in every city of the United States.

The automobile will start from the recruiting headquarters of the west side district at 729 Sixth Avenue under command of Captain L. R. Dyce, the Coast Artillery officer in charge of the district. It will carry, in addition to Captain Dyce, a Quartermaster Sergeant, a Corporal, and a private, all clad in the regulation field service uniform of khaki, and the machine will be decorated with flags and bunting. It was at first planned to take a bugler, but Captain Dyce said yesterday that, while the bugler might go along, it was not expected that he would be needed.

Expect Good Audiences.

"We'll get crowds enough to listen to us," said the officer. "It only remains now to see how far they remember what is said."

Hand bills and posters are to be taken along for distribution. These will be used to supplement the words of the troopers, telling how the army needs men with a trade—electricians, blacksmiths, pharmacists, musicians, bandsmen, clerks, bakers, cooks, barbers, teamsters, carpenters, horseshoers, and other mechanics.

The posters will dilate on the honorable and steady employment which the service offers and the educational value of the soldier's opportunity to see the world. An interesting collection of pictures brought here by an officer recently on duty on the border will be shown. The pictures will deal exclusively with the situation of our troops in Mexican service.

In their speeches the men will tell what it means to belong to the army. They will relate the different experiences of a soldier and will announce a chance to recruits joining now which is not generally given the newly enlisted men on his first enlistment, namely, the fact that he may elect to join regiments now in active service in Mexico if he wishes. Usually the recruit is assigned without his desires being considered.

Disadvantages Met Here.

Recruiting here has been under certain disadvantages which have not existed elsewhere, and that has made a campaign of publicity more or less necessary, according to the officers on duty in New York. Where they have attempted to get men for the army by handbills telling of a soldier's life, they have been met by other handbills, and even posters, asking men not to join the "profession of a murderer." It was declared yesterday that in some cases petitions had been sent out asking for signatures to an oath never to join the American Army.

The itinerary of the recruiting machine had not yet been fully decided upon last night, but Captain Dyce said he hoped to go over most of the upper west side, but that the party would get downtown also, if possible. Short stops will be made, so as not to interfere with traffic. No recruits will be enlisted from the automobile, but every one who listens will be told to apply at the recruiting station of the district in which he lives.

TO TALK ON PREPAREDNESS.

National Security League Organizes a Speakers' Bureau.

A speakers bureau with a volunteer enrollment of eighty-five lawyers and business men, ready on call to speak on preparedness, has been organized by the National Security League. The bureau is under the direction of Dr. Robert Grimshaw, engineer and lecturer of New York University.

Already arrangements have been made for more than fifty noontime and evening meetings at manufacturing, commercial, public service, and other establishments having large numbers of employes. Speakers will be supplied also for meetings at the various Assembly district Republican and Democratic Clubs throughout the city.

Among the enrolled speakers are: Henry A. Wise Wood, Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, Major John W. Loveland, Major N. E. Howland, U. S. A. retired; Newbold Morris, Frederic R. Coudert, Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, Herbert Barry, S. Stanwood Menken and other members of the league.

More Machine Gun Companies.

The recent organization here of a motor cycle machine gun battery has stimulated interest elsewhere. Englewood, N. J., has already organized such a battery, and companies are being formed in Boston and the National Security League has suggested to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the advisability of incorporating in one of the army bills a provision that where 50 or 100 persons form a motor cycle machine gun company, the Government will agree to furnish the necessary equipment.

REPORTS SUGAR DEADLOCK.

Kitchin Wants House Again to Declare for Absolute Repeal.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Majority Leader Kitchin reported tonight to the House that the conferees of the House and Senate had been unable to agree on the Sugar bill. Tomorrow he will ask the House to reaffirm its original position favoring absolute repeal of the free sugar law instead of agreeing to the Senate amendment to postpone placing sugar on the free list only until May 1, 1920.

There is a strong belief in the Senate that eventually the House bill will have to be agreed to. In a final unsuccessful effort to line up the conferees in favor of the Senate amendment, today, Senator Simmons reported that President Wilson had informed him earlier in the day that he favored the amendment.

A caucus of Democratic Senators has been called for tomorrow night to discuss the situation. Leaders on both sides of the Capitol are urging the necessity of immediate action on the bill. If the Underwood-Simmons law is permitted to go into effect on May 1 the present tax of 1 cent a pound on all sugar importations, or about $45,000,000 a year, will be lost.

NEW YORKERS CALL SHIP BILL A MENACE

Object in Washington to the Board Having Power to Fix Ocean Rates.

MEDIATION IS ADVOCATED

Functions of Proposed Body Will Drive Away Capital, Business Men Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today in opposition to certain features of the Administration's Ship Purchase bill. They centred their attack upon the proposal to give to the Shipping Board regulatory control over rates of ocean carriers.

Irving T. Bush, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber, said the proposed legislation was already having a bad effect upon the investment of capital. Capital for shipping enterprises, he told the committee, was being held up while such a plan is pending. Mr. Bush and members of his delegation offered a number of suggestions curtailing the powers of the Shipping Board created by the bill. Such a board, they said, could not properly determine rates, and as soon as normal conditions were restored they predicted that such regulatory legislation would hurt rather than help the shipper.

"Less legislation and not more is necessary for the continued development of our merchant marine," said S. G. Dearbon, President of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. "This development is going on rapidly, as evidenced by the building of ships. We have been hoping for a merchant marine and it has come. We have just built three ships, and are considering building two more.

"The Grace Company is building four ships, and there are a great many ocean-going ships being built on the lakes. Capital is going into the business, but it is felt that this bill is a menace."

Chairman Alexander interrupted with the statement that "as long as I have been on this committee there has not been a time when we have not heard of this menace and spooks of that kind. It is a stock objection."

Mr. Dearborn objected to the rate-making power of the proposed shipping board. Water carriers, he said, were different from railroads and regulatory restrictions of this character are not practicable.

J. Parker Kirlin told the House that it was the consensus of ship owners and shippers in New York and elsewhere that the stringent regulatory powers proposed for the Shipping Board would react against foreign commerce and that "the tonnage would go where the business is most attractive."

"The business of this board," testified P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, "should be to adjust grievances between shippers and ship owners and not to fix rates. The regulatory clause will frighten foreign shipping from our ports, and conditions are such that no board can adjust rates equitably. They are constantly changing."

Mr. Franklin suggested that the board's powers be confined to the inauguration of investigations on complaint. Chairman Alexander insisted the board should be empowered to take the initiative.

SEES GASOLINE YET HIGHER.

Rietman and Like Processes the Only Relief, Expert Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, tonight expressed the belief that the only hope for reduction in the price of gasoline lay in the development of the Rittman and like processes. He predicted still higher prices. He said that competing oil companies had offered to supply gasoline to the Government for a year at 31½ cents a gallon, and argude that the private consumer would have to pay much more. At the present rate of production, Mr. Manning predicts, the crude oil supply of the United States, from which we get our gasoline, will be exhausted in twenty-seven years.

"The situation is even worse," said Mr. Manning, "for the production is not going to remain stationary. The demand for gasoline has increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years and is now increasing at an even faster rate. On January last there were 2,225,000 automobiles in use, and the manufacturers estimated an increase by January, 1917, to 3,000,000. The average automobile uses more than ten barrels of gasoline a year.

"Present indications forecast a decreased production of gasoline for 1916, rather than an increase. The daily production of crude oil for February in the midcontinent field, which produces 75 per cent. of our refinable oil, was 40,000 barrels less than the average daily production for 1915, and 20,000 barrels less than for 1914.

"The demand for gasoline has outstripped the demand for all other petroleum products, with the result that these other products, amounting to about 75 per cent. of the production, are being sold for less than the cost of production. In other words, 25 per cent. of the production, consisting chiefly of gasoline, must pay all costs.

"We are exporting 20 per cent. of our entire production of crude petroleum, including 16 per cent. of our gasoline production. We are burning 25 per cent. of our petroleum under boilers, which is a shameful and criminal waste of precious natural resources, and we are using another 20 per cent. of our crude petroleum inefficiently in competition with coal, as in the manufacture of artificial gas. Three-fourths of the artificial fas in this country is made from petroleum, because petroleum costs less than coal. The solution of the problem is conservation.

"If by means of cracking processes, such as the Rittman process, our kerosene and fuel oils, which we have been using in competition with coal and selling for less than the cost of production, can be converted into gasoline, the present production of crude petroleum would be more than ample to supply our present demands for gasoline. Not only that, but the general adoption of these processes would extend the life of our petroleum deposits, based on the present demands, from twenty-seven to more than 100 years, at the same time reducing the cost of gasoline to the consumer and preventing rapid fluctuations in prices. Ten different refiners are now installing the Rittman process and more companies are considering doing so."

ALBODON

THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM

How to Judge a Dentifrice—

Make these tests yourself

To decide upon the best medium for taking care of your teeth, make the following home test:

Take a piece of smooth white paper. Squeeze out on it a strip of several popular pastes and creams, leaving a small space between each strip. Run your little finger, which is the most sensitive one, over each strip, rubbing it into the paper thoroughly. Watch for rough particles. *These are grit.*

Now put a strip of ALBODON *on a similar piece of paper or on a glass slide, rubbing it as you did the others, and watching for grit. YOU WILL FIND NONE.*

Make a further test by exposing the strips to the air thirty minutes or more to determine how easily they harden. *You will find ALBODON retains its consistency longest.*

Also, as you put each strip on the paper, watch whether it is easy or hard to press from the tube; notice the consistency, whether it is doughy, putty-like, or if, like ALBODON, it is more soft than hard, so that the brush may distribute it easily over the surfaces of all the teeth; notice whether it is dry, or, like ALBODON, smooth and velvety. Then notice the color (*remembering that* ALBODON *is not artificially colored* and does not contain peroxide, carbolic acid or chlorate of potash), and ask yourself which is the logical preparation one might prefer for the daily toilet of the mouth!

ALBODON *contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice on the market.*

It is a better preparation in a liberal and more ornate tube; it is more economical than other dentifrices because *less of it is required for each cleansing.*

Buy ALBODON—You Will Not Be Disappointed

Price 25 cents at all drug stores and wherever toilet articles are sold.

Free Samples for Doubting Thomases

Our best advertisement is the free sample. We are glad to send it to anyone looking for a dentifrice better than the one now being used. If your experience in the past makes you a doubting Thomas and you do not want to risk 25 cents for a regular-size tube of ALBODON, let us send you *a free sample.* Send your name and address in any way convenient to yourself, or cut out this coupon and mail it to us.

THE ALBODON COMPANY, 154 West 18th St., Dept. A. New York City.

Kindly send me a free sample tube of ALBODON, the Ideal Dental Cream.

My name is.....

My address is.....

.....

My druggist's name is.....

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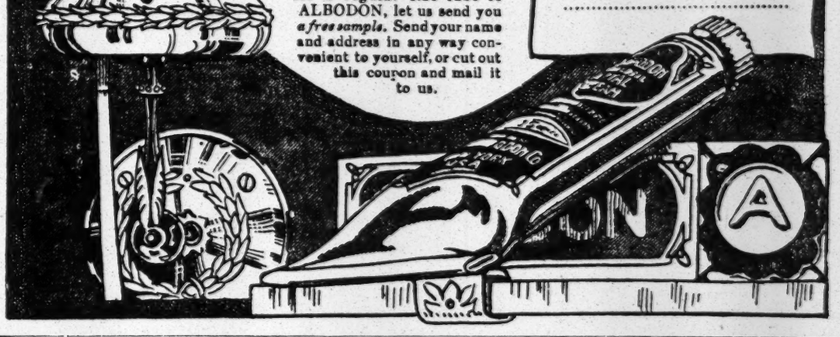

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AT

$43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:

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All Makes
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All This Week

Carl H. Page Motors Co.

1806 Broadway, New York

Our Very Latest Gas Iron And Selling Proposition

TO INTRODUCE this Gas Iron, which possesses *merits above all other irons*, our salesmen are visiting Homes and Laundries to-day and explaining the details. Purchase the Iron; pay the salesman 75 cents down and 75 cents each month for the following four months when you pay your gas bills.

This *newest and best of all Irons* uses

ONE CENT'S WORTH OF GAS FOR THREE HOURS WORK

Pays for itself by saving fuel. Saves hundreds of wearisome steps. Being *pointed* at both ends this Iron much more easily irons tucks, pleats, laces and clothing. *There is no lost motion.*

As the heat is all within the Iron itself the ironing surface is smooth and picks up no dirt or grease. This Iron is uniformly heated. We furnish odorless tubing with it. The tubing is attached and detached by a patent clip operated easily by one finger.

The top of the Iron opens on a hinge. By simply lifting this top, overheating is prevented when the Iron is temporarily out of use.

Send word to one of the following Gas Offices and ask to have a representative call and demonstrate this Iron:—

No. 157 Hester Street *Tel. Canal 8400*

No. 130 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4900*

No. 142 East 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 1309*

No. 112 W. 42d Street *Tel. Bryant 9348*

No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*

No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 190*

No. 173 Hunter Avenue Long Island City *Tel. Astoria 1088*

No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*

No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. *Tel. Audubon 8300*

Courtlandt Av. & 148th St. *Tel. Melrose 3000*

No. 1815 Webster Avenue *Tel. Tremont 2610*

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Found—a Watch!

It looks like it belongs to a substantial citizen. It *feels* that way, too; it's smooth and solid and thin. It slips into your pocket like a silver dollar and lies there snug and flat.

It keeps good time. It's the kind of watch your friends check their time by—that always gets you to your train while it is still in the station.

I've been looking for this watch for years. I know my customers *want* a thin, accurate, 7-jeweled, bridge-model watch like this; but until now the price of such a watch has been more than many of them cared to pay. That's why this new one is such a *find.* The name is "Ingersoll-Reliance." And the price is just about a third what you *think* it would be. It's THREE DOLLARS

The Man Behind the Counter

PRESBYTERIANS FACE BATTLE IN ASSEMBLY

Issue at Atlantic City Between East and West, Union and Lane Seminaries.

VOTE OF CENSURE EXPECTED

Indications Are That the Conservative Forces Will Force Action Against New York.

The long expected clash between the radical and the conservative elements of the Presbyterian Church is likely to develop from the action of the Presbytery of Cincinnati on Monday demanding that the New York Presbytery be cut off from membership in the General Assembly which on May 18 meets in Atlantic City.

A resolution was adopted at the last General Assembly requiring that presbyteries admit no candidates who were graduates from theological seminaries considered heterodox in their teachings. The recent action of the New York Presbytery in licensing after scant heckling three graduates of the Union Theological Seminary of this city against which this resolution was really directed is regarded as a direct challenge by the conservatives. The Union Seminary, although some of its faculty are members of the New York Presbytery, has no connection with that body. The other theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church are under the care of the various presbyteries in whose boundaries they are situated. One of the conservative strongholds, although there is a large liberal element there, is the Presbytery of Cincinnati. Under its care is the Lane Theological Seminary, long a citadel of orthodoxy. Other presbyteries where the conservatives are strong are Chicago, where McCormick Theological Seminary is situated, and Pittsburgh, which is sponsor for the Western Theological Seminary.

The feeling between the New York Presbytery and Cincinnati is especially strong because within the territory of each is a seminary which represents the two elements in the Presbyterian Church. One of the leaders in the Presbytery of Cincinnati is the Rev. Dr. William McKibbin, the head of Lane Theological Seminary. He was the prosecutor of the Rev. Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, accused of heretical teachings, a brilliant theologian who left the uncongenial surroundings of Lane and is now connected with Union. The fight is on between Lane and Union, between the West and the East, between conservatism and radicalism.

Owing to the delicacy of the situation delegates to the approaching General Assembly at Atlantic City declined to speak for publication concerning it, but do not conceal that they expect a battle in the conclave of the Presbyterian Church. Whether or not New York Presbytery will be forced out of all relations with the assembly remains to be seen. The action of other Presbyteries, a few of which will meet before the roll is called in the General Assembly, is looked forward to with eager interest by both sides.

The indications are that the conservative forces will prevail and that they will at least succeed in passing a vote of censure upon the New York Presbytery for having licensed three graduates from an institution under the ban of the conservative wing. By a singular combination of circumstances it happens that the Rev. Dr. Mendenhall, who introduced the resolution against admitting Union graduates in the General Assembly, is the moderator of the New York Presbytery. The two elements are about equally divided here, and therefore the conservatives are in the habit of saying that this part of the Presbyterian Church is loyal to the tenets of the faith.

FOR WORLD CHURCH UNION.

Three Days' Conference at Garden City Opens Next Tuesday.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., April 18.—The three days' conference of a World Alliance of the Church for the Promotion of International Friendship, beginning here next Tuesday, will try to form a national committee of churches in America to cooperate with similar national committees in other lands. The first conference was held at Constance, Germany, on Aug. 2, 1914, and a provisional constitution was adopted at Berne, Switzerland, at the second meeting, on Aug. 26, 1915.

Resolutions have been adopted pointing out the expediency of the church in all lands using their influence to bring about good and friendly relations between the nations. Representative clergymen and laymen from all parts of the United States are expected at the conference next week. The entire time of the conference will be devoted to a discussion of what the church can do to substitute among the nations, Christian good-will for the present suspicions and strifes and to further the establishment of judicial methods as a means of settling the dispute between nations. The sessions will be held in the Garden City Hotel.

CHANDLER RIDICULES MOTOR FUEL CLAIM

Enricht Is Trying to Get Something Out of Nothing, Says Famous Chemist.

B. F. YOAKUM AWAITS TESTS

Farmingdale Experimenter Insists Purchaser of His Secret Must Let Public Benefit.

Scientists continued yesterday to challenge the claims of Louis Enricht that he could make a cent-a-gallon motor fuel out of water by the addition of chemicals to that well-known liquid. Mr. Enricht, from his home in Farmingdale, L. I., gave no further heed to these criticisms, but announced that he was ready to sell his secret to the proper parties, and that he would agree to give a satisfactory demonstration before the deal was closed.

One first condition he would impose was that the whole world receive a benefit from his invention—that whoever bought it contract to put it to the public use in the widest sense. Nor would he demand a large amount of money.

"How much?" he was asked.

"I have not thought of any special sum."

"Could you give a general idea?"

"No. I am leaving the commercial end of it to B. F. Yoakum. He will attend to that for me, as I have not much experience in business."

Mr. Yoakum made this addition to the statement of yesterday in THE TIMES regarding Mr. Enricht:

"Mr. Enricht's preparation has been demonstrated on different types of cars and apparently operates all with equal ease and smoothness. If, under the tests necessary to establish its efficiency, it proves what Mr. Enricht claims for it, the question or bringing it into practical use is one to be considered. That is all that can now be said about it."

Dr. C. F. Chandler, a chemist of international reputation and the founder of the School of Mines of Columbia University, said regarding Mr. Enricht's claims:

"This proposition is absolutely impossible. There is no chemical substance known that could produce any such effect. It's trying to get something out of nothing. Mr. Enricht speaks of obtaining hydrogen from water by means of his agent. Now, water might be called the ashes of hydrogen—not exactly speaking—but it is the result of burning hydrogen, and it would take just as much energy to get the hydrogen out of the water as was produced when the hydrogen was burned.

"Furthermore, in my opinion, an automobile engine would not be a suitable one for a gas, such as hydrogen, and, secondly, there would be no place in an auto for storing hydrogen as it was liberated in the tank. I cannot conceive of any substance that would liberate the hydrogen at the rate demanded by the automobile.

"The most efficient available agent that can be added to water to liberate hydrogen is metallic sodium. It requires twenty-three pounds of sodium to liberate one pound of hydrogen, equal to 200 cubic feet. One gallon of gasoline weighs, say, five pounds. It consists of carbon and hydrogen. If it was all hydrogen a gallon of gasoline would equal, say, five pounds of hydrogen. If it was all carbon one gallon would equal, say, two pounds of hydrogen. As it is part hydrogen and part carbon it is fair to say that one gallon, or five pounds, of gasoline is equivalent for the development of energy to about 2½ pounds of hydrogen. To get this equivalent of energy from water in the form of hydrogen would require 57½ pounds of sodium, and at 25 cents a pound the cost would be $14.37."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Stops stomach troubles

Drink Man-a-con Water with your meals to overcome indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

GALE TAKES 2 LIVES, SINKS BOAT IN BAY

Baby, Picked Up Bodily by Wind, Carried Into Passaic River and Drowned.

WAVE SWAMPS HARBOR TUG

Member of the Crew Lost—Much Glass Broken and Several Persons Injured in Streets.

The gale that came out of the northwest yesterday at the official rate of seventy-two miles an hour caused two deaths by drowning, sank a tugboat off South Brooklyn, and resulted in injuries to five persons in the city. The wind, which sprang up shortly before 5 A. M., was still strong at midnight.

Helen Braen, 2 years old, daughter of Abram Braen, a contractor of 133 Totowa Avenue, Paterson, playing on the bank of the Passaic River, was caught up bodily by the wind and tossed into the swollen stream. The river was dragged without success.

As the tugboat James McDonough, owned by the Carroll Towing Company of 17 South Street, Manhattan, was leaving the foot of Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, she was submerged by a huge wave. The boat went down in one minute. Four of the crew were picked up by a launch, but the cook, Evan Andersen, 35 years old, who jumped overboard as the wave approached, was drowned.

Alfred Brooke, 22, of 85 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from scalp lacerations caused by a timber blown from the third story of the building being constructed at Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, the Bronx.

Richard Fay, 21, of 312 Montauk Street, Brooklyn, was passing 58 Park Avenue, when a brick loosened by the gale broke his right hand. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

A big show window on the second floor of 503 Fifth Avenue, burst by the wind, showered glass upon Mrs. F. Tebrodt of 25 West 120th Street and George B. Holden of 2,874 Webster Avenue. They were treated for minor cuts and went home.

Jacob Goldstein, of 330 Third Street, was slightly hurt by a section of cornice that fell from 68 Third Street.

The gale smashed the plate glass window of the store at Elwood Street and Broadway, and some of the fragments struck Mrs. Mollie Batzenmayer, 54 years old, of 526 Second Avenue, lacerating her scalp and right hand. She was treated at the Washington Heights Hospital.

The high wind drove the schooner Millie Frank onto the sand about four and a half miles east of Toms River, N. J., and the Captain sent up a signal of distress which was seen by the coast guards. The crew of the station went out to the schooner and found that her main sail had been blown away and her main boom broken. Those aboard were taken ashore, and a call was sent to New York for the coast guard cutter Mohawk.

GIRL FAILS TO MOVE JURY.

Verdict for William J. Barr in Breach of Promise Suit.

Miss Maud S. Anderson, of 926 Park Avenue, Hoboken, lost her suit for $20,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry, against William J. Barr, of 14 Jones Place, Jersey City, an automobile salesman, yesterday, before a jury and Judge William H. Speer in the Supreme Court in Jersey City. Miss Anderson, who is 33 years old, testified that they became engaged last Spring and fixed the date for their marriage in June, but when that month came Barr appeared reluctant and she agreed to put off the marriage ceremony until October. A notice of their engagement was published in a local newspaper. She said she noticed last Spring that Barr called on another young woman. In the evening of Oct. 21 Barr met her at the Lackawanna terminal in Hoboken and took her home in his automobile. He used very rough language in that ride, she said. "It was a great shock to me," she testified. "I was very much in love with him and have never given a thought to any other man since then. I have never refused to marry him."

Affectionate letters written by Barr to Miss Anderson were put in evidence. Barr, who is 28 years old, denied he had broken the engagement. It was broken, he said, because Miss Anderson had refused to live with his mother. Miss Anderson, cross-examined by Assistant Corporation Attorney Frank J. Reardon of Jersey City, said that she didn't marry Barr in 1914 because he was not in a financial condition to marry then.

The jurors were persuaded the engagement was broken by Miss Anderson when she refused to accept the home he offered her with his mother.

FOR a while now the Circus will be the objective of many a young people's luncheon. A private Bus may be hired by 'phoning Lenox 7800, or, if your party is not too large, a public one will take them conveniently near. You can ride to within one short block of Madison Square Garden on a

Fifth Avenue Bus

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE WAR

AN HISTORICAL COMPARISON

Many experts have told us that the Germanic nations are in a position to fight on for this or that length of time. Thus Professor Carver, Professor at Harvard and expert adviser to the Agricultural Department, has told us that as far as agricultural supplies are concerned Germany and Austria are in a position to fight on almost indefinitely. Other experts have given their testimony from their point of view, but no attention has been given to the historical point of view with the idea of finding a close analogy from earlier wars. Such an analogy is probably a better means of judging of the duration of the present war than any other means within our reach.

The closest analogy, and to an American the most interesting, is to be found in the late Civil War between the North and the South. In that war twenty-one States, with a population of a little over 21,000,000 people, were arrayed against eleven States, with a population of 9,000,000. The proportion was five to two. If whites alone were counted, the proportion would be much more unfavorable to the South, but as the colored population, while not furnishing troops, did till the soil and do the other necessary manual labor, it is only fair that they should be included.

Manufactures, Wealth, Commerce.

In manufactures the South was at a greater disadvantage compared with the North than in population. It had but 150 cotton factories, the North 900; the value of the output was $8,000,000.00 for the South, over $100,000,000.00 for the North; in woolen factories the South had 78, the North 1,182; of boots and shoes the North manufactured 97%, the South 3%, and in that most important branch of manufacturing when it comes to war, iron and steel, the South, in spite of its possession of one of the greatest iron deposits in the world, possessed but one modern blast furnace and ten rail mills.

In wealth and in banking facilities the superiority of the North was equally manifest. The real estate value of the South was under $2,000,000,000, of the North over $5,000,000,000. The personalty of the two sections was nearly the same, but that of the South was in great part slaves, and therefore vanished wherever the Northern armies appeared. The banking capital of the South was $47,000,000, of the North $330,000,000. The imports of the South in the year before the war were $31,000,000, of the North $331,000,000.

In commerce and all forms of facility of communication the South was woefully lacking. The merchant marine of the country was owned, built and managed by the North, and at the very beginning of the war foreign commerce with the South fell off and soon practically ceased.

In spite of the predominance in population of five to two, and in spite of the still greater predominance in wealth, manufactures, transportation and commerce, the South was able to prolong the war for four full years, and historians generally, whether military or economic, American or foreign, have held that the North did remarkably well to subdue the South; that a proportion of five to two is none too great to effect a conquest when the loser is prepared to fight on to the last ditch.

Why the North Won.

That the North did finally conquer the South was owing to three great advantages: First, its larger population, its ability to place in the field two, and almost three, men for every one placed there by the South. The total number of troops in the Northern armies was 2,700,000, and in the South 1,100,000, in proportion very close to five to two.

Second, the North controlled the seas and exercised its sea power to its fullest extent. As the article in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica on the American Civil War points out, "from the first months of the war the sea power of the Federals was practically unchallenged, and the whole length of the hostile coast line was open to invasion. * * * The blockade became more and more stringent, until at last it was practically unbreakable at any point save by the fastest steamers working under unusually favorable conditions of wind and weather."

Third, the South was not and had never been a manufacturing nation. To the best of its ability it supplied itself with munitions of war and the other necessary supplies, but it was done always imperfectly, and more and more so as the war went on.

Now let us turn to the European conflict and compare the positions of the allied nations with their Germanic opponents. In point of population the proportion is about that of the North and the South, as the following table shows:

Population of the Warring Nations.

Russia	171,000,000
France	40,000,000
Great Britain	45,000,000
Belgium	7,000,000
Servia	5,000,000
The English self-governing colonies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa	19,000,000
Italy	35,000,000
Portugal	6,000,000
Total allied population	328,000,000
Germany	65,000,000
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000
Turkey	21,000,000
Bulgaria	5,000,000
Total population Central Powers	141,000,000

The total allied population is, in comparison with the Teutonic population, just under five to two. These figures, while correct for each country, do not tell the whole story, for a considerable part of Russia's population is so scattered as to be hardly available, most of Belgium's strength, much of Servia's, and considerable of Turkey's have been lost. On the other hand, no account has been taken of India, though Indian troops have been fighting from the very beginning; nor of France's colonial empire, though it, too, has sent troops to the fighting line; nor of Japan, which, though of aid on the sea, has as yet sent no troops to the European field. If the war is prolonged and the need is shown the Allies will probably find some way to utilize the resources of India, Africa and Japan. For the present, however, the proportion of population of the Allies to the Central European Empire is practically the same as in the case of the North and the South, namely, five to two.

In point of manufactures the Allies by themselves alone, and not counting in the neutral nations, have no such advantage over their opponents as the North had over the South, as the following figures show:

Production of Iron in Tons.

Great Britain	9,719,000
France	4,436,000
Russia	3,465,000
Belgium	2,073,000
Canada	819,000
Italy	298,000
Total	20,810,000
Germany	15,822,000
Austria-Hungary	2,061,000
Total	17,383,000

Production of Steel in Tons.

Great Britain	6,461,000
Russia	3,813,000
France	3,806,000
Belgium	1,914,500
Canada	876,200
Italy	687,000
Total	17,557,700
Germany	14,782,000
Austria-Hungary	2,311,200
Total	17,093,200

Production of Coal in Tons.

Great Britain	321,922,000
France	45,108,000
Russia	31,752,000
Belgium	25,322,000
Canada	15,115,000
Total	489,219,000
Germany	281,979,000
Austria-Hungary	56,954,000
Total	338,933,000

The superiority of the Allies in these great fundamentals of munition and other manufactures is slight, and vanishes altogether when the products of Belgium are, as they should be, deducted from the allied column and in part added to that of the Central Empires. But a true comparison does not end here, for as long as the Allies control the seas Germany and Austria can rely only upon their own production, with some slight assistance from Sweden, whereas the Allies can call upon the resources of the remaining neutral nations to an unlimited extent. What that means is best shown by the fact that the United States alone produces each year far more iron, steel and coal than Germany and Austria-Hungary combined, and as a manufacturing nation is far and away the largest in the world. On the manufacturing resources of the United States, as well as of all the other neutral nations, the Allies can and do call to an extent that previous to the outbreak of the war would have been unbelievable.

Copper, Petroleum, Rubber.

As regards another of the supplies urgently needed by the warring nations, copper, the facts speak for themseves:

Production of Copper in Pounds.

Great Britain	661,000
Italy	3,527,000
Russia	74,735,000
Servia	14,109,000
Canada	76,975,000
Australia	104,277,000
Total	274,284,000
Germany	55,776,000
Austria	8,877,000
Hungary	661,000
Turkey	1,102,000
Total	65,916,000

Greatly as these figures favor the Allies, they do not tell the whole story, for the Allies can call upon the tremendous copper output of the United States (over twenty times that of Germany), and of the other neutral countries, whereas Germany is cut off largely, if not entirely, a fact of which she is only too painfully aware, as shown by her recourse to the copper on church spires, in old kettles, etc. It has been estimated that the Germans fire away in their ammunition each and every day 441 tons of copper and brass (72% copper), which brings her needs up to 120,000 tons a year, whereas she produces only 26,000 tons.

As regards petroleum, Germany, apart from Austria, is in a still more desperate position. Her production is only 1,000,000 barrels, as compared with 60,000,000 in Russia and 248,000,000 in the United States. Galicia however, produced in 1913 7,818,000 and Rumania 13,554,000. If Germany can retain her present hold on Western Galicia, where the petroleum wells are, and Rumania will stay out of the contest and allow the exports of petroleum as in times of peace, all may go well in this respect, but if Rumania enters the war on the side of the Allies and control of Galicia is again lost, then indeed it will go hard with Germany as regards her petroleum supply. As regards another supply needed for war, namely, rubber, Germany and her allies are in an even worse position than as regards copper and petroleum, for they produce none at all.

Viewing the whole manufacturing question, it may be stated that as regards the fundamentals Germany is in a fairly favorable position; as regards copper, petroleum and rubber she is skating on very thin ice. As compared with the Southern Confederacy she is, on the whole, in a more favorable position.

The wealth of the four chief allied nations—Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy—has been estimated at about two hundred thousand million dollars, as compared with just over one hundred thousand millions for Germany and Austria-Hungary. But wealth alone does not tell the whole story of the financial strength of a nation any more than of an individual. That wealth may or may not be in an available form in time of war. Again, credit with outsiders is of great importance, and in this respect the advantage of the Allies is most marked. Taking the United States as a fair example of outside nations, Austria-Hungary has not been able to borrow a dollar, and Germany only about ten millions. On the other hand, Great Britain and France have already floated in the American market one loan of five hundred millions, and the Allies all told not far from one thousand millions.

Summary of Resources.

A safe summary of the strength of the South and of Germany and her allies in comparison with their opponents is about as follows:

(1) In point of resources in men, the Allies outnumber the Germanic nations in about the same proportion as did the North outnumber the South, namely, in the proportion of five to two.

(2) In point of supplies and manufacturing strength, the Germanic nations are far stronger than was the South, both absolutely and relatively. Except as regards a few war supplies, especially copper, petroleum and rubber, Germany's position, while far from equal to that of her opponents, is by no means bad.

(3) In point of financial resources and ability to raise money by taxes and loans, the Germanic nations, though again much inferior to their opponents, are inestimably stronger than was the South in comparison with her Northern opponent.

In the one respect in which the North surpassed the South most decidedly, and which aided greatly in the final result, namely, sea power, the Allies surpass the Germanic nations equally. Not a German or Austrian vessel is to be found in any of the seven seas; Germany and Austria have been cut off from all ocean commerce and from nearly all land commerce. The Allies form the greater part of a ring of hostile territory, and if Rumania and Greece should join the coalition, the ring would be practically complete.

Peace or War.

Fortunately, the final decision as regards peace or continued war is not determined generally by military considerations alone. Sooner or later in the great majority of cases one or other, or all, the fighting nations come to the conclusion that the time for fighting is over, the time for peace has come. Almost alone of modern civilized countries our South fought to the last ditch. No modern European nation has ever done the same, and perhaps none ever will.

Some day the people of all the countries now at war will pass judgment on their rulers, will make up their minds whether those rulers and leaders are thinking of the peoples or of themselves. If the leaders in England, in Germany, in Russia, and in France, have been selfish in their actions and aims, have cared for themselves, or their glory, rather than for the true and lasting interests of their country, the people as a whole will cease to give that wholehearted devotion, so necessary in war, but instead will demand peace. As President Lincoln said, "You cannot fook all the people all the time," a remark as true in Europe as in America. Even Napoleon found that the French people in the end judged him and his actions correctly, and it was their action largely that determined his final overthrow.

We may rest assured that when the day comes that the people think in accordance with facts and not as instructed by their leaders, peace will be at hand.

The historical and other information given above is largely taken from the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, and shows the value of that work to its owner on one single topic which happens to be of interest at the present moment.

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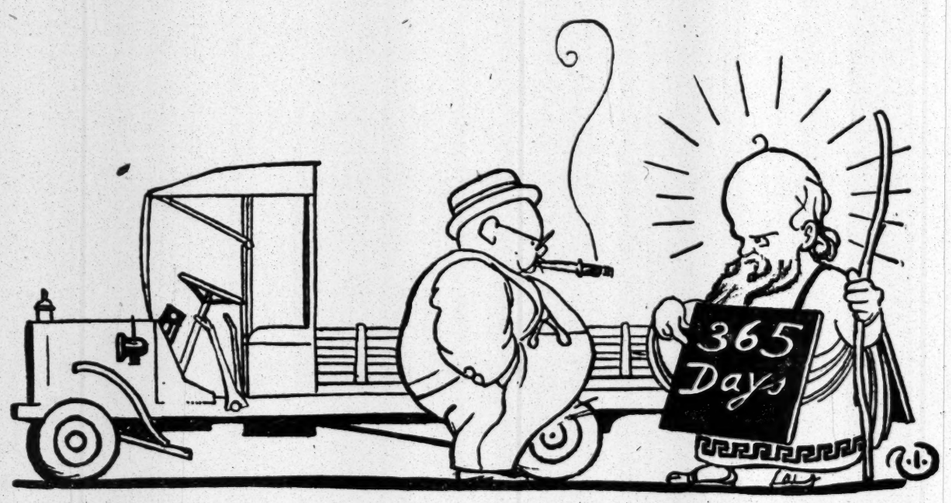

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Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago, bought its first Packard truck in 1908. That truck, No. 802, is still young. The Field fleet now numbers 47 Packards.

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SAYS WOMAN SIGNED WILL UNDER DURESS

Niece of Margaret A. Steele Files a Protest in the Surrogates' Court.

CHARGES UNDUE INFLUENCE

Complaint Asserts Aged Testator Was Taken from Friends and Held Under Close Surveillance.

Asserting that Margaret A. Steele, who died Nov. 8, 1915, at the age of 88 years, was taken from her friends and acquaintances while in a feeble condition and held under close surveillance in small incommodious quarters until she had transferred and willed the greater part of her property to those who were caring for her, Emma Parkhill Burns of 50 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a protest in the Surrogates' Court to the will of her aunt. She does not directly name the persons who she declares used undue influence and fraud in obtaining the will, but mentions them as the principal legatees.

The protest holds illegal an article in the will providing that any beneficiary who shall contest or aid in contesting the will shall be barred and cut off from any share in the estate.

According to the will, which was made Aug. 11, 1915, James A. Lynch, 338 West Seventy-eighth Street, is to receive $10,000 in trust, and Hannah Lynch, 321 West Ninety-fourth Street, $10,000 outright. Emma Burns, is to receive $3,000, and Dr. James A. Campbell, 338 West Twenty-second Street, Mrs. Steele's physician, $3,000. Maria Parkhill, if living, who has not been found, was to receive one-half of the residuary estate, while the other half was to go to unknown heirs at law and next of kin, other than Maria Parkhill or Emma Burns. There were other minor bequests. James A. Lynch, Dr. James A. Campbell, and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company were made executors.

The protest alleged that the will filed was not in truth the decedent's last will, that she was not of sound mind when she made it, that at the time she subscribed to it she could not comprehend its contents, and that fraud and undue influence had been exercised. The complaint says in part:

That, in the furtherance of said conspiracy, said legatees in or about the month of July removed the decedent, who was then upward of 88 years of age, and very feeble both physically and mentally, from her home at 50 West Twenty-seventh Street, where she had lived for many years surrounded by her friends and acquaintances, and was taken by said legatees in the hot Summer months to an apartment hotel in West Eighty-sixth Street to live with one of said legatees in small, incommodious quarters, where decedent was permitted to receive her friends and acquaintances only in the presence of one of said legatees. That shortly after such removal, and in such circumscribed environment, the will propounded purports to have been made.

That shortly thereafter said legatees removed the decedent from the apartment hotel to an apartment in a house on West End Avenue, for which apartment said legatee induced the decedent to sign a lease for a period of years, in which apartment it was intended that decedent should reside with and under the control of one or more of the principal legatees. * * *

That, in connection with said removal, the said legatees secured possession of the personal effects of the decedent, and thereafter and in furtherance of said conspiracy and fraudulent scheme, one of said principal legatees, acting in concert with one or more of the other principal legatees and other persons unknown to the contestant, procured from the decedent a paper purporting to be a deed to the premises known as 50 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York City, owned by decedent, whereby said premises purports to have been conveyed for the alleged consideration of $1 to Hannah B. Lynch, one of the principal legatees under the alleged will.

Geller, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place, are the attorneys of record for the proponents. Emma Burns is represented by George W. Elkins, 34 Pine Street.

COLLEGE REGISTRARS HERE.

Representatives from 64 Institutions Gather at Columbia.

Delegates from sixty-four colleges and universities attended the morning and afternoon sessions yesterday of the seventh annual convention of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars at Columbia University. Included among the representatives were a number of women from both women's colleges and co-educational institutions.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia gave the address of welcome. Addresses were also delivered at the morning and afternoon sessions by Professor Charles R. Mann, University of Chicago; F. A. Gannett, Registrar of University of Maine; G. W. Cram, Recorder of Harvard University; H. M. Tibbetts, Registrar of Dartmouth College; A. W. Tarbell, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and P. Hasbrouck, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Committees were appointed on nominations, resolutions, auditing, and publicity.

The second day of the convention will be spent in sectional conferences, with visits to colleges in and about New York. Tomorrow's program will include an inspection of Columbia University.

MRS. WAITE HAS TYPHUS.

Germs of Disease Found in Wife of Dentist—Not Seriously Ill.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 18.—According to announcement made here tonight, typhus germs have been found in the blood of Mrs. Arthur Warren Waite, wife of the dentist awaiting trial in New York for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, of Grand Rapids. The blood test, it was stated, was made at Ann Arbor, and as a result of the alleged finding of the bacilli, Mrs. Waite has gone to a sanitarium for treatment. Her condition, however, is not considered serious, as she was not greatly affected by the inoculation.

Dr. Perry Schurtz, the Peck family physician, who discovered arsenic in the body of John E. Peck, declared tonight he personally had not made an examination of Mrs. Waite's blood. "I will not deny that blood tests have been made and that typhus germs have been found," he said. "I did not make the tests, but cannot deny that tests have been made."

FOR HUGHES AFTER FORD.

Michigan Delegates Will Vote for Justice if Auto Man Is Eliminated.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 18.—Henry Ford will get the vote of the Wayne County Republican delegation should he be a candidate for President. If not the delegates will vote for Justice Hughes. These indorsements were embodied in the report of the Resolution Committee at the Wayne County Republican Convention held today. The name of Justice Hughes drew loud cheers during the reading of the resolutions.

Reports from many counties in which conventions were held today indicate that Justice Hughes will obtain the vote of the Michigan delegation after a complimentary vote has been given to Henry Ford.

1,000 Pump Works Employes Strike

The Henry R. Worthington Steam Pump Works at Harrison, N. J., was paralyzed yesterday as a result of a strike by nearly 1,000 men. The strike had been voted Monday night. While several hundred men reported for work yesterday, they were practically powerless to operate the plant.

COURT UPHOLDS OSBORNE.

Dismisses Count of Indictment Charging Immorality.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—Former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison won today in his fight on the blanket indictment charging neglect of duty and immorality found by the Westchester Grand Jury, when Justice William Platt of the Supreme Court dismissed the immorality count.

Mr. Osborne's attorney, George Gordon Battle, contended that the count charged a serious felony, whereas the main indictment was for neglect of duty, which simply constituted a misdemeanor, and that therefore his constitutional rights had been invaded.

Fire in Lisbon Naval School.

LISBON, April 18, (via Paris.)—Fire broke out today in the Naval School forming part of the Lisbon arsenal. It burned with great violence and two buildings facing the school were destroyed before it was got under control.

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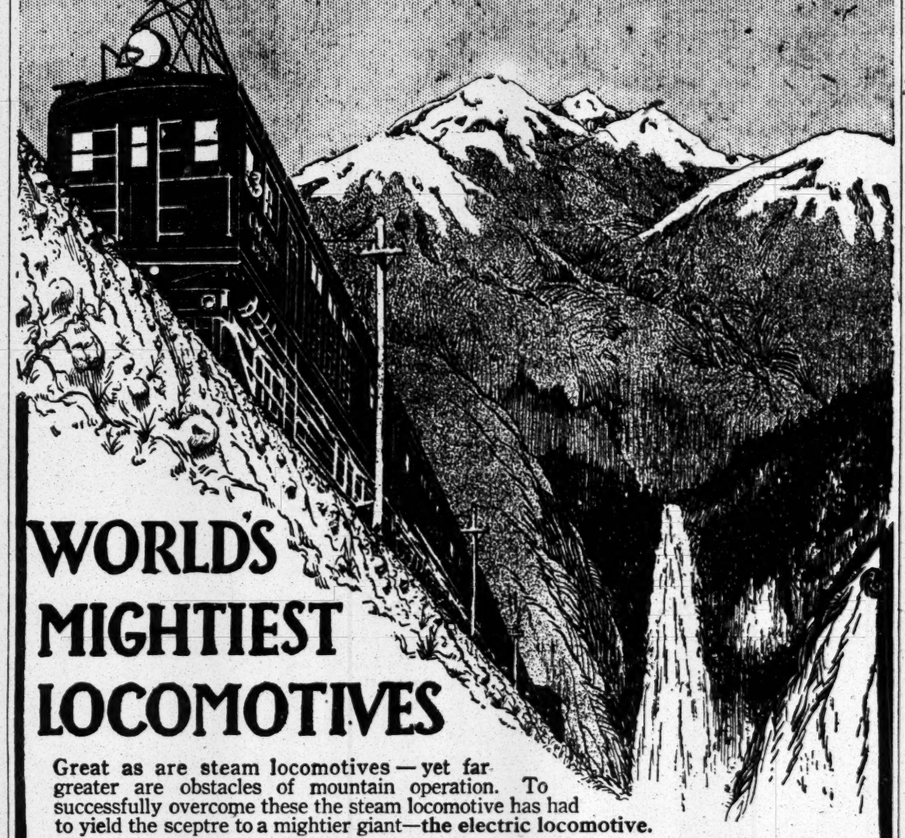

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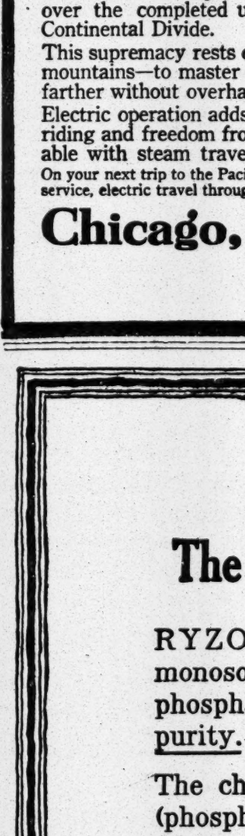

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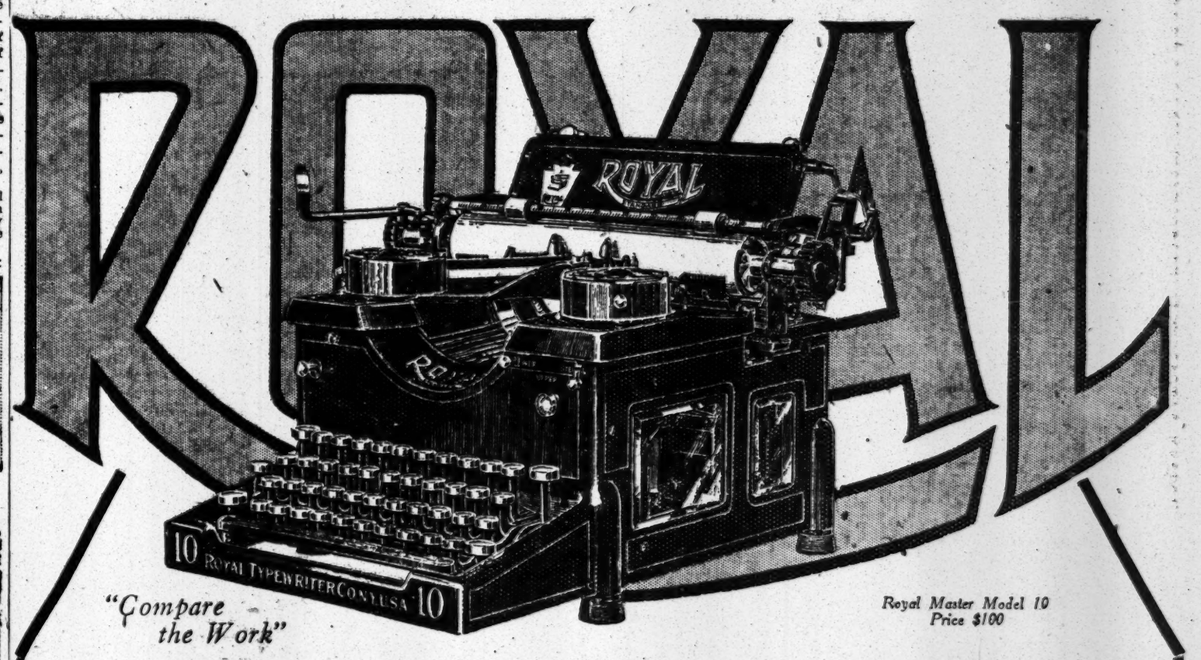

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It is a *hardship* to be blamed for imperfect work done with imperfect tools, when the same amount of effort on a Royal Typewriter will produce results that will bring *credit* instead of criticism.
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PUBLIC LEDGER

Member A. B. C.

HARVARD BOYS' PLAY TAKES YOU TO SIAM

"The White Elephant" Tells of Circus Men's Efforts to Steal Sacred Animal from King.

THE MUSIC BEST FEATURE

Some of the Song Hits of the Syncopated School of Rhythm—Authors in the Cast.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard descended upon unprepared Manhattan last night and in the solid-gold ballroom of the Hotel Astor presented their seventy-second annual production. On the stage where a few nights before the Columbia lads masqueraded, the young men from Cambridge appeared in an original musical comedy, entitled "The White Elephant."

Many cooks were employed in brewing the light broth of the play's two acts. Lewis P. Mansfield and Gerald Courtney wrote the libretto, and the program credited the music and lyrics to Richard M. Jopling, Douglas MacC. Stewart, and Samuel P. Sears. Then to further prove their versatility, all but the last-named of the authors appeared as principals.

The Boston boys are further from Broadway than their Columbia cousins, and so their play followed more closely the outline of the conventional 'Varsity show and less that of the modern revue than did "The Peace Pirates" of last week. The action passed in Siam, and concerned the efforts of three American circus men to steal the sacred white elephant from the King. An American missionary, a newspaper correspondent, and the customary entourage of nieces, wives, and sweethearts who become involved with the Siamese marriage laws were the characters that gave some of Harvard's best athletes a chance to put on grease-paint, wigs, and frocks. It is recorded with sorrow that the newspaper man carried a huge notebook in his pocket, which comes of there being no journalism school at Harvard.

The best feature of the piece was the music. The songs were principally of the syncopated school of rhythm and several of them were of the stuff Broadway revues are made of. One in fact, called "Yokohoma," by S. P. Sears, has been acquired by F. Ziegfeld, Jr., for his new "Follies."

Besides the authors, the Harvard undergrads who took part were G. A. McCook, R. T. Whistler, F. H. Cabot, C. H. Hodges, Jr., E. A. Douglas, C. B. Blaine, P. B. Kurtz, H. G. Reynolds, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., O. G. Kirkpatrick, W. J. Bingham, D. Moffat, L. M. Lombard, J. D. Filley, E. S. Emery, H. L. M. Cole, W. F. Enright, E. H. Foreman, E. L. Whitmarsh, G. T. Kidder, W. Rand, W. W. Weld, F. S. Whitlock, G. W. Benedict, H. Nichols, H. G. Nichols, J. E. P. Morgan, R. F. Babcock, J. P. Warburg, H. Wentworth, W. D. Arnold, E. M. Guild, G. Kissel, H. R. Guild, A. F. Doty, I. I. Amory, T. De Camp, A. Dixon, W. S. Ely, and J. A. Clark.

The performance will be repeated tonight.

TESTIMONIAL TO SOTHERNS.

President Finley to be Toastmaster at Dinner at the Astor Monday.

At the farewell testimonial dinner to Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern to be given next Monday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Civic Forum will be friends of the players who have known them from the earliest days of their careers.

Among those who will attend will be Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt, David Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. E. H. Blashfield, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Roland R. Conklin, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Weiller.

President John R. Finley of the University of the State of New York will be the toastmaster, and the speakers will be Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Augustus Thomas, Winthrop Ames, Otto H. Kahn, and Talcott Williams. Edwin Markham will read a poem written by him for the occasion.

Hunter's Shakespearean Production.

Hunter College announces a sumptuous production of "Midsummer Night's Dream" to open its tercentenary in honor of Shakespeare, to be given on the birthday of the great poet next Sunday afternoon at 8:30 o'clock at Hunter College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. David Bispham will read and act the characters of the play, while an orchestra of eighty will perform Mendelssohn's music under the direction of Professor Henry T. Fleck. The performance will be free to the public.

Ballet "Narcisse" Postponed.

The first performance of the ballet, "Narcisse," which was to have been given tomorrow evening by the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been postponed to Saturday night. "Petrouchka" will be given in its place Thursday evening with Nijinski in the title rôle. Adolf Bolm has recovered from his illness and will appear in tonight's bill. Next week the regular Wednesday matinée will be replaced by one on Tuesday, when Nijinski will appear.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

E. H. Sothern's farewell engagement has been advanced from Monday night, May 1, to the preceding Saturday night. Alexandra Carlisle will be Mr. Sothern's leading woman, and George Wilson will play his original part of Louis XI. The receipts from the two weeks' engagement will be given to the Actors' Fund. Daniel Frohman, who was Mr. Sothern's manager when "If I Were King" was first produced, will manage the engagement.

A professional matinee of "Justice" has been arranged by John Barrymore and John D. Williams for next Tuesday at the Candler. The players in a dozen of the current successes have been invited to be the guests of the actor and his manager.

Fred Block, who will manage the Friars Frolic, has completed arrangements for the tour that will follow the opening performance here. The train that will carry the Frolicers will be made up of ten Pullmans, two diners, and a baggage car.

Gilbert Miller will sail for London today on the New York to make arrangements for the production there of Jean Webster's comedy, "Daddy Long Legs."

Laurette Taylor will return to the New York stage for the first time since her long engagement here in "Peg o' My Heart" next Monday at the gala matinee Sir Herbert Tree will give for the Red Cross. Miss Taylor will make a short speech. Later in the week she will talk at the testimonial to F. F. Mackay.

It was originally intended that George M. Cohan should appear in a Shakespearean burlesque at the Green Room Club's Dress Rehearsal Sunday night at the Astor, but Mr. Cohan demurred and asked to be allowed to furnish his own act. Accordingly he will, but just what it is will remain a secret till the curtain discloses him.

Mrs. Walter Pulitzer will appear in a comedy, entitled "Breaking Fetters," by Marie Cross Newhaus, at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 8. Butler Davenport, Alberta Gallatin, Walter Moore, and St. John Betts will be included in the cast.

The playlet in which Ainella Summerville will be seen in vaudeville next week has to do with snobbery and not suffrage, as THE TIMES was misinformed.

The St. Nicholas Rink will close its twenty-second week tonight with a fancy dress masquerade carnival, which many Broadway players will attend.

Ziegfeld's "Follies" company will come from Hartford to New York by special train Sunday morning to take part at the benefit entertainment for the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and Allied War Charities at the Hippodrome Sunday night.

H. H. Frazee has assured Joseph Santley for the leading rôle in a new farce by Otto Hauerbach, Seymour Brown, and Harry Lawik, entitled "A Pair of Queens," which will be produced in Toronto next Monday night. Mr. Santley will return to the management of Charles Dillingham in the Fall.

Although the formal opening of the Rialto Theatre will take place Friday night, on the night preceding the first entertainment will be given. On that occasion all of the workmen who have been employed in the construction of the building will be the guests of the management.

VIOLA ALLEN ILL.

Actress Suffers from an Acute Inflammation of the Face.

Viola Allen, the actress, who in private life is Mrs. Peter Duryea, is ill at her home in Scarsdale. Miss Allen is suffering from an inflammation of the face so acute that she can see with difficulty. Although she was ill for several days toward the end of her engagement in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion, she finished the engagement, which ended a week ago last Saturday night.

It was said yesterday at her home that she played the last performances while she was able to see only a few feet in front of her. Dr. Jasper J. Garmany of 40 West Fortieth Street is attending her.

Annette Kellermann Returns.

Annette Kellermann, who has been at Kingston, Jamaica, since last August acting for a feature motion picture, returned yesterday with 200 other players on the United Fruit liner Saramacca. The picture was taken under the direction of Herbert Brenon for the William Fox Company, and in some of its scenes it is said 20,000 persons posed. A Moorish city was built as a background for some of the scenes and afterward was destroyed by fire as a part of the spectacle. In the nine months consumed in photographing the film only four days were lost on account of the weather. The picture will be exhibited early in June.

New Playlets at the Neighborhood.

The Neighborhood Players will present a new program of four one-act playlets Saturday night in the Neighborhood Playhouse. The playlets will be "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany; "A Marriage Proposal," by Anton Tchekoff; "With the Current," by Sholom Asch, and "The Price of Coal," by Harold Brighouse. Sunday night, May 7, Mary Lawton and Walter Hampden will be presented in scenes from Shakespeare as the Neighborhood's contribution to the Shakespeare Festival.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
RIO GRANDE "Popular Success."—Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8 Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
Shakespeare Festival—Last Two Weeks of
Tree in Henry VIII.
Special Matinee Next Monday (Shakespeare Day) In Aid of the Red Cross, with Sir Herbert Tree as Macbeth (with Constance Collier); as Falstaff; as Richard II. (with Lyn Harding); as Malvolio in "Twelfth Night" (with Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Edith Wynne Matthison), with other distinguished artists, including David Bispham.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy.
SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TODAY 2:30.
Mr. Mitzi
in 'Pom-Pom'
"'Pom-Pom' is a comic opera, bright and zippy as its name."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats TODAY&Sat.2:20
MRS. FISKE
It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
JUSTICE.
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece.

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.2:15
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.
2ND BIG MONTH Brandon Tynan's ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY.
The Melody of Youth
NO PERFORMANCE GOOD FRIDAY.

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VITAGRAPH COMPANY presents
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BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY
Margaret Anglin — Lionel Belbrook
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:30.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
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Peter Rabbit in Dreamland
One Special Performance of the Greatest Children's Pantomime Ever Produced.
Staged by Jack Mason.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
HIPPODROME ELEPHANTS
ALL NOVELTY PROGRAM
ENTIRE "HIP-HIP HOORAY"
Scotch Highlanders' Pipe and Drum Band.
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ENTIRE ICE BALLET
SOUSA'S BAND
Conducted by ELSA MAXWELL
Kipling's "Boots" Set to Music by John Philip Sousa.
ROBERT MAITLAND,
MARY LAWTON—MONTAGUE LOVE, 1000—LADDER OF ROSES—1000
and
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ARTHUR DEAGON—NONETTE HARUKO ONOKI,
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ADA ANDROVA,
WILL ROGERS—TOTO
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Thurs. "Petrouchka," "Thamar," "La Princesse Enchantee," "Prince Igor" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichova; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.
Fri. "Thamar," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit," "Cleopatre" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichova, Sokolova; MM. Massin, Bolm, Garrlov, Zverov.
Sat. Mat. "Thamar," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Scheherazade" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichova, MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.
Sat. Eve. "Narcisse," (first performance in America), "Cleopatre," "La Spectre de la Rose" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernichova, Sokolova; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.
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in the Romantic Drama
If I Were King
To be presented by Mr. Sothern for two weeks for the Benefit of the Actors' Fund
Direction of Daniel Frohman (by arrangement with Lee Shubert.)
The Regular Sale for the entire engagement will begin at Box Office on Monday, April 24.

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Beerbohm Tree in a novel one-act play, Elsie Ferguson and Norman Trevor in a one-act play, Laurette Taylor, Lou-Tellegen, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Montagu Love in "School for Scandal" scene, Mitzi Hajos, and many other features shortly to be announced.
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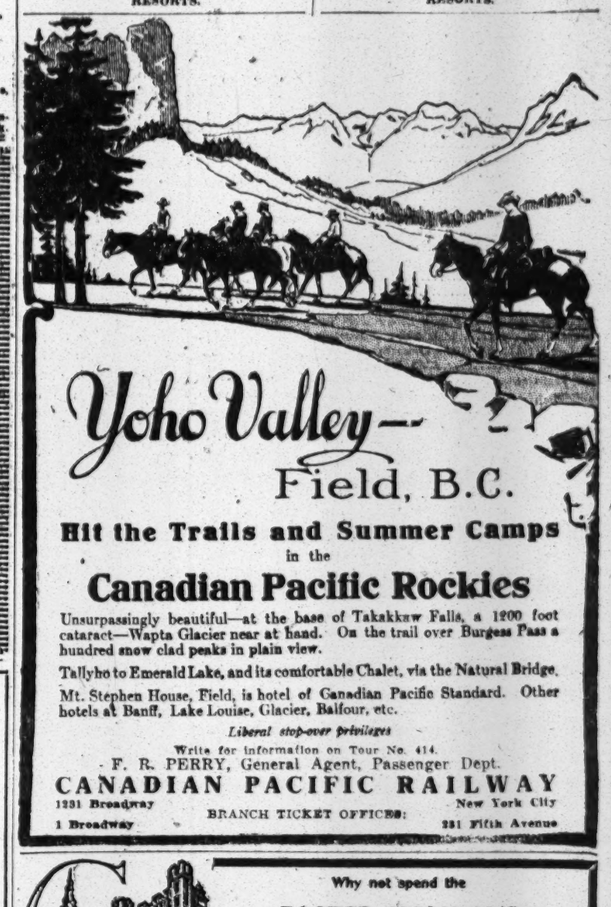

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916.

THE BREAKING POINT.

The President's announced purpose of addressing Congress in person today upon the subject of the note he is about to send to Germany proclaims the unusual and grave character of that communication. It is evidence that this note differs from those preceding it in which we have protested against unlawful acts committed by German submarines, and it is a warrantable conclusion that it will bring us within measurable distance of rupture with the Imperial Government.

So long as relations with Germany continue they remain in the hands of the President. It is from him that "foreign nations or their agents are to "learn what is or has been the will of "the nation." When relations terminate, or when events bring their termination into view as a probable or possible consequence of policies pursued by the President, then he may, certainly with great propriety, sometimes as an act of duty, communicate with Congress. That was the course taken by President CLEVELAND in 1895 when he had exhausted the resources of diplomacy in the effort to persuade Great Britain to submit her boundary dispute with Venezuela to arbitration. Secretary OLNEY'S note of July 20 called for "a definite decision" whether the British Government would consent or decline to submit the question to an arbitral tribunal. Lord SALISBURY in his note of Nov. 26 declined the proposal. Accordingly, on Dec. 17 President CLEVELAND laid the matter before Congress in that memorable message that gave new life and vigor to the Monroe Doctrine, recommending an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed to investigate and report. "When such report is made and accepted," continued Mr. CLEVELAND, "it will, in my "opinion, be the duty of the United "States to resist by every means in "its power as willful aggression upon "its rights and interests the appro-"priation by Great Britain of any land "or the exercise of governmental juris-"diction over any territory which after "investigation we have determined of "right belongs to Venezuela. In mak-"ing these recommendations I am fully "alive to the responsibility incurred "and keenly realize all the conse-"quences that may follow.".

In that case a friendly understanding was reached and a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela was signed at Washington in February, 1897. Our present dispute with Germany is of a very different nature. Before venturing upon an augury from precedent we must take due account of the fact that the wanton slaughter of our citizens is a matter more serious than any question of a neighbor's boundary line, Germany's insistence on her right to use her submarines against merchant ships more determined than Lord SALISBURY'S devotion to any particular assertion of territorial right in remote Venezuela. We know only that nothing Germany can gain by her U-boats will compensate her for the direct and incidental loss she must incur in any break with us.

We may break off diplomatic relations. Commercial relations with Germany, which would not be involved in that breach, are practically non-existent. On fresh provocations war might come, but ending relations does not necessarily lead to that. Many Ambassadors have received their passports in that manner when no war followed. The continued violation of the laws of war and humanity by Germany's submarine commanders would, of course, carry the relations between the two countries beyond the stage of ceasing to be friends into the incalculable zone where enmity might begin. That is of the future. It is possible, too, that the submarine issue may be complicated with other grievances, and our just grounds of complaint against Germany enlarged by the new evidence discovered in the pursuit of conspirators against our peace and our neutrality.

FACE THE FACTS SQUARELY.

Whether or not the death of VILLA can be proved, the difficulties of the United States with Mexico will remain unsettled if CARRANZA cannot quickly prove his capacity to govern the country and establish an Administration worthy of respectful consideration. The deliberate assault upon our troops by avowed followers of the de facto ruler has put a new and serious aspect on the Mexican situation. The trouble cannot be removed by words. It is time for the pompous First Chief to dismount from his high horse, to cease his flow of talk about his imaginary power and dignity, and do something to justify his formal recognition by the United States Government. It may still be true that VILLA has died of wounds inflicted in combat with Carranzistas, but in that case the Carranzistas at Parral fired upon members of our punitive expedition after the event, perhaps after they knew that VILLA was dead, and other hostile demonstrations have been made against our troops. General PERSHING and his soldiers may return to American soil, but they will remain on guard, and unless the de facto Government of Mexico changes its tone, and satisfies the Government at Washington that it will spare no pains in the future to prevent invasions of our territory, it will be necessary to let CARRANZA understand that he can expect no further support from this country.

The American people are getting very tired of being told that in dealing with the Mexican people they must always remember that our neighbors differ from other people and cherish strange ideals and prejudices which must be considered. We have always treated them like fellow human beings, and we can do no better than that. Their civilization, such as it is, is older than ours. They had palaces and world-famous cathedrals when our homes and meeting houses were plain wooden structures, when our pioneers were cutting their way with painful labor through the trackless wilderness. Yet, except for the years when the iron hand of PORFIRIO DIAZ compelled a factitious peace and a beginning of industrial development, they have been fighting among themselves and murdering each other for a century. The time is near for Mexico to take its place among the peaceful and productive nations of the world, and if the people cannot settle their own disputes they must be settled for them by others.

The present perilous position of General PERSHING'S command on Mexican territory naturally causes resentment throughout this country. It signifies nothing to say that precisely this result of the expedition was freely predicted. The object of the expedition was to benefit Mexico as much as to punish the perpetrators of an outrage upon Americans. Obviously CARRANZA could not control the Villistas of the north. It turns out that he cannot control his own men, that his commanders are permitted to entrap American soldiers, whose efforts they were counted upon to support, and try to murder them. We can overlook sniping by unattached outlaws, but deliberate treachery of the Carranza troops is a very serious matter. It is possible that we are on the eve of a new crisis. We may have to undertake the pacification of Mexico. We can accomplish that task if we set about it, even though we have to spend some months in preparation. The mood in which the Senate performed its work on the Army bill yesterday is significant. Every amendment tending in any way to weaken the army was voted down. An amendment increasing the peace establishment to 250,000 men was enthusiastically adopted. The bill finally was passed by a viva voce vote.

If that increase of the regular army shall be provided for by law, the recruits will be obtained all the more easily because of this Mexican uncertainty. The best alternative would be for the Mexicans to quiet the country themselves. If they do not begin soon, and we do not undertake the task, some other nation or combination of nations will. Mexico has big debts to pay. She would soon be able to pay them if her people would stop killing and blustering and set to work intelligently to develop their natural wealth. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that General FUNSTON'S dispatch of 2,300 more men across the border followed soon after CARRANZA'S latest peremptory demand for the withdrawal of the expeditionary force. There is no special significance to be attached to this coincidence, but the additional troops are needed to reinforce the troopers threatened with treachery.

TREBIZOND.

The Petrograd censor is either a good humorist or a bad prophet—perhaps both—for on the night before the fall of Trebizond he allowed the "news" to pass that the city would be taken "only after the hardest kind of "struggle, which is likely to outclass "in stubbornness and duration the one "which resulted in the fall of Erzerum." Or possibly this was the rarest subtlety. The readers of war news might have recalled that on the day before Erzerum fell the official Russian dispatch predicted that the siege would be "long and difficult."

Trebizond has been one of the objectives of the Russian Army since it first invaded Turkey and stormed the forts of Erzerum, nine in one day. The importance of Erzerum partly was that it commanded the ancient trade route from Trebizond into Persia, and the importance of Trebizond, though commercially much diminished, is still strategically high. It was one of two strongly fortified ports on the Turkish side of the Black Sea. The other is Sinope, half way from Trebizond to the Bosporus, through which lies Constantinople. The Russians are edging along the Turkish coast toward that dazzling goal. Trebizond is the first port to fall into their hands. It is a strong sea base for the support of military operations, either in a westerly direction toward Constantinople or in a southerly direction toward Bagdad.

The Russian front now extends from the Black Sea southwardly to within 100 miles of the Bagdad Railway's eastern terminal at Nesbin. From there the Bagdad route continues as a highway to Tekrit, where the railway begins again. This great thoroughfare from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf is menaced. To break it would be to cut the Turkish Empire through its middle. The fall of Trebizond, coming upon the heels of other Turkish disasters, beginning with the loss of Erzerum, cannot fail to deepen the gloom at Constantinople. The weakness of the Turks' resistance to Russian invasion is in singular contrast to the spirit with which they oppose the English on the Tigris, in Mesopotamia, 600 miles away. What an ironical state of events if the Russians at last should have to rescue the English force besieged at Kut-el-Amara.

FIGHTING THE RAINBOW.

It is easier to imagine that a man should find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow than that any one who had been so lucky as to find it should wait at the thought of having to fill up the hole. Hardly less unreasonable, though, is the attitude of many persons, especially speculators, toward the present good fortune of this country. Economists of a pessimistic turn are fond of calling the prosperity illusory; some can prove that it doesn't exist. But Wall Street speculators can do more. They can accept the theory that it doesn't exist and then sell it for a fall.

On a rumor that England and France are now, or may soon be, in a position to produce all of their own shells and guns, there is a day's panic in the industrial shares called "war stocks." All the clairvoyants of the Stock Exchange sell them "short," and then go about with an air of being unconsolable. "There is really no prosperity," they say. "Those who "have thought so have been gambling "on the duration of the war. And "they are baffled, for, although the "war will continue, the war orders "will stop, and the last state of this "country will then be worse than its "first." So runs the thesis of calamity, and for proof there is a headlong fall of 44 points in Bethlehem Steel shares. That sounds ominous, indeed, until one observes that the fall was from 468 to 424, and remembers that two years ago the whole price of Bethlehem Steel stock was less than this 44-point fluctuation.

The stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, holding their annual meeting, look at the transfer record and discover that in two years the amount of United States Steel common held abroad has fallen from 1,285,636 to 631,469 shares, a decrease of $85,116,700 par value, which represents the European liquidation of one American security on account of the war. The total of this liquidation in all American shares and bonds has reached possibly a billion and three-quarters of dollars. Our capital indebtedness to the Old World has been reduced by that vast aggregate, and the remainder is rapidly diminishing. In a little while it will be negligible. At the same time we have been lending capital at a very great rate—$500,000,000 by one transaction to the Entente Alliance and lesser amounts to France, to South American countries, to Canada, to Switzerland, and to Scandinavia. Besides capital, we have been lending credit out of our vast banking resources to the belligerent countries and others, directly and indirectly. We have not only been canceling our own indebtedness abroad, but we have been creating a foreign debt to the United States on which interest and dividends will in future be paid to us. We are a creditor nation, where two years ago we were a debtor; we are exporting capital where formerly we imported it. At the same time we have been receiving large additions to our gold stock. That is now the largest stock owned by one country; it is larger than was ever owned by one people before since statistics began.

How unimportant, by contrast, seems a "panic" in war stocks on the rumor that ammunition orders will stop. Even in this limited field of prosperity the permanent gains are very large. New factories have been built which will not be scrapped after the war. New processes have been created which once in use will never be discarded. New markets have been opened. New means of self-sustainment in wealth have been evolved and will not be abandoned. The tangible things that have been permanently added to our national resources are so much more important than the waste of such technical and immediate readjustments as will have to be made at the end of the war that a "peace scare" in Wall Street seems absurd. It shows that Wall Street speculation has been in the wrong spirit. It has been preoccupied with the excitement of temporary profit and largely unaware of the abiding results of our unexpected experiences. Many in Wall Street have been gambling on the war itself, buying and selling "war stocks" as a means of betting on the probable duration of the contest, with very little thought as to the intrinsic character of the securities. Also, in particular stocks, fortuitous circumstances may have been overcapitalized. For such reasons prices may slump on the Stock Exchange when war orders threaten to fall off as the Allies become more self-sustaining industrially, or to stop altogether with the advent of peace, and it will be no sign at all that our prosperity is illusory, unreal, or subject to instant disembodiment on the cessation of hostilities. The actual, permanent addition to our wealth need not and will not vanish away. The amount of it is stupendous.

A STATE POLICE.

The Senate by a vote of 26 to 11, fourteen Senators absent or not voting, has passed the State Constabulary bill, which, unfortunately, in its amended form, provides for only half the force stipulated in the original bill. But even these meagre two troops, comprising 116 men, would be a valuable help in assuring that rural security which the New York farmers demand. Senator ARGETSINGER opposed the bill on the noble ground that civil service rules should not apply to a "military" force.

What is the reason that this measure, so essential to the protection of the country districts, has been kept out of sight in the Assembly? Why are Speaker SWEET and certain members of the Committee on Rules bent on strangling it? Are they truckling to "labor," some of whose representatives have made such veracious statements at Albany about the Pennsylvania State Police? Is "labor" to be supported in its hostility both to the National Guard on account of its occasional use for strike duty and to a substitute for it in that capacity? Do the farmers, does the New York State Grange, count for nothing in the estimation of the masters of the Assembly?

The State has needed a State Police for years. Is political cowardice to prevent the meeting of that need this year? Is "labor" to enjoy the privilege of free riot?

THE SPENDTHRIFT STATE.

This city has a right to criticise the finances of the State, because it contributes more than two-thirds of the State's tax resources. The Mayor has good standing to make this criticism on behalf of the city, because he practices what he preaches in his statement this morning showing how and where and why the Legislature's appropriations should be reduced by at least $13,000,000. Last year's appropriations were exceptionally large, in order to make good the deficiencies which the Republicans charged against the Glynn administration. That was the cause and the excuse of the State's taking from the city on account of the direct tax $13,973,021, or $6.56 out of each $100 of taxes raised in the city. This year there is no assertion of a State deficiency, but the State's expenditures are greater than those of last year or the year before. As Mayor MITCHEL says:

> Thus while the State's administrative appropriation shows an increase of over $7,000,000 out of a total of $50,000,000 for the last two years, the administrative appropriation of the city for the same period shows a decrease of more than $3,000,000 out of a total of $70,000,000.

That comparison ought to put an end to the State's taunts of the city for its extravagance. The Mayor indicates with precision where the State could and should save. He names the departments, practically without exception, which are to receive more money than last year, and calls particular attention to one item. The State increases its expenses on account of normal schools by a million over 1914 and a half million over 1915, but assumes none of the cost of normal schools in this city. The city must continue to pay two-thirds of the State tax on this item, as on others, but receives nothing when the money is spent.

There is to be a Supply bill this year, as usual, despite last year's direct tax of $20,000,000. Also it includes, as usual, items against which the city objected on the State's account as much as on the city's. For example, the Supply bill includes an increase of $160,614 in payments by the State for taxes on public lands in up-State counties, practically paying their taxes for them at the expense of other counties. The legislative printing item is more scandalous than ever. The county fair item is a fraud, as well as an extravagance, proof being given of the diversion of the State's money to other uses which it may be supposed the Legislature would not approve knowingly. More than half of the Supply bill is given to such items, and the remaining $700,000 is given to items like "contingencies" in the Attorney General's office. Considering the circumstances, the Supply bill this year is unusually heinous in its offense against the State's welfare, as well as oppressive in its demands upon the city.

This year's Construction bill appropriates over three millions, but not one-tenth goes to increase the accommodations of the State's dependents. The Superintendent of Public Works gets $190,000 for sundry purposes, "and other unforeseen necessities." As the Mayor remarks, he can spend the money for anything he likes, although the Constitution requires distinct specification of the objects for which money is appropriated. The largest and least excusable of the unnecessary appropriations is $1,566,013 for sinking fund purposes on bonds "not yet issued, and which may not be issued." The Legislature thus provides for the payment of a debt which does not exist and creates a surplus in the sinking fund which benefits nobody. The State's bondholders cannot get more than the face of their bonds, and their bonds cannot be made more secure. The State swells the necessary surplus at the expense of the taxpayers who pay a higher rate of interest than the State. In 1914 the State found a way to use part of the surplus as a contribution in relief of that year's taxes. This year the necessity is greater, but the plan of 1914 is not used again. In that manner the $10,548,309 might be reduced by $2,871,171.

The appropriations are subject to the scrutiny of the Governor as well as of the Mayor, and there is power in the Governor's pen, as there is reason in the Mayor's remarks. The Governor could veto the State's contribution to local dirt roads amounting to $1,956,000, most of which would be a relief to the city as well as to the State. There can be no doubt that the Governor can veto enough items to give the State the means of relieving the city to nearly the total of the Mayor's original proposals and leave a surplus in the State's Treasury. A case might even be made for relieving the city if there were to be no State surplus. Taxation for surplus is undesirable. The taxpayers would prefer that the State should have a moderate deficiency rather than a surplus from taxation. Surpluses encourage waste, as a deficiency encourages economy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Series of Like Disasters.

Quite the most disquieting feature of Monday's railway accident at Bradford is its likeness to several that have preceded it on the same road. This similarity indicates either that nothing has been learned from the previous disasters, with consequent remedial and precautionary measures, or else it carries the implication that such rear-end collisions as these cannot be prevented.

Both conclusions, of course, will be vehemently denied by the railway's officials. As for the second, it is indeed incredible that the resources of mechanical and engineering science are inadequate for keeping one train from running in a fog into another on the same track in front of it. The first conclusion, therefore, remains to be met, but there is little help toward doing so in either of the alternative theories offered in explanation of what happened. Whether it be believed that an engineer ran by a danger signal without seeing it, or that there was no danger signal to see until it was too late to avoid a collision, makes no material difference so far as public safety is concerned. In either case, passengers evidently are not properly, or at any rate not efficiently, protected from a contingency ever likely to come in the operation of every railway.

That the element which for convenience is called "luck," though, of course, strictly speaking, there is no such thing, cannot fairly be ignored is true. To admit it is only to confess that human beings are not and never will be infallible in any of their activities, and that they have not attained, and never will attain, perfection in any of them. "Accidents will happen," not less on the best-regulated railways than in the best-regulated families, but surely it is not inevitable that there should be an interminable repetition of identical accidents involving the responsibilities of the same persons.

It is not necessary, for instance, that to the end of time, or even for many years, railway cars, when crushed, should take fire and burn, with their living contents. Every such occurrence comes near to proving conscious failure, for one reason or another, to utilize available methods of preventing the most dreadful incidents of possibly unavoidable breakdowns in a precautionary system.

His Wound Gives Plausibility.

Some doubt as to VILLA'S death survives in many minds, including, evidently, those of most of the American officers in Mexico. That is not surprising, for such confirmation of the bandit's taking off as has yet come is not of the most convincing sort. Whether his career has ended or not, however, the reports of its termination do gain a certain plausibility, amounting to credibility, from some of the details of the stories as told.

There has been, for instance, practical unanimity among the recent reports in stating that VILLA'S wound was through the knee. Now it happens that in no other part of the body is a wound more likely to produce just the sort of infection, first local and then general, that has been described plainly enough, though in unscientific terms, in all of the later stories on the subject coming from various sources in Mexico. Penetrating lesions of the knee, even when the best of medical treatment is available, are always dangerous, owing to the great difficulty of securing and maintaining there aseptic conditions. In the wilds where VILLA was, death after such an injury could probably be escaped only by prompt amputation. And that such a man would be likely to resist until it was too late.

The two statements, therefore, that VILLA was wounded in the knee and that he is dead, hang together so well that if one is true the other is probably true also, and it can hardly be called likely that common rumor would have ascribed to him an injury other than the one he had. The report, therefore, is significantly "well founded"—rather better, seemingly, than a false report from a region where doctors are so scarce would be apt to be.

German Plotters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every patriotic citizen, I am sure, will indorse the sentiments expressed in the admirable and timely editorial in your issue of the 15th, under the caption, "Our German Masters."

It is high time that a stop should be put to the machinations of the plotters of Ge-man frightfulness who are operating in this country in defiance of our laws.

J. H. WHITING.
Poughkeepsie, April 15, 1916.

"SOLDIERS OR CITIZENS?"

The Question Answered for the Students of City College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which follows has been addressed to the students of the College of the City of New York on the subject of military training.

RICHARD WELLING.
New York, April 18, 1916.

To the Students of the College of the City of New York:

We are advised that recently a letter was sent you warning you against General Wood's address as "the first step in the militarization of your city's school system."

The letter also inquires, "Do you wish to be soldiers or do you wish to be citizens?" as though the best citizens could not also be soldiers.

The letter concludes with an appeal to you to "show unmistakably that you disapprove of militarism in every form." The authors apparently distrust even the more conservative measures of preparedness now under discussion.

We are familiar with General Wood's views, and we see no danger that "militarism" in the Prussian sense will result from their adoption. The example of Switzerland is only one of the many that should tend to allay this groundless fear.

We yield to no one of the signers in our jealous regard for the "American freedom of thought and development," which they think in danger from the present move for preparedness.

This country came into being through the efforts of a citizen soldiery fighting for freedom.

In answer to the foolish question, "Do you wish to be soldiers or do you wish to be citizens?" we hope as Americans citizens you will reply, "We intend to be both, and as citizen soldiers to maintain the freedom that our forefathers won."

RICHARD WELLING.
GIFFORD PINCHOT, Milford, Penn.
MARGARET DRYDEN BREWER.
JOHN P. PETERS, Rector of St. Michael's.
THOMAS McCANDLESS, St. Michael's.

Nebraska and the "Immortals."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opposition of Congressman Sloan of Nebraska to the incorporation of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and his boastful ignorance of the achievements of the proposed "immortals" should not result in the immediate proscription of all the people of Nebraska. New York and Boston politicians are often fully as vexatious to at least a minority of their constituents. Does not a State have a right to be judged by its finest aspirations and its best men?

Our village has been having an exhibition of painting and sculpture by Nebraska artists and art students—really very creditable in a small way. The lady in charge said that Nebraska has more art students at Chicago than any Middle Western State, population considered. A group of Omaha business men brought to Nebraska the past Winter the three most famous symphony orchestras in the United States, as well as a notable list of individual artists. An amateur organization of Lincoln recently presented an ambitious production of "Carmen" done with admirable restraint and good taste. Scarcely a village in the State is without a public library. One of our normal schools—I pause to emphasize normal school—was reported to have held memorial services in honor of Henry James. Even Congressman Sloan must have heard of Daniel Chester French, whose fine statue of Lincoln adorns our State Capitol grounds.

Can any good thing come out of Nebraska? Two native Nebraskans, whose coming has been greeted with plaudits, may suggest an answer. I refer to Wilma Cather and Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School.

JOHN HANNA.
Auburn, Neb., April 15, 1916.

Censored Teddy Bears.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest Lord Newton's article in THE TIMES, in which he explains the necessity of interfering with the American mails for the protection of the Allies.

I, like many other Americans, have deeply resented what seemed to be the unwarranted, insolent interference of the English in withholding letters and parcels sent to a neutral country, but in this article everything is made clear and satisfactory. It accounts for the non-delivery of a parcel sent by me at Christmas time to my baby nephew in Holland. The articles in the package were a small Teddy bear and two Mother Goose books. It is horrible to think what destructive weapons they would have been in the hands of the Germans had they been permitted to pass the English censor. The Teddy bear might have concealed in its interior ammunition of war, machinery, and tools to be used against the Allies; the exterior (near fur) might possibly be used to make a pair of mittens for some German child. It makes one shudder to think of the awful possibilities. Then, again, Mother Goose rhymes—what dangerous literature to send through the mails! "All innocent mail is sent to its destination," Lord Newton states. My parcel was not sent. To think that American mothers, from time immemorial, have read these rhymes to their little children! What subtle information to the German armies might be conveyed through the seemingly simple "Old King Cole" and "High Diddle Did dle"—terrible indeed!

J. C. D.
Madison, N. J., April 10, 1916.

Ireland's Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in a letter on your editorial page says that the reduction of Ireland's population from 8,000,000 in 1841 to 4,000,000 now occurred under English rule, though England may not have been responsible for the phenomenon. Does he not know that the census of 1841 was taken shortly before the great potato blight and consequent famine, pestilence, and emigration? There were very few Irish, comparatively speaking, in this country before that great flood in the forties, driven here by the great famine.

HELEN MANSFIELD.
Gloucester, Mass., April 16, 1916.

Hope for Hyphens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here at last is hope for the hyphens. They have been vowing to oppose the re-election of President Wilson, but as the Republican nominee is likely to be even less to their taste, and they can scarcely vote the Prohibition ticket, I have been really worried as to how they were to redeem their pledges. Now, in good time, comes the Anti-Militarist Party. Just the thing! It must need neutro-hens, and who more opposed to all forms of preparedness—for the United States—than our Kaiserist fellow-citizens?

T.
New York, April 17, 1916.

A HOLYDAY.

I left the house while the old folk slept—
The morn broke wondrous new to me;
White blossoms fell on the path where I stept,
That winds of April blew to me;
The timid hare from her hiding crept,
The timid blackbird flew to me.

From Paradise, with a hallow of flame,
My Mother stooped to pray wi' me;
From woods of green, little children came,
The Good Folk sent to play wi' me;
From yonder Land that has never a name,
Love strayed, one while to stray wi' me.

My Father waits in the candlelight—
Just hark! the word that's greetin' me!—
My Father 'll wait for his rest this night
Till he's enough of beatin' me;
But never a word or a blow has might
Since Love this day was meetin' me!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

THE GUARD IN POLITICS.

General Foster's Activity and the Record of the Florida Militia.

New York, April 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Added to the crass ignorance of constitutional law displayed by Congress there are now the energetic efforts of the National Guard lobby for Federal pay and to prevent the United States from having any volunteer force. The head and front of this movement is Adjt. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster of Florida, whose letter appeared in THE TIMES today.

The recent published report to Congress of the War Department's Bureau of Militia Affairs shows that there are in Florida in the organized militia only 1,320 enlisted men, of whom 323 were absent from the official annual inspection, and the "number not actually present twenty-four times for drill and instruction" during the year, as required by the militia law of Congress, exclusive of field or camp service, was 684, more than half of all. The number who attended consecutive days (two) for practice marching, out of the total of 1,320 enrolled, was 64, although paid for such service.

Yet Adjt. Gen. Foster, President of the so-called National Guard Association, a voluntary affair, is urging the dependence of the United States on the militia as the first line of defense so that they can get Federal pay, and opposes authorizing the President at any time to raise and organize a United States volunteer force.

The other principal factor of this National Guard lobby in Washington is Colonel George A. Wingate, Second Regiment, National Guard, Field Artillery. At the last official Government inspection of his regiment of six batteries none was marked "excellent," although every one of the twelve companies, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Infantry, was so marked. Three of his batteries were marked "very good" and the other three "good," that is, barely passable. This regiment is located, with beautiful armories, in New York City, where attendance at drill is easy; nevertheless 104 of its 582 enlisted men did not make even the twenty-four drills in the year required by Act of Congress as the minimum number.

And yet these are the very men clamoring to Congress to be put under Federal pay to constitute the first line of national defense.

It would be indeed a sad thing for the country to have the organized militia, under pay, a combined political organization, to control representatives from their districts and Congress. Regulars and United States volunteers never do so. The organized militia of the French Revolution and Reign of Terror showed what they could do and did.

G.
U. S. A., Retired.

SENTIMENT IN PANAMA.

Supervision of the Presidential Election Is Not Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago my attention was called to a cable dispatch coming from Panama to the effect that one of the candidates for the Presidency of that republic has petitioned the United States Government, through the Governor of the Canal Zone, to intervene in the coming elections by supervising the registration of voters. While this "supervision" is not new to Isthmian Presidential elections, it is deserving of attention at this time, when the eyes of Latin America are turned toward the present conditions of affairs in Mexico.

I am in a position to say that the feeling in Panama, as in many Latin-American countries, is not what it should be with regard to America. Panama is an independent State and the people are proud of the fact; and, naturally, as an independent people they think they should be permitted to direct their own affairs without interruption from outsiders. That they resent intervention, however well meant, was shown in the last election there, when the people openly manifested their dislike of it.

If the United States wishes to strengthen her friendship with Latin-American republics she will wash her hands of such a thing as intervening in elections. Of all the Latin-American republics the little Republic of Panama should stand first in the sight of the American Government because of the ties that bind the two, arising from the building of the great canal, and the United States should try in every way to win the confidence of each one of Panama's citizens.

Here is her golden opportunity to do this and also to demonstrate to other Latin-American republics that what the United States wants to do is to fraternize with and not to encroach on the rights of her sister republics. By staying out of the coming elections in Panama the United States will demonstrate her willingness to make friends and not enemies.

CLARENCE E. WHITE.
New York, April 15, 1916.

Bouquets for Mr. Shaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read George Bernard Shaw's article, "The German Case Against Germany," I would like to say that if he considers German civilization so far superior and higher than English civilization, he had better go to Germany and live there, and Englishmen and England will never miss him. The world has had a good exhibition of German civilization in the past eighteen months. It is hard to say which predominates most conspicuously in George Bernard Shaw's mind, his pro-Germanism or his ignorance.

C. H. C. SMITH.
Brooklyn, April 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to George Bernard Shaw's article published in Sunday's TIMES, April 16, entitled "The German Case Against Germany," I wish to say this man is evidently one of the biggest bluffs in the world, and he ought to be living on some isolated island or in Germany and not imposing on the English-speaking people.

G. E. C.
Cleveland, April 17, 1916.

Henry M. Rice's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether Mr. Rice was, as intimated by your correspondent, the greatest of the figures dating back far enough to be a real link between the old Indian days and the later days of civilization, is perhaps a delicate question. Minnesota was settled by a race of virile heroes. General H. H. Sibley was perhaps one of the earliest and most notable of them. And then there came Alexander Ramsey, our first Territorial Governor, in the Indian days of 1849, who was largely, if not chiefly, instrumental in negotiating that famous Indian treaty of 1851, by which a large part of what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas was ceded to the United States and opened up to civilized settlement. He was our civil war Governor, and made to President Lincoln the first tender of troops for the defense of the nation at the outbreak of the civil war.

A MINNESOTAN FOR SIXTY YEARS.
Fortress Monroe, Va., April 5, 1916.

For an Old Lady Left Destitute.

Old, helpless, and lonely, Mrs. O. finally appealed to the Charity Organization Society for help. Left destitute at the age of 79, with every child, relative, or friend upon whom she might call for aid dead, and too feeble to work any longer, her condition is most pathetic. The society is anxious to raise $90, which will keep her comfortable and happy for six months. Gifts for Mrs. O. should be sent to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be promptly acknowledged.

The following contributions sent for another family are acknowledged with thanks: "A. W. S.," $12; Cash, $2; C. K. H., $3; F. J. T., $1.

WHY GERMANY HATES.

Her Large Measure of Achievement Without the Desired Recognition.

New York, April 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these dreadful days that seem to be given over to the disease of hate which is now so definitely seen to eclipse all other pathological varieties of disease in its destructive power, I cannot refrain from trying to call to attention the material of lodgment this bacillus of self-destruction and racial effacement is dependent upon and to what it leads. It is no easy task to direct the mind into channels of thought which hold no glaring personal profit-bearing results. In short, few give attention to the destroying processes of life as compared with the host that are concerned with the delights of gluttony. Nevertheless, hatred, like tetanus, and malaria, and wheat, and fire, and gold, and love, requires certain definite materials for its being, its existence.

In the determination of causative materials, both constructive and destructive, Germany has stood head and shoulders above all other races of the globe. This I state not only as my personal belief, after careful deliberation, but as a challenge for the discussion of national contributions to collective human welfare. That she missed both the cause and effect of hate as a dynamic force in life her present efficiency in racial effacement and self-destruction amply testifies.

In times of peace the basic compulsive material of life is easily seen to be a desire of achievement, and, basic of this, a social recognition of that end. It is, indeed, the very first word of life, and definitely shows a propulsive force and cohesive intent on the part of nature toward her human subjects. In short, achievement of the laws of nature and a human collectivism are the purport of the life we find ourselves enmeshed in.

Those who will take the trouble to make personal examination of themselves will realize that they touch the wellspring of their own being when they reach the thought of "achievement and social recognition."

These two forces have stood guard over the human race from the archaic period of life to the present social period, one attending to the unraveling of nature secrets, the other keeping the human race bound together as a social unit.

No country in the world has achieved the amount of universal human welfare material achieved by Germany. The Imperial German Government has had a full belly of achievement, but, alas! not its idea of a full golden goblet of recognition wherewith to wash it down.

Achievement and recognition are ancient rivals. From the time of Joshua, who commanded the sun to stand still (for personal recognition without achievement ability,) to the present-day idle prophesiers, the struggle between each of these two for supremacy continues. "Recognition and achievement" have not yet catered to teamwork. Nevertheless, as Mr. Dooley has said, "we are on our way," for "recognition" without achievement is now almost extinct, though achievement still struggles for its old imperial reward of "personal abasement in the royal presence." It seems to me that we of America are watching the final titanic struggle on the part of recognition for this ancient imperial quality of food.

But the pity of it all, the tragedy of it, is in the fact that Germany is blind to the fate of her achievement materials. The human carriers of science, the human carriers of skill, the human carriers of the thousand and one complex varieties of achievement stuff, are being driven to the slaughter for the ancient food of kings. "Sic semper tyrannis."

DAVID ORR EDSON, M. D.

Spanish War Veterans' Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest the letter of George T. Keyes, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, on the bill for the promotion of Spanish War veterans.

The Spanish War veterans are not asking that all competition be eliminated. What they ask for is that if they are competent physically and mentally to pass a required examination in competition with others they be given the preference in appointment. This is no more than the G. A. R. received, and no one can say that the "boys of '61" proved a detriment to any service they entered. The Spanish War veterans have the efficiency and discipline that military training inculcates, which is apparently sadly lacking in many departments now.

In the preparedness propaganda now going on great stress is laid upon the fact that the Spanish War veterans are ready to answer the first call. All that is necessary is to call them and they will come. Would they? What inducement has been offered? What has the country ever done, or tried to do, for them that they should be so eager to answer another call? What could be better than a sprinkling of veterans of military training among all the State and municipal employes if the call should come?

Mr. Keyes appears to think that the entire body of Spanish War veterans would march en masse into the civil service, but as they would first have to pass an examination only slightly easier than others their "mediocrity" would not be very apparent as compared with some of the political heelers now holding positions in the civil service.

GEORGE D. WHITEHOUSE.
New York, April 18, 1916.

Not in Favor of Water Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly useless to install water meters and spend an enormous amount of money in having them installed, placing an additional burden on the real estate owners for the installation and keeping them in proper repair. If the water tax has to be increased why not charge 50 or 100 per cent. more than the present taxation, if necessary? Take out the meters altogether, and charge for each business in every building such amounts as will be fair and proper; then no inspections need be made, and all the money that is spent now for inspections and the money for keeping the meters in repair can actually be saved instead of adding some other complications and burdens upon the owners, and also adding other unnecessary expenses.

Besides, how is the owner to keep track of the waste? There will certainly be much more water wasted when the tenant knows the owner is being charged for it, for when there is some dispute or misunderstanding all the tenant has to do "to get square" is to let the water run, and the rent of the owner will waste away in the s

CONDEMN TAXING FOREIGN INVESTORS

Proposed Levy on Income from American Securities Held Abroad Opposed.

HEARING AT WASHINGTON

Railroad and Investment Representatives Say Contemplated Course Would Diminish Capital Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representatives of leading railroads and security investment houses had a hearing today before Assistant Secretary Malburn of the Treasury Department and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne in opposition to the plan of the Treasury Department for the collection of income tax on American stocks and bonds whose dividends and interest are paid to non-resident aliens. Arguments were presented in opposition to the plan of the Government to collect this tax, beginning May 1, and to collect it at the source.

The case in behalf of the opponents of the Government's plan was presented by Alfred P. Thom, General Counsel of the Southern Railway; A. C. Rearick of New York, representing the Railway Executive Committee; Robert R. Reed of New York, representing the Investment Bankers' Association, and Sanford Robinson of New York, representing foreign banking interests. The Treasury officials were told that many millions of American securities had been placed in the hands of foreigners, and that the American concerns which had sold these securities desired not only to keep faith with these investors and protect the securities they had sold, but also to preserve the foreign market for similar securities.

The speakers asserted that they felt that investment houses and others who had marketed American securities abroad had a right to rely on the opinions delivered by then Attorney General McReynolds on Oct. 23, 1913, and July 15, 1914, that the income on such securities, payable to non-resident aliens, should not be taxed, and to insist that the Treasury Department adhere to these opinions, and, second, that the proposed tax on non-resident aliens was so essentially unsound and dangerous that the Department should not impute to Congress an intent to enact it.

"We believe," said Mr. Reed, "that we should not be subject to a regulation which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, is illegal. We urge that the department is necessarily bound to follow the Attorney General's opinion and that, if it has found a reason to ignore that opinion, it should not refuse to submit that reason to the Attorney General. The interests we represent are very much stirred up over this matter. We cannot view it otherwise than as an alarming and in fact a shocking proposal. That our Government should say to American citizens that they need not repay money borrowed from foreign lenders, that they may pay a part of it to the Government and the rest of it to the creditor, is a proposition which condemns itself.

"It means a lot of credit, a very real discredit for American securities, a loss of many customers for such securities. We are, or will be after the war, still a borrowing nation, if our Government asserts its power to levy taxes on interest payments abroad, American securities will suffer tremendously. The investor subject to a tax at home will not buy a security which is also subject to a foreign tax. We cannot get a good market for a security subject to a foreign tax.

"The effect of this discredit for American securities on American industries needing foreign capital is bound to be incalculable. Its immediate effect may be felt by those in the financial houses distributing securities abroad. Its serious and far-reaching effect will be felt throughout the nation whenever an industry requires capital for its development.

"The tax now proposed on American securities held abroad will directly encourage the continued sale of these securities. We have not only to fear a shutting off of new foreign credit, but a heavy and continued withdrawal of the credit already extended.

"There have been enough unwarranted criticisms of our country on one point or another, including the very strong criticism in some quarters directed against the alleged repudiation of certain of our State bonds. Just now other and very bitter and sinister comments are heard against us, particularly in this matter of dollars and cents. Let us not add robbery to our other offenses."

Lancashire-Coletti Engagement.

Dr. James Henry Lancashire and Mrs. Lancashire of Manchester, Mass., and 1,015 Fifth Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Lancashire, to Umberto M. Coletti, Managing Director of the Italian Immigration Society. Miss Lancashire, who was graduted several years ago from the Spence School, has since spent her Winters in Paris studying vocal music. She was there at the outbreak of the war, but returned to New York and, after studying nursing, returned to Europe last April and remained there as a nurse until August, when she came back to New York. Her elder sister is Mrs. Lawrence White of Beverly Farms, Mass. She has a younger sister, Miss Lila Lancashire, and a brother, Ammi W. Lancashire. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Trowbridge Wedding in Los Angeles

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Alyn Tufts and Arthur Lusk Trowbridge, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of Noroton, Conn., and 57 East Thirty-fourth Street, will take place in the Church of the Angels, Los Angeles, Cal., on Saturday, April 29, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson is to officiate. The Misses Martha Banks, Mary Hughes, and Beatrice Finlayson are to be the bridesmaids, and little Miss Anna Frick is to be the flower girl. Gardiner Trowbridge, a half brother of the bridegroom, is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are William B. Trowbridge of Saranac Lake, Thomas W. Banks, and Wells Morris. Mr. Trowbridge is a brother of James A. Trowbridge, Jr., and of Gardiner Trowbridge, who married Miss Emilie Nash.

Mrs. C. C. P. Dugmore to be Hostess

Mrs. Cyril C. P. Dugmore of 40 West Fifty-seventh Street will entertain this evening with a dinner in honor of Lady Colebrook, who recently arrived from England and who is the guest of Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness at 8 North Washington Square.

REWARDS TO THE STUDIOUS.

Columbia Awards 107 Fellowships and Scholarships.

A list of the university fellowships and scholarships was announced yesterday by Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of Columbia University. James Paul Chapin of New Brighton, S. I., was among those to be made a university scholar. He was on the Lange expedition in Africa where he spent five years in research investigation for the Museum of Natural History. This award has a value of $150.

Thirteen university fellowships, were granted of the value of $500, and in addition thereto the sum of $150 or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the university and tuition fees. The full list of fellowships follows:

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.—Henry Ward Banks, Sound Beach, Conn., chemistry; Harriet Bradley, New York City, economics; Gioacchino Failla, New York City, physics; Joseph Kirk Folsom, Newark, N. J., psychology; Louis Gottlieb, Rochester, N. Y., economics; Charles Emanuel Martin, Santa Ana, Cal., international law; Henry Richard Mueller, Lancaster, Penn., American history; Louis Israel Newman, San Francisco, Cal., Semitic languages; Leland Olds, Amherst, Mass., history of thought and culture; Harold H. Plough, New York City, zoology; Herbert Wallace Schneider, Evanston, Ill., philosophy; Henry Winfred Thurston, Jr., New Milford, N. J., botany; Mark Albert Van Doren, Urbana, Ill., English.

CURTIS FELLOWSHIP.—Francis Stuart Fitzpatrick, Olean, N. Y.

DRISLER FELLOWSHIP.—Emma Adelaide Hahn, New York City, classical philology.

GARTH FELLOWSHIP.—Frederick Cecil Mills, Oakland, Cal.

GILDER FELLOWSHIPS.—Luther Halsey Gulick, Oberlin, Ohio; Frederick William Jones, Gloucester, Va.; Clarence Heer Kaiser, Rochester, N. Y.

GOLDSCHMIDT FELLOWSHIP.—Jacob Ehrlich, New York City.

MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP.—Abraham Wolf Binder, New York City.

PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP IN LETTERS.—Ralph Redman Perry, San Francisco, Cal.

PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP IN MEDICINE.—Ralph A. Kinsella.

SCHURZ FELLOWSHIP.—Otto Paul Schinnerer, Bay City, Mich.

SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP.—Leland Hamilton Jenks, Ottawa, Kan.

TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP.—Edward H. Armstrong, Yonkers, N. Y.

TYNDALE FELLOWSHIP.—Benjamin Allen Wooten.

PRESIDENT'S UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.—Carlyle Reginald Barnett, New York City; Harold Morris Bowman, Williamsburg, Penn., chemistry; Finley Melville Foster, Rutherford, English; Jesse V. Howell, Oskaloosa, Iowa, geology; Glenn Raymond Johnson, Portland, Ore., sociology; Earl Hamilton Morris, Boulder, Col., anthropology; Gustav Kvale Osterhus, Brooklyn, modern European history; Isidore Rotgard, New York City, Latin.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARS.—Carl B. Benis, Berkeley, Cal., history; Joshua Bloch, New York City, Semitic languages; Ralph Simpson Boots, Grove City, Penn., politics; James Paul Chapin, New Brighton, N. Y., zoology; Ephraim Cross, New York City, linguistics; Stanley Powell Davies, Conshohocken, Penn., sociology and statistics; Jesse Douglas, New York City, mathematics; Joseph Furia, Yorkers, N. Y., physics; John Whittemore Gowen, Arlington, Mass., zoology; Robert Milton Guggenheim, New York City, Germanic languages; Roy Haber, Columbus, Ohio, economics and finance; Joseph Wood Krutch, Knoxville, Tenn., English; Homer L. Morris, Los Angeles, Cal., politics; Thomas Boston Munro, New York City, philosophy; Harold Phillip Partenheimer, Greenfield, Mass., chemistry; George Soaper Robb, Carolina, Kan., American history; Jacob Schmuckler, New York City, economics; Morris Silverman, Columbus, Ohio, American history; Robert Aaron Stenberg, Washington, D. C., botany; Harvey Earl Thomas, Grant, Ala., botany; Abraham Yarmolinsky, Brooklyn, romance languages.

CURTIS UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.—Elsie Safford Jenison, Wellesley, Mass., ancient history; Elizabeth Nitchie, Westfield, N. J.; Lillian Soskin, New York City, economics; Mabel Weil, Brooklyn, physics and mathematics.

RICHARD BUTLER SCHOLARSHIP.—Howard Dunham Barlow, Portland, Ore., music.

BARNARD COLLEGE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP.—Madeline Dilley, Jersey City, N. J.

MISS K. R. TAYLOR A BRIDE.

Daughter of Superintendent of Schools in Bronx Weds D. R. Davis.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Ralston Taylor, daughter of Joseph S. Taylor, District Superintendent of Schools in the Bronx, and Mrs. Taylor, to David Roland Davis of Chicago took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in the Fordham Manor Dutch Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Merlin Hudson, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed with old lace, and her veil of Brussels net was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Katherine Terhune of Hackensack, N. J., who acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy and Gertrude Mueller, Edith Lincoln, and Phyllis Bradley. Miss Terhune wore a gown of Bule soire satin trimmed with tulle, and carried an old-fashioned nosegay. The other attendants appeared in gowns of pink soire satin.

William Davis of Chicago was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Deems Taylor, brother of the bride; Blaine Webb, Mortimer Detcher, and Walter Hall.

Following the church ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After a short honeymoon, which will be spent at the Pocono Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Davis will make their home in Chicago.

Miss Gould to Wed on April 26.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Bache Gould, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Saltonstall Gould and McAlister Coleman, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell Coleman, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, 149 West Seventy-fifth Street. None except relatives will be present and a small reception will follow. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Gladys Franklin Gould, Frances Emerson Coleman, and Harriet W. Mygatt.

W. A. Root to Wed Miss Henderson.

F. Jerome Root of 600 West End Avenue announced last evening at a dinner the engagement of his nephew, Wayne A. Root, to Miss Dedie Henderson of 2 East Thirty-third Street.

A Tea Dance In Aid of Sick Poor.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Friends of the Sick Poor will give a tea dance at Delmonico's on Saturday, April 29, from 4 o'clock until 7. The tickets may be purchased of Miss Connick, 238 West Seventy-second Street. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. James Butler, Jr.; the Misses Genevieve Butler, Marguerite A. Caroll, Constance Connick, Helen Connick, May Donovan, Dorothy Downing, Grace Eidlitz, Madeleine Fagan, Marion Fagan, Mary Hanigan, Alice Johnson, Isabelle Kenedy, Mollie Kelly, Mildred Kline, the Misses Malone, Maria Marzo, May Mulqueen, Estelle Mulqueen, Adelaide Markey, Regina Mulgrew, Mary McGuire, Muriel MacGuire, Agnes O'Gorman, Evelyn O'Callahan, Gladys O'Donohue, Virginia Pulleyn, Corinne Roche, Marguerite Radley, Rena Schriefer, Nan Silo, Lucy Silo, Mary Smith, and Mrs. Eugene M. Wagner.

R. H. DAVIS LEAVES ESTATE OF $250,000

Income to Widow Till Daughter Hope Is 21 Years Old, Then They Share,

UNLESS MRS. DAVIS WEDS

Charles Belmont Davis, the Novelist's Brother, Is Made His Literary Executor.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—The will of Richard Harding Davis, the novelist and war correspondent, who died at his country place, Cross Road Farm, at Mount Kisco, on April 11 last, was filed today with Surrogate Sawyer. The main portion of his estate, estimated to be worth about $250,000, is placed in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of his widow, Elizabeth Genevieve McAvoy Davis, whose stage name was Bessie McCoy, and his daughter Hope.

The will, which was signed on March 17, 1915, in its opening paragraph directs the testator's cremation and then orders that his personal property, such as jewelry, furniture, etc., be divided among his widow, his sister, Nora Davis Farrar, wife of F. P. Farrar of Turkoose, B. C., and his brother, Charles Belmont Davis of New York. The executor, however, shall respect the first choice of Mrs. Davis as to her share of the personal property.

The remainder of the estate is turned over to the trustee, who is to hold it in trust and pay the income to the widow until her daughter is 21 years old, and then one-half of the income goes to the daughter and the balance to Mrs. Davis "as long as she remains my widow," the testator says.

Mr. Davis also directs that in the event of the death or remarriage of Mrs. Davis before her daughter is 21 years old all the income of the trust fund shall be paid to Hope until she is 21 years old. Then she is to get one-half of the principal, and the balance is to remain in trust for her during her lifetime.

Mr. Davis directs that in the settlement of the estate the executor shall enlist the services of his brother, Charles B. Davis, Jr., for the purpose of protecting and asserting the rights of my estate in and to any and all literary compositions and rights therein to which my said estate would be entitled, it being my purpose that he be intrusted with the settlement of all matters relative to such compositions, including new editions of books and articles and rights therein, copyrights, moving picture and dramatic rights, diaries, biographies, etc., and that he receive his way of compensation for such services 10 per cent. of the net amount thus realized for my estate."

The Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn is made executor and trustee of the estate.

H. M. SANDS LEFT $618,565.

Cousin of Frederick Townsend Martin Died in Paris.

An appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn showed that Henry M. Sands, who died on Nov. 10, 1915, in Paris, left a net estate of $618,565.15 in foreign and domestic securities. The estate was left to relatives, with the exception of a bequest of $7,500 to St. Luke's Hospital in this city.

Mr. Sands spent most of his time in Paris, where he shared an apartment with his cousin, Frederick Townsend Martin, at 48 Avenue Gabriel. After his death an affidavit was made by one of his relatives and submitted to the French authorities to the effect that Mr. Sands maintained a residence in New York and that his estate was not taxable in France.

In a Brooklyn warehouse Mr. Sands had stored about $4,000 worth of silverware. In filing a copy of his will in Brooklyn representatives of the estate declared that Mr. Sands was a resident of Paris, and the estate escaped taxation in this State.

Later it was discovered that the estate had not been taxed in either country. Surrogate Sawyer, at Brooklyn, issued an order compelling the estate to pay an inheritance tax in this State.

A Chinese Kakimono Sold for $200.

A Chinese kakimono, with a landscape among the pines painted on silk by the artist Senri K'ang-hsi, No. 224 of the catalogue, went to Mrs. R. E. Hughes for $200 at the sale of art objects from Mrs. Ralph Bargaley of Pittsburgh, Joseph J. Little of New York, Henri Picard of Paris, the estate of Dr. R. A. Wittnaus of New York, and others at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon. A pair of carved ivories, "Night" and "Morning," No. 43, went to B. Voss for $50; No. 125, a pair of Japanese cloisonné vases, went to R. A. Heller for $60; C. E. Chapman paid $62.50 for No. 207, a beaker vase red and blue flambé glaze, Chien-lung period, and No. 225; a square vase, famille verte, K'ang-hsi period, sold on order for $75. The returns for the afternoon were $2,489. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Edwards-Hicks Wedding on May 10

The wedding of Mrs. Janet Irvine Hicks of Vose Avenue, South Orange, to Dr. Le Roy Sherman Edwards of Brooklyn will take place on Wednesday evening, May 10, at the home of the bride. Mrs. Floyd Overbaugh of Catskill, N. Y., will act as matron of honor, and the Misses Jessie Reid of Orange, Gertrude Hund of East Orange, and Elizabeth Davidson of Montclair will be the bridesmaids. Miss Evelyn Hicks is to act as flower girl. Frederick Turk of North Creek, N. Y., will be Dr. Edwards's best man, and his ushers will include Dr. Le Grande Kerr, Walter Miller, and Horace Hinman, all of Brooklyn.

Henriette Michelson in Recital.

Henriette Michelson, a pianist who has been heard here in previous appearances, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her program included Beethoven sonata, Op. 31, No. 2; Brahms's "Variations and Fugue on a Theme by 'Handel,'" and compositions of Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Ravel, and Bach.

Dr. Andrew Richardson.

Dr. Andrew Richardson, for forty-six years in active practice here, died on Monday at his home, 39 East Eighty-third Street. He was born in Sutton, Vt., and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital in 1870. Following this, for five years, he was surgeon in the Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Richardson was formerly attending physician at the Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary, consulting physician at the Baptist Home for the Aged, and attending physician at the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.

HAT SALE FOR WAR ORPHANS

Society Girls Act as Manikins in Aid of the French.

Several hundred dollars' worth of hats were sold yesterday at the opening of the sale which is being given by a number of society women for the benefit of the Orphelinat des Armées at 725 Fifth Avenue. The house, formerly occupied by James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, has been converted into a spacious salon for the display of the latest models and creations of the leading millinors, many of them having been sent from Paris.

Débutantes and young society girls acted as manikins, and they "tried on" for the customer while she leisurely sipped a cup of tea. There were hats for every sort of costume and all sorts of weather—hats for the seashore and mountain wear as well as the dainty creations for afternoon and evening. The hats ranged in price from $5 to $25; hats usually selling for $25 went for from $5 to $10. Shoppers began to arrive in great numbers at 10:30, and the rush continued until 2:30. Many who had intended looking in on the sale or perhaps buying one hat took two or three.

Among those who assisted in displaying the models were the Misses Mary and Janetta Alexander, Adelaide Canon, Mary Wiborg, Harriette Post, Martha Pyne, Gabrielle Warren, and Sarah Schuyler Butler. Some of those who came in during the afternoon were Mrs. J. Frederick Tains, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, and Mrs. Archibald Murray.

Miss Luisita A. Leland is the Chairman of the Orphelinat des Armées, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman the Vice President, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson the Secretary. Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton is the Chairman of the Hat Sale Committee, and among those assisting her are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. William Greenough. The sale will continue today.

Gustavus Staehlin.

Gustavus Staehlin, one of the oldest architects of Newark, N. J., died on Monday at his home, 205 South Orange Avenue in that city, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born here and was a member of the first class graduated from the Newark High School. Mr. Staehlin studied architecture in Munich, Vienna, and Berlin, and in 1870 opened his office in Newark. He designed a number of the schools and public buildings in New Jersey. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and a trustee of the German Savings Bank and the German Hospital of Newark.

Alexander Mair.

Alexander Mair, member of the Republican State Committee, and long active in politics in Suffolk County, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital. He was re-elected to the State Committee on Tuesday last and on that day was stricken with appendicitis. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital and operated upon there on Wednesday. Mr. Mair was 47 years old. He was for thirty years Superintendent of the estate of Commodore Frederick E. Bourne, and when Commodore Bourne exhibited at the horse show Mr. Mair was well known to horse lovers.

John P. Quinn, 'Reformed Gambler.'

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—John Phillip Quinn, known all over the United States as "the reformed gambler," who for more than twenty years devoted his time to exposing gambling, was found dead in bed in a boarding house here today. For many years Mr. Quinn traveled over the country in a special car, in which he had a display of electric roulette wheels and two score of gambling devices, which he demonstrated to the public. Mr. Quinn was born near St. Louis sixty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES J. COURTNEY, a mechanical engineer of Passaic, N. J., died suddenly on Monday while waiting at a newspaper in the Erie Railroad station. He was born in England and was in his fifty-eighth year.

GUSTAVE ALBERT PETRE, a wholesale stationer, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Pratt, at 34 Clinton Place, in his sixtieth year.

ADDISON PECK, bookkeeper for the Greenwich Trust Company, died on Monday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his sixty-sixth year.

CONRAD J. F. BORSUM, attached to the Swedish Literature Department of the Public Library, died on Monday at his home, 234 East Fifty-eighth Street, in his forty-ninth year.

Mrs. DEIDAMIA GARDNER TRACY, widow of Clark D. Tracy, founder and for forty years editor of The Rochester Post-Express, is dead at the home of her son, Dr. H. Clark Tracy, in White Plains, in her ninety-second year.

EDWARD TERENCE MULCAHEY, formerly active in Hoboken, N. J., politics, died in St. Mary's Hospital there in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. OPPOLINE RHEAULL, 102 years and 5 months old, died in Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday. She was the oldest resident of that city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GEARY VAUGHAN SULLIVAN, widow of Denis J. Sullivan, a newspaper man, who was for twenty-five years private secretary to Horace Greeley, died on Monday at her home, 272 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. She is survived by a son, Frank V. Sullivan, a stock broker in Manhattan, and a daughter, Miss Elizabeth F. Sullivan, a teacher in Public School 95.

DAVID DENNEHY, 67 years old, janitor of Public School 92, in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 1961 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Association of Engineers and Custodians, and left a son and two daughters.

EDWIN WESLEY DEANE, for a great many years with the rubber goods firm of John W. Buckley & Co., and a member of New York Council 384, R. A., Acanthus Lodge, 719, F. & A. M.; Aurora Grata Consistory, and of Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., died at his home, 133 Dresden Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his forty-ninth year. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

CHARLES J. PRATT, formerly for twenty-five years in the crockery business in Brooklyn and in recent years a salesman for the E. S. Burnham Company, died from Bright's disease on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charlotte A. Bonar, 137A Taylor Street, Brooklyn. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. ANNIE KATHERINE JACKSON, wife of William E. Jackson, a cabinet manufacturer in Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home, 441 Forty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 45 years.

PETER GORTH, a retired lumber merchant of Manhattan and for the last several years in the real estate business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 506 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year. He was for thirty-three years a member of Socrates Lodge, 595, F. and A. M.

JOHN J. MOTT, Sr., who died at the home of his daughter, 467 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was a pioneer ice cream manufacturer of that borough and a descendant of the old Mott family, after whom Mott Haven is named. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Amelia Hughes and Miss Mamie Mott.

JACOB E. DAUBE, for thirty-six years employed in the shipping department of the Singer Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at the Alexian Hospital in Elizabeth, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

JAMES NUGENT, a hatter, died on Monday at his home, 100 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. MARIE LOUISE GUBBINS, a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 16 Eighth Avenue, in that city, in her seventy-first year.

Miss BRIDGET STAFFORD, for more than fifty years a resident of Astoria, L. I., died on Monday at her home there.

CORNELIUS CULLINAN, for many years connected with the Highway Department of Queens, died on Monday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year.

THOMAS SMART, a hotel proprietor of College Point, L. I., died there on Monday in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. CHARLES FEAR, the mother of twelve children, died yesterday at her home, 33 North Willow Street, Montclair, N. J., from heart disease, in her forty-seventh year.

EDWARD VAN RIPER, formerly in the commission business here, died on Monday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN C. BRODHEAD, at one time a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and former President of the Rondout & Oswego Railroad, died Monday night at Hartford, Conn., in his eightieth year.

SAM SWARTS, formerly owner of a cafe at 75-77 Centre Street for twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 911 Union Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN LINDGREN, formerly an active worker for the betterment of labor conditions, died on Sunday in the Odd Fellows' Home at Hollis, L. I., in his seventy-second year.

Boatswain OSBORN W. DEIGNAN, U. S. N., retired, one of the crew that accompanied Richmond P. Hobson when he sank the Merrimac at the entrance of Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, died on Sunday night in a hospital in Canon City, Col., in his fortieth year.

AMERICAN ARTISTS RETURN.

Pilgrims from Europe Bring Paintings and Sculpture.

A number of American artists are returning from abroad to the United States, with important paintings and works of sculpture, and most of them will occupy studios here for the Summer.

At no previous time, remarked a prominent artist, has the number of American artists returning from abroad been as large as this season. Their presence here, he declared, will stimulate art in America, and already the impress is noticeable.

Some of them arriving here have important commissions to fulfill like John S. Sargent, for the Public Library in Boston, and Paul W. Bartlett, for the National Capitol at Washington.

Another American artist who arrived here recently is Martin Borgord, who has been absent from this country for ten years. He returned from Norway. He was formerly director of the Pittsburgh Art School and of the Allegheny Art School, and while in Pittsburgh he was a portraitist. He now has a studio in Laren, Holland, and spends part of his Summers in Norway, among the mountains and fjords of "The Land of the Midnight Sun." On his jaunts through Norway he is usually accompanied by William H. Singer, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and often by Walter Griffin, another American painter, who has recently returned from abroad. Mr. Borgord did not reach America without having a thrill or two due to the war, for he was mistaken for a spy, like many another innocent traveler, with passports, bound for America.

England, he said, is girded like a steel band with watchdogs on the alert to arrest any one who may try to break down the barrier of her outposts. Even artists who are returning to America have some difficulty in establishing their identity.

Mr. Borgord, who has lived and painted in Italy, France, Holland, and Norway, has brought a number of examples of his art to America, which may be exhibited in this city in the Autumn. They include a variety of figure pieces. One of his portraits, the "Laren Weaver," which took a salon medal, has been acquired for the collection of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Another portrait in his collection is that of a Norway fisherman, which was exhibited in the International Art Exhibition at Amsterdam.

Mr. Borgord plans to remain in New York for several days before going to Lyme, Conn., where he will join the colony of American artists gathering there for the Summer.

BERLIN BUYS A GOBLET.

Song Writer Also Purchases an Ivory Wine Ewer at Miller Sale.

Irving Berlin, the song writer, was again a purchaser at the Daniel S. Miller sale at the Hotel Savoy yesterday afternoon, Nos. 390 and 391, a German carved ivory goblet of the early seventeenth century and a German carved ivory wine ewer of the early eighteenth century going to him for respectively $280 and $175. A very large Limoges enamel plaque, No. 321, a historical group with Henry IV. as the principal character, went to Miss Belle Alice Hamburger of Los Angeles for $200; Mrs. Frederick E. Voss paid $175 for No. 388, a carved ivory, the figure of Mary Queen of Scots dressed for her execution, the lower half of the ivory in the form of a triptych showing the last scenes of her life.

A Renaissance presentation tankard of carved ivory and silver-gilt, No. 394, went to Hermann L. Heide for $150. The carvings showed Bacchanalian revelries. The handle to the dome-shaped jeweled cover was formed by a seated figure holding an oval pearl of fine lustre in the hands. The handle to the tankard proper was formed by another figure seated upon a branch. The figure with the cover and base of the tankard was studded with emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones. It was a sixteenth century piece.

A Renaissance carved ivory presentation goblet of the sixteenth century mounted in silver gilt, set with jewels, No. 393, went to Oppenheim, agent, for $175. To the same buyer went No. 395, a massive silver and carved ivory tankard, fifteen inches high, the silver in repoussé work, for $250; No. 396, a pair of very early Nuremberg figures, a gardener and his wife, in carved ivory and silver gilt, for $900, and No. 397, a carved ivory and silver Nuremberg group, elaborate in detail, for $300. The returns for the afternoon were $5,683.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the afternoon sale was discontinued at No. 402, with about fifty numbers scheduled for the afternoon still unsold. These will be sold previous to the sale of Thursday afternoon.

Supt. J. B. Austin Quits L. I. R. R.

J. B. Austin of Garden City, L. I., for five years the Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, with offices in Jamaica, has resigned, to become Vice President and General Manager of the Globe Steamship Company, just organized by Gaston, White more & Williams, to do a transatlantic business. He will be succeeded by C. D. Baker of Freeport, L. I., who has been trainmaster. Mr. Baker is a member of the Board of Education of Freeport.

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PLANS FOR WORLD COURT.

League Expects President Wilson to Address Conference.

The Committee on Arrangements of the World Court League announced yesterday that plans had been completed for the World Court Congress to be held in this city on May 2, 3, and 4. A telegram from Washington announced that President Wilson was greatly interested in the congress, and suggesting that if the matter could be held open for a few days he would be glad to accept the invitation to address the congress. John Hays Hammond, President of the league, stated that he expected the President would be able to be present.

The annual meeting of the league will be held at the Hotel Biltmore at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday, May 2. The congress will be opened at Carnegie Hall in the afternoon at 3 o'clock with an address of welcome by Mayor Mitchel, followed by the annual address of John Hays Hammond and addresses by William Howard Taft and Oscar S. Straus. Other speakers during the congress will be Simeon E. Baldwin, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Dr. James Brown Scott, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Dr. Talcott Williams, Dr. John Wesley Hill, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Senator Albert B. Cummings, Senator Warren G. Harding, Professor W. B. Guthrie, Dr. Charles Theddeus Terry, Bainbridge Colby, Dr. Joseph Silverman, H. A. Powell, K. C., of Montreal, and other distinguished representatives of the World Court movement. Mayor Mitchel has asked fifty prominent citizens to form a reception committee.

LAWYER DIES IN HIS OFFICE.

Ernest Dechman's Body Removed from Wall Street to Morgue.

Ernest Dechman, a lawyer and a veteran of the civil war, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon in his office at 90 Wall Street. His body was removed to the morgue and the police have notified his son, Ernest Dechman, Jr., in Schenectady, N. Y.

The police said last night that Mr. Dechman had formerly lived in Cranford, N. J., but for the last two years had lived in the Mills Hotel at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. At the hotel it was said that he had a son who is a sailor in the navy, and that his son Ernest visited him two days ago.

Mr. Dechman served in the navy during the civil war, and said that he still carried splinters in his side from a wound received in a battle then. In his clothing was found a letter addressed to O. T. Hemsley, from his son Ernest, in which he said that members of the family had not heard from his father for some time and feared that he had suffered financial reverses. He also added that a daughter of the dead man could be reached care of T. H. Bane, Sixth Cavalry.

James A. Allan.

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 18.—James A. Allan, formerly one of the chief partners of the Allan Steamship Line, died last night.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FREIDENRICH—ZENN.—Miss Rita Gladys Zenn to Mr. Morton Freidenrich.

HOPKINS—GRAY.—Alida P. Gray to G. Harry Hopkins.

KLEIN—HEYMAN. — Irene C. Heyman to Julius D. Klein.

REID—SIBLEY.—Gladys Sibley to Eliot Reid.

Married.

FLARSHEIM—MOSES.—On Sunday, April 16, at 219 West 81st St., by the bride's father, Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses, assisted by Rev. Theo. Gulnsburg, Edna L. Moses to Edwin S. Flarsheim.

Brooklyn.

HUNCKE—BERQUIST.—April 7, Helen F. Berquist to George D. Huncke.

STEELE—BAHR.—April 15, Elizabeth Bahr to Edward W. Steele.

Died.

ALLEY.—Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., April 17, 1916, Sidney, son of the late William L. and Emily F. Alley, in his 49th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Babylon, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, April 19, at 2:30 o'clock.

BAUERACH.—Daniel, on April 18, beloved husband of Fannie Bachrach, 346 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Funeral services 8 P. M., Wednesday, April 19. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BOLZE.—Frederick A., died Sunday, April 16, 1916, in his 70th year. Funeral will be held at his late residence in Pleasantville, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 19. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12.49 P. M.

BRIDGMAN.—In Ridgewood, N. J., April 15, 1916, Roger M., beloved husband of Isabella Bridgman and father of Isabel Carrigan. Funeral Wednesday, April 19, at 8 P. M., from his late residence, 73 Chestnut St., Ridgewood, N. J. Interment private, Cypress Hills, N. Y.

CLARK.—At Westerly, R. I., suddenly, on Monday, April 17, 1916, Janet McGregor Clark, aged 22, daughter of William and Ada McGregor Clark. Funeral private. Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—On April 17, Elsie I. Coleman, beloved daughter of James J. and Annie Coleman, (nee Collins.) Funeral from her late residence, 839 Whitlock Av., between Longwood Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx, on Wednesday, April 19, 1916, at 9 A. M., thence to Church of St. Athanasius, Tiffany St. and Southern Boulevard, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

CREAMER.—Julia Clucas, widow of Horatio M. Creamer, suddenly, at her residence, 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1916. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CULLEN.—At his residence, 34 Burger Av., West New Brighton, S. I., on April 18, Daniel F. Cullen, son of Margaret and the late Daniel Cullen. Blessing at the Church of the Sacred Heart Friday, 10:30 A. M.

FLEMING.—On April 18, at 471 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Adele, beloved wife of Dr. James W. Fleming. Funeral service at her late residence, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.

GANS.—On Monday, April 17, Carrie, beloved wife of the late Ralph Gans and dearly beloved mother of Lillie G. Buchsbaum and Jessie H. G. Herman. Funeral from her late residence, 575 West End Av., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

GELLIN.—In his 76th year, Jacob, beloved husband of Bella Gellin, (nee Silverberg.) Funeral from his late residence, 2,486 7th Av., on Thursday, April 20, at 2 P

SHAWKEY, PITCHING FOR YANKEES, DEFEATS HIS FORMER TEAM-MATES, THE ATHLETICS

YANKEES WELCOME ATHLETICS COLDLY

Frigid Day All Around for Mackmen, Who Meet Chilling Defeat on an Arctic Field.

GEDEON'S BAT HOT, THOUGH

Donovan's Second Baseman Keeps Cudgel Warm by Thumping Drives in All Directions.

While it wasn't absolutely essential to the nation's welfare that the Yankees and the Athletics should play at the Polo Grounds yesterday, nevertheless they did. The players should have been around an open fireplace talking about the trouble in Mexico. The engagement was witnessed by so very few people that its result is something of a secret. To let the cat out of the bag, New York won by a score of 4 to 2.

It wasn't difficult for the Yanks to beat the White Elephants. In their present condition, the Philadelphians remind one vividly of the old Yankees before they began to sprout. The tall, taciturn tactician, Connie Mack, must have gone to the four corners of the United States to assemble the regiment of unknowns who now wear the Athletic uniforms. They form merely a ghost of the old wrecking crew which galloped away with so many world's series. The only ones recognized yesterday were Stuffy McInnis, Rube Oldring, and Amos Strunk. Then, of course, there is old Larry Lajoie, whom every one knows, as graceful and as smooth as ever. Time has not yet been able to leave its mark on this great ball player. As ever, he is a master workman on the ball field.

Bob Shawkey, who is a graduate of the Mackian baseball school, took pity on his old boss in the eighth inning, and, after loading up the cushions, he unraveled another base on balls and forced a run over out of sheer kindness.

Five or ten years from now, when the Athletics have grown up, they may be quite a baseball club. Just now much of their time is taken up in getting acquainted with each other.

The Yankees yesterday sailed along without the leadership of Wild Bill Donovan. Bill, who isn't used to this antarctic weather, has caught a cold and is afraid that he is in line for a nice attack of grip. Umpire Tommy Connolly has also been stung by the grip germ, and yesterday he was hardly able to call balls and strikes. The players thought at times that the grip has affected Tommy's eyes as well as his throat.

As evidence of the frigid climate of the Polo Grounds yesterday, take the case of Frank Moran, the late opponent of Jess Willard. Frank is used to the rugged outdoor life, for he trained in the snowdrifts and icebergs at Saratoga Lake. But yesterday at the baseball arena he threw up his hands in the seventh inning and hurried downtown to get thawed out. The half-dozen fresh-air fiends who waited until the game was over were frostbitten, and tomorrow will be receiving fifth or sixth aid for the frozen.

The new Athletic pitchers haven't the skill of Mack's old talent. Nabors, a thin, lanky youth, who will be able to vote in a few years, was the first pitcher and the Yanks had no trouble in bunching hits on him when they needed the runs. Joe Gedeon was unusually proficient in thumping Nabors's service. Gedeon looks better every day, and if he doesn't look out, the first thing he knows he will be about as good as any second baseman in the game. His efficient bludgeon gave impetus to each of the Yankees' outbursts of run getting.

In the second inning Gedeon whacked a hit down the third-base line at a mile-a-minute clip. Pipp laid down a grounder, but Nabors failed to get the ball to second in time to make the force play. Peckinpaugh laid down a sacrifice and Nunamaker jammed a hot grounder at Pick, who ran Pipp down between the bases, Gedeon taking the opportunity to score.

The Yanks had a splendid chance to score again in the fourth, but they didn't seem to have the heart to do it. Gedeon doubled, and went to third on a passed ball. The next three batters left Gedeon right there on third, as lonesome as could be.

Gedeon led off in the sixth with a single, and scored on Pipp's two-base wallop to left centre field. The latter went to third on Peck's out, and scored on Nunamaker's long to centre. Gilhooley was safe in the seventh on Pick's wild heave, and Magee sacrificed. Baker got a pass, and Baker and Gilhooley unstrung a neat double steal. Gilhooley counting.

The Athletics got their first run and tied the score at 1 to 1 in the fifth inning. Lajoie got a pass, and scored on Meyers's two-base hit to centre, which Fritz Maisel missed by an eighth of an inch.

In the eighth, Thompson, batting for Meyer, walked, and Stellbauer, hitting for Sheehan, beat out an infield tap. Witt beat out a roller to Baker and loaded the bases to suffocation. Here is where Shawkey became kind and gave Walsh a walk, which sent in the Athletics' second run, with Thompson as its custodian. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	Witt, ss.	3	0	2	8	4
Gilh'y, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Walsh, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf.	3	0	1	0	1	Strunk, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	4	3	Oldring, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Gedeon 2b.	4	2	3	4	2	Lajoie, 2b.	3	1	1	2	5
Pipp, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0	McIn's, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
Peck., ss.	3	0	1	2	2	Pick, 3b.	4	0	0	4	4
N'maker, c.	4	0	1	5	2	Meyer, c.	2	0	1	8	1
Shawkey, p.	4	0	0	0	4	*Tho'pson.	0	1	0	0	0
						Murphy, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	11	27	14	Nabors, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Sheehan, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†St'lbauer.	1	0	1	0	0
						Crowell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Schang.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	30	2	7	24	16

*Batted for Meyer in eighth inning.
†Batted for Sheehan in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Crowell in ninth inning.
Errors—Hick, Nabors, Gedeon.

New York.....0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 .—4
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Gedeon, Meyer, Shawkey, Pipp. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, (2.) Maisel, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Magee. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon and Pipp; Lajoie, Witt and McInnis; Baker, Gedeon and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 6; off Nabors, 1; off Sheehan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Nabors, 10 hits and 8 runs in 6 innings; off Sheehan, 1 hit in 1 inning; off Crowell, no hits in 1 inning; off Shawkey, 2 runs. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; by Nabors, 1. Wild pitch—Nabors. Passed ball—Meyer. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

Cuban Players Held at Border.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 18.—Two Cuban ball players, J. Acosta, a pitcher, and Jacques Calvo, an outfielder, have failed to receive permission to enter Canada to join the Vancouver Club of the Northwest League because they lack passports from the Cuban Government. Appeal has been made to the Canadian Immigration Department at Ottawa, it was announced today, to overrule the decision of the Vancouver authorities. Acosta played with the Washington team last year.

N. Y. U. Plays Lafayette Today.

New York University 'Varsity baseball nine had a practice game yesterday with the Hamilton Institute team in preparation for today's game with Lafayette on Ohio Field. Coach Kellogg has designated "Rudie" Woolf to do the twirling for the New Yorkers.

GIANTS vs. PHILA. Tickets on sale for opening game, April 20th. N. Y. Club office.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 4; Boston, 2
Detroit, 4, Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn,
Cold weather.
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Postponed.)
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 3

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	4	1	.800
Chicago	5	2	.714
New York	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Washington	2	2	.500
Detroit	3	4	.429
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	0	4	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Cincinnati	6	2	.714
Boston	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	1	2	.333
Chicago	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	0	2	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.

FABER TAMES THE BROWNS.

White Sox Twirler Has St. Louis Batters at His Mercy.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Urban Faber's curves baffled St. Louis today, while Groom's wildness and poor support in the first two innings gave Chicago a five-run lead which the visitors tried in vain to overcome. The White Sox won by 7 to 2.

McCabe, who relieved Groom, pitched a good game for St. Louis, but gave way to a pinch hitter. A pretty throw by Felsch caught Groom at the plate in the third and spoiled a St. Louis opening. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	0	1	0	1	Shot'n, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
W'ver, 3b.	5	2	2	1	2	Tobin, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	2	0	2	1	3	Sisler, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
F'ner, 1b.	4	1	1	15	0	M'sana, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
J'kson, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	4	4
J.C'ns, rf.	3	1	1	3	0	Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	3	1	H'tley, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Terry, ss.	3	1	0	1	4	Severd, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Faber, p.	3	2	2	0	3	Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
						Groom, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	7	10	27	14	M'Cabe, p.	1	0	0	0	5
						Park, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Borton.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Miller.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Crandall.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	31	2	6	24	18

*Borton batted for McCabe in seventh inning.
†Miller batted for Lavan in ninth inning.
‡Crandall batted for Park in ninth inning.
Errors—Tobin, Pratt, Park.

Chicago.....2 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 .—7
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Tobin, Weaver. Three-base hits—Sisler, J. Collins. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, Severold, Schalk. Double play—Deal, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on base—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 7. Passed ball—Hartley. Umpires—Chase, 1; Chill and Evans, 2. Base on balls—Off Groom, 3; off McCabe, 1; off Faber, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 4 hits, 3 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off McCabe, 5 hits, 1 run in four and one-third innings; off Park, 1 hit, 0 runs in two innings; off Faber, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By McCabe, 1; by Faber, 2. Passed ball—Hartley. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hilderbrand. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

DETROIT OVERCOMES LEAD.

Cleveland Drives Coveleskie from Box, but Is Beaten.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—Triples by Vitt and Veach allowed Detroit to overcome Cleveland's early lead and win by a score of 4 to 3. Cleveland knocked Coveleskie from the box in the first inning, but could do little with Dubuc. The Indians filled the bases with only one out in the eighth, but Cobb caught Howard's fly and threw out Speaker at the plate. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	1	1	0	3	G'ney, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Vitt, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1	Ch'p'n, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
Cobb, cf.	2	0	0	3	1	Roth, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	2	2	1	0	Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
H'per, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	Gandil, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Burns, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0	Turner, 2b.					
Heilman,						2b.	3	1	1	1	1
1b, rf.	4	0	2	11	1	Evans, 3b.	2	0	2	2	4
Y'ung, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	W'b's, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1
Stanage, c.	4	0	0	6	2	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Cov'e, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Billings, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p.	4	0	1	0	7	Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	3
‡Kavan'h.	1	0	0	0	0	Mitch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Smith.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Howard.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Chapelle.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	4	9	27	17	Total.	28	3	8	27	12

*Batted for Evans in eighth inning.
†Batted for O'Neill in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.
§Batted for Harper in eighth inning.
Errors—Stanage, Dubuc.

Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0—4
Cleveland .....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Graney, Gandil, Turner, Heilman, (2.) Three-base hits—Graney, Vitt, Veach, (2.) Stolen bases—Young, Bush. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Roth, Gandil, Turner. Sacrifice flies—Roth, Cobb. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Heilman; O'Neill and Turner; Cobb and Stanage. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 3; off Dubuc, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 7 hits, 3 runs, in seven innings; off Mitchell, 2 hits, 1 run, in two innings; off Coveleskie, 3 hits, 1 run, in one-third of an inning, off Dubuc, 5 hits, 1 run, in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Morton, 4; by Mitchell, 2; by Dubuc, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Mogridge Out with Broken Nose.

George Mogridge, one of the Yankees' left-hand pitchers, was struck on the nose by a batted ball in practice at the Polo Grounds yesterday morning, and his nose was broken. He will be out of the game for ten days or more. The Yankees yesterday released Infielder Terry McGovern to the Troy Club of the New York State League.

Scores of Other Games.

At Springfield, Mass.—Springfield, 3; Providence, 2.
At Washington, D. C.—Catholic University, 4; Boston College, 0.
At Elmira, N. Y.—Elmira, 11; Rochester, 10.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn Prep, 22; St. Francis Prep, 5.
At Syracuse—Hamilton, 9; Syracuse, 4.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. **N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.**

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ALEXANDER UPSETS HAUGHTON'S BRAVES

Philadelphia Pitcher Allows the Boston Batsmen Five Hits and No Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Boston suffered its first defeat of the season in the pennant race today, Philadelphia winning the game by the score of 4 to 0.

Alexander kept Boston's hits scattered, while Rudolph was knocked off the rubber in six innings. Niehoff drove in three of the home team's runs with two singles and a sacrifice fly.

Before the game Magee was the recipient of a diamond pin and a pedestal carved out of anthracite coal from friends here and up the State. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	4	1	M'v'le, ss.	4	0	0	0	7
B'o'ft, ss.	4	0	0	2	6	Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Pask't, cf.	4	1	1	3	0	Wlh't, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	4	2	2	2	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lud'g, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0	K'tchy, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
W'ted, lf.	2	0	1	1	1	Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
N'hoff, 2b.	2	0	2	2	1	C'pton, cf.	4	0	2	4	1
Burns, c.	4	0	0	2	0	Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Alex'r, p.	3	0	1	0	0	T'g'er, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						Rud'ph, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	4	8	27	9	Barnes, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Connolly.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Collins.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	0	5	24	15

*Batted for Gowdy in seventh inning.
†Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
Errors—Smith, Burns, Alexander.

Philadelphia .....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 .—4
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Paskert. Stolen bases—Maranville, Smith, Whitted. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Niehoff. Double play—Compton, Maranville and Smith. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 3; off Alexander, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 hits, 3 runs in six innings; off Barnes, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Barnes, 1; by Alexander, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

SENATORS TRIM RED SOX.

Washington Scores First Victory Since 1914 at Fenway Park.

BOSTON, April 18.—For the first time since 1914 the Washington team today defeated the Red Sox here, the score being 4 to 2. Last season the teams played eleven games at Fenway Park, all of which were won by Boston.

Timely hitting by the visitors, coupled with first-class pitching by Harper, gave Washington the victory. In both the first and second innings the first batsman singled and eventually scored. A pass, a steal, and a single gave Washington a run in the eighth, while a muff by Janvrin, a sacrifice, and a hit sent the last one home in the final session.

Lewis drove in Boston's two runs in the eighth with a double. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Hooper, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	Scott, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Janvrin, lf.	2	0	2	1	1
Judge, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	Lewis, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
R'dem, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Shorten, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Shanks, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	H'ksen, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4	G'dner, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Williams, c.	4	0	0	5	1	Barry, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
McB'e, ss.	4	0	2	2	5	Agnew, c.	4	1	1	6	3
Harper, p.	4	0	0	0	4	Shore, p.	2	0	0	1	3
						P'nock, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	4	7	27	17	*Cady.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Foster.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡McNally.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	2	5	27	18

*Batted for Shorten in seventh inning.
†Batted for Shore in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Gardner in ninth inning.
Errors—McBride, (2.) Harper, Janvrin.

Washington .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hit—Lewis. Stolen bases—Moeller, (2.) Janvrin. Sacrifice hits—Morgan, (2.) Double play—Morgan, McBride, and Judge; McBride, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Shore, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 6 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Pennock, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Harper, 5; by Shore, 5; by Pennock, 1. Passed ball—Agnew. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

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HAL CHASE'S DRIVE WINS.

Home Run in Tenth Lands Reds Victors Over Pirates.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—A home run by Chase in the tenth inning won the game for Cincinnati from Pittsburgh here today by the score of 4 to 3.

Cincinnati made two runs in the first inning off a single and two doubles. The visitors made but one run in the first and another in the third, tying the score. Both of these runs were made by Carey, who drew two passes and then stole a base each time, scoring on Hinchman's singles. Cincinnati made another in the eighth on Schmidt's error only to be tied up again in the ninth, when Baird and Hinchman tripled.

Chase, the first man up in the tenth, struck the first ball pitched for a home run. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'lfer, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
H'rzog, ss.	5	0	1	1	2	Carey, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0	B'rney, cf.	2	0	0	5	0
G'fith, rf.	4	2	2	1	0	*Baird, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	H'man, rf.	4	0	3	5	0
W'mn, lf.	4	0	0	4	0	W'ng'r, ss.	5	0	1	1	3
L'deu, 2b.	3	0	1	3	7	Sch'tz, 2b.	5	0	0	0	3
Clarke, c.	4	0	1	4	2	Volx, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c.	0	0	0	2	0	Sch'itt, c.	5	0	1	7	0
McK'y, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Schulz, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Sch'd'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
‡Beall.	1	0	0	0	0						
†Neale.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	35	4	10	30	13	Total.	35	3	7	†27	7

*Batted for Barney in seventh inning.
†None out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for McKenry in fifth inning.
§Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Groh, Schulz, Wagner.

Pittsburgh .....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cincinnati .....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Griffith, Clarke. Three-base hits—Groh, Baird, Hinchman. Home run—Chase. Stolen bases—Carey, (3.) Chase, (2.) Griffith, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Schneider. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Double play—Groh to Chase. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Adams, 1; off McKenry, 5; off Schulz, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Adams, 10 hits, 8 runs in nine innings, (none out in tenth;) off McKenry, 3 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Schulz, 4 hits, 1 run in three and two-thirds innings; off Schneider, no hits, no runs in one and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By McKenry, (Volx); by Adams, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Schulz, 2; by Schneider, 2. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

CHANGE BROOKLYN LINEUP.

O'Mara and Getz May Make Way for Olson and Mowrey.

The game between the Giants and Brooklyn scheduled for yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field was postponed because of cold weather and high winds. The two teams will play today if the weather permits. Brooklyn is considering the advisability of strengthening the defense of the team. The game with the Braves last week was not according to the formula of Wilbert and Robinson, the play of Getz and O'Mara not measuring up to the best standard. As a result it is probable that a change will be made today. Olson may play in O'Mara's place and Mowrey will probably go to third.

Duster Mails, who joined the Dodgers in St. Louis near the close of last season, will probably not pitch for some time. He tore a muscle in the opening game at Ebbets Field and added to the injury Sunday when pitching against Ridgewood. As a result he has been placed on the disabled list. It was announced yesterday that Pitcher Colwell had been released to the Montreal Club of the International League.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At Memphis—Memphis, 10; Chattanooga, 6.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Birmingham, 2.
At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 1.

American Association.

At Toledo—Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 4; Indianapolis, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 0.
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 1.

BECK A PITCHING AND BATTING STAR

Columbia Easily Defeats Colgate in Strong Wind on South Field, 8 to 1.

Columbia continued its winning streak yesterday afternoon, when its undefeated baseball team won from Colgate on South Field by an 8 to 1 score.

Don Beck, the southpaw, gave four hits to the visitors. One of these by Van Alstyne in the fifth went for a home run when the strong wind that blew throughout the game carried the ball over Laird's head to the centre field fence. With this one exception not a Colgate base runner advanced beyond the first bag, and in six innings the Colgate batters went out in order. Beck also continued his wonderful batting form, which has made him a useful right fielder when not taking his turn in the box, and in three times at bat yesterday he connected for three hits, one of which went for two bases.

Columbia began scoring in the first innings, when Watt and Laird romped across the plate after Mernstein and Beck had made sacrifice flies. Again in the third two runs were scored by Buonaguro and Mernstein on Beck's single to centre field. Laird contributed another run in the fifth, and two innings later a succession of hits by Beck and Lane, a pass, and a stolen base gave Mernstein, Beck, and Benson chances to score.

Colgate looked dangerous only in the fifth. Glendenning went out, Beck to Mernstein, Van Alstyne then connected for the home run, and Hungerford hit the next pitched ball for a single. West then went out a foul fly to Catcher Lane, and Cunningham likewise knocked a ball out of bounds which was caught by Mernstein. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	COLGATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2	C'ham, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Laird, cf.	5	2	2	2	0	Dwyer, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
B'uro, ss.	4	1	2	0	4	Reid, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
M'tein, 1b.	4	2	1	11	1	Swett, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Beck, p.	3	1	3	3	3	Kenny, 1b.	3	0	0	5	1
Hauck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	G'ning, ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Benson, lf.	4	1	0	1	0	V. A'ne, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
Lane, c.	4	0	2	12	0	H'ford, c.	3	0	2	11	0
Spittke, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	West, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Newman.	1	0	0	0	0						
H'kins, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Total.	30	1	4	24	9
Total.	35	8	12	27	10						

Errors—Dwyer, Kenny.
*Batted for Spottke in seventh inning.

Columbia .....2 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 .—8
Colgate .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Beck. Home run—Van Alstyne. Sacrifice hits—Laird, Benson, Spottke. Stolen bases—Laird, Buonaguro, Benson, (2.) First base on errors—Columbia, 2. Left on bases—Columbia, 8; Colgate, 3. Double play—Beck and Mernstein. Struck out—By Beck, 11; by West, 10. Bases on balls—Off Beck, 1; off West, 3. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BALL GAMES TOO SLOW.

C. A. Comiskey Complains About Matter to American League.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Complaint that American League games are being played too slowly was made by C. A. Comiskey, owner of the White Sox, to President B. B. Johnson today. A number of the games have lasted for over two hours, and in Chicago particularly they have been slow, due, however, mainly to the number of passes issued by the pitchers.

Mr. Comiskey noted today that Faber pitched eleven balls to two St. Louis batters, which, if maintained as an average, it is said, would account for some of the slowness.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

Yale Nine's Trip in South.

ROUGH WATER RETARDS COLLEGE CREWS—MASSACHUSETTS GOLFERS FIGHT FOR OUIMET

YALE OARSMEN ON SCHUYLKILL RIVER

Crews Go to Philadelphia for Race with Quakers and Will End Training There.

Special to The New York Times.

New Haven, Conn., April 18.—Accompanied by Chief Coach Guy Nickalls and other crew coaches, two Yale crews and substitutes left here this afternoon for Philadelphia to prepare for the race with Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill next Saturday.

The oarsmen plan to row twice daily until the day of the race. They will try the two-mile course at top speed either tomorrow or Thursday, but will do comparatively little work on Friday. Nickalls said tonight: "The crews are doing quite well, considering the extremely short time they have been on the water. It is impossible to predict anything regarding the race on Saturday."

Two shells which will be used in the races on Saturday were shipped to Philadelphia today. Both are of American make. One was presented by Major Louis Stoddard, '90, and is brand new. The other, the John Hart, was presented by Colonel L. C. F. Robinson, of Hartford, and was used by the Yale eight in its race against Harvard last year.

The first Yale boat defeated the second in the final time trial yesterday, and no changes in either of the eights is planned before Saturday's race.

The make-up of the two crews is as follows:

First Crew—Bow, Hume; 2, Gilfillan; 3, Low; 4, Sheldon; 5, Sturtevant; 6, Meyer; 7, Macnaughton; stroke, Harriman; coxswain McLean.

Second Crew—Bow, Newton; 2, Adams; 3, Kositsky; 4, Whittlesey; 5, Fox; 6, Fiumarick; 7, Atkins; stroke, Hyatt; coxswain, Pratt.

Coach Abbott of the freshman crews today shook up the first 1919 eight, which will remain here during the Easter vacation. It will row as follows: Bow, Weir; 2, Ewing; 3, Dexter; 4, Page; 5, Shieffelin; 6, Cobb; 7, Mead; stroke, Oderston; coxswain, Grieb.

QUAKERS ROW FULL COURSE.

Cover Mile and a Half, but Will Have Light Work Rest of Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Pennsylvania crews have changed the distance of their practice for the Yale race, and are rowing a mile and a half now instead of the Henley distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. Through some misunderstanding it was thought the race would be over the shorter course, but last night it was made clear that the oarsmen would cover the full distance, just as they did last year in the contest with the Eli crews. When Coach Wright heard this he immediately put his 'Varsity eight through a stiff trial over the mile and a half course.

Today the 'Varsity and juniors lined up against each other. The 'Varsity was not pushed, however, but simply paced the second crew, as the senior oarsmen had their hard drive last night, the second boat only going half the distance.

The three first crews were out for a spin early this morning, and Coach Wright put them through a snappy two-minute sprint. This with a few racing starts and a one-mile paddle constituted the practice. A stiff breeze was blowing across the river, but the oarsmen were not much troubled by it, and swung their boats along at an even clip.

In the sprints, the 'Varsity showed its superiority over the other two crews and forged to the front readily enough. About a length was gained on the juniors in the two minutes, while a short margin was opened up each time on the starts.

The freshman eight is progressing well, but needs a handicap each time when lined up against the other crews.

Starts and short sprints will be emphasized in the practice for the rest of the week, as the hard work of preparation is about completed. The men will try the mile and a half once or twice, but aside from this, the work will be light, as scullers are all in fairly good condition now.

The Yale oarsmen arrived here tonight at 10:26 o'clock, and were taken at once from the West Philadelphia station to fraternity houses at the university. Their boats arrived this afternoon and were taken to the Undine Barge Club, so that the shells will be ready for the visiting crews to start work tomorrow morning.

Women's Sports Organization.

College women interested in athletic exercise are preparing to launch an association to be known as the Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association, the object of which, according to the announcement, is "the furnishing of exercise and recreation to college women in or near New York, under inexpensive and congenial conditions." The first meeting to further the aims of the embryo organization will be held next Tuesday at 6:15 o'clock in the assembly hall of the Metropolitan Building. The nominations to be proposed at the meeting are as follows:

President—Lillian Schoedler, Barnard; First Vice President—Elsa Detmold, Smith; Second Vice President—Margarette Daniels, Mount Holyoke; Secretary—Agnes Morrow, Bryn Mawr; Treasurer—Lucile Cochran, Vassar; Auditor—Susan Van Wert, Cornell; Executive Secretary—Elsa Alsberg, Barnard.

Chairman Committee on Indoor Athletics—Marion Halsey, Smith; Chairman Committee on Outdoor Athletics—Edith Cassett, Mount Holyoke; Chairman Committee on Horseback Riding—Esther Davis, Cornell; Chairman Membership Committee—Elizabeth Meigs, Purdue.

LAKE CARNEGIE ROUGH.

Harvard and Princeton Crews Have Difficulty in Practice Rowing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—A day of rough weather prevented the Harvard and Princeton crews from giving any indications of their respective abilities to spectators who traveled down to Lake Carnegie to view their preparations for Thursday's race. A high head wind made the shallow water of the lake too choppy for any real rowing and both eights spent most of the time seeking smooth water.

In spite of the weather conditions, the coaches of both crews gave their men as strenuous a day as possible. Coach Herrick had the crimson eight out for their usual two practice spins, in the morning and in the late afternoon. Doctor Spaeth had the Princeton crew out for their daily row near sundown.

It has been Princeton's policy to have two boats, called second and third, but of about equal ability, to race each other through the practice season. The one that wins the oftenest takes part in the race. It was expected that the final sprint between the two would take place today, but instead, Dr. Spaeth spent the afternoon shifting the men around, and now will probably use the second crew in the race. He sent Dunphy from bow in the second to No. 7 in the third boat, Jewett from No. 7 in the third to No. 7 in the second, Starr from No. 7 to No. 3 in the second, and McCann from No. 3 in the second to bow in the same boat. Then he took the boat out for a final row.

Harvard's crew had a couple of short spins this morning when Coach Herrick sent the second boat out against the 'Varsity first crew over a half-mile distance and then over a mile course. The 'Varsity crew won by a couple of lengths in the shorter race, but barely nosed out the juniors in the longer race. In the latter struggle the cubs had the benefit of the better course, however, with no head wind to struggle against. The seating of both Varsity eights remained unchanged.

MAY NOT NUMBER PLAYERS.

Harvard Football Committee Opposed to Adoption of System.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 18.—When the news from New Haven was received at Cambridge today to the effect that the Yale football players would wear numbers attached to their jerseys next Fall, Head Coach Percy D. Haughton said that he did not know just what Harvard's attitude would be in regard to the use of the number system at Cambridge.

The Football Committee, to which Coach Haughton is responsible, has in years past decided against the use of the numbers, the committee's point of view being that the numbers are of great help to the scouts of Harvard's opponents, and that with them it is much easier for Harvard formations to be diagnosed and the plays followed.

It is possible, now that Yale has decided to use the numbers, that the matter will come before the Athletic Association as well as before the Football Board.

It is certain that some alumni pressure will be brought to bear to have the numbers used next Fall, but one of the members of the committee said today that he doubted whether Harvard would follow Yale's example.

MICHIGAN AGGIES FIRST.

Rifle Team Makes Grand Total of 12,998 in Intercollegiate Matches.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An aggregate score of 12,998 out of a possible 13,000 was made by the Michigan Agricultural College rifle team in the thirteen weeks' intercollegiate matches just concluded under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The Washington State College team, which finished in second place, had an aggregate score of 12,997, and Norwich University was third with 12,986. Forty teams competed, each of the ten members of each team shooting twenty shots a week at fifty feet with a twenty-two calibre rifle.

As winner in Class A of the competition the Michigan Agricultural team will receive the national championship trophy. Medals will be awarded the University of Michigan team, which led in Class B with 12,881, and the Columbia University team, first in Class C, with 12,654. Notre Dame University, 12,825, and Princeton University, 12,749, were second and third in Class B, and Harvard University, 12,628, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 12,606, second and third in Class C.

ATHLETE CORKERY A PRO.

Canadian A. A. A. Takes Action Against Marathon Runner.

BOSTON, April 18.—The twentieth annual running tomorrow of the American Marathon road race probably will be decided without the athlete who has been the favorite for winner's honors, James Corkery of Toronto having been declared a professional today by Secretary Crow of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association, in a telegram to the Boston Athletic Association. It was asserted in the message that Corkery was not now registered as an amateur.

Friends of the runner, who has been training for the race here, say the controversy developed from Corkery's appearance in competition with a professional in connection with military games in Canada, when he understood the ban on mixed competitions had been removed.

To Honor Penn Basket Ball Team.

The Veteran Athletes of Philadelphia will tender a complimentary banquet to the champion basket ball team of the University of Pennsylvania at the Hotel Walton on April 26. The Directors feel that, in view of the wonderful record of this team, and particularly in view of the fact that all of its members are Philadelphians, and that their championship was won under the most trying circumstances, the splendid sportsmanship of these young men, peculiarly a Philadelphia triumph, entitled them to this mark of appreciation. The team, through Captain McNichol, has already indicated its acceptance of the invitation.

OUIMET AMATEUR IN BAY STATE'S RATING

Massachusetts Golf Body Ignores Action of U. S. G. A. on Sporting Goods Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—The Massachusetts Golf Association, at its meeting today recognized Francis Ouimet, John H. Sullivan, Jr., Arthur Lockwood, and Paul Tewksbury as amateurs, despite the action of the United States Golf Association, which has declared them ineligible to participate in tournaments because of their affiliations with sporting goods houses.

The Massachusetts Golf Association has given all four golfers a rating in the handicap list of 1916, making them eligible to represent Massachusetts in the national amateur championship. Ouimet is rated at plus one, heading the list.

This is a tangle which the national body will have to settle, and the task is going to be a difficult one, according to all reports. Many Bay State golfers insist that an injustice has been done, especially to Ouimet, and the action has also been criticised in other sections. Harry L. Ayer, President of the State Association, disclaims any intention of taking issue with the ruling of the national body, saying that no official word of its decision has been received.

WOMEN OPEN GOLF SEASON.

Competition in Three Leagues in Philadelphia District Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The season for women golfers opened this afternoon with a series of matches between teams representing the twenty-one local clubs. The fair golfers will strive for the championship of three leagues and the trophies which are awarded to title holders.

The late Spring has seriously interfered with the work of getting the courses into condition, and many of the entrants have therefore been handicapped in plans to improve their play before the tournament started.

The leagues in which play for the championship started are the Philadelphia, Suburban, and Wallingford. In the Philadelphia League, made up of the strongest teams, seven women constitute a team. In the Philadelphia team cup play the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Huntingdon Valley, and the Merion Cricket Club won their matches. The champion Philadelphia Cricket Club team got off to the best start of the three by defeating St. David's, in spite of the absence of Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, by seven games to none. Two of St. David's best players were unable to play, and a rearrangement of the team was necessary.

Philmont, last year's winners of the Suburban Team Cup, made their first appearance in the Philadelphia Cup play against Huntingdon Valley at Noble, where they were beaten by five matches to two.

McRAE 10-MILE CHAMPION.

Scotch Runner Beats Kolehmainen's Brother for World's Title.

The ten-mile running match for the world's professional championship which was recently decided at the Powderhall grounds, Edinburgh, Scotland, resulted in Willie Kolehmainen, a brother of Hannes, being badly beaten by the Scottish runner, George McRae. The race was for stakes of $250 a side and a share of the gate receipts. To allow the event to be run, three inches of snow had to be cleared from the track.

McRae set a fast pace and led by eighty yards at the end of the first mile. He reached the half distance in 25:38, and was then a quarter of a mile to the good. Steadily increasing his lead, the Scot eventually won in 52:22 by nearly half a mile.

TAYLOR WINS RINK RACES.

Beats Fast Skaters in Employes' Benefit at St. Nicholas.

St. Nicholas Rink was devoted to the annual benefit of the employes last night, skating races and fancy skating exhibitions being the chief features of the program. There was particular interest in the one-mile skating race because it again brought together Walter Kuhne and Donald Baker. Kuhne last week won the metropolitan championship over the mile distance from Baker, partly as a result of the latter falling. Last night Baker led Kuhne to the tape, but was himself defeated in the event by William Taylor of the New York Athletic Club.

In the quarter-mile hurdle race Huhne met with a bad fall. On the third lap he lost his balance and slid into the side boards. His skates became entangled so that a gash was cut near the right ankle which required the attention of a physician. The event was won by Baker, with H. Bjork, unattached, second, and William Taylor third.

Fancy skating played a large part in the entertainment. Among those who gave exhibitions of skill in this line were Arthur M. Held, Miss Fannie Davidson, Miss Gladys Lamb, Norval Baptie, and Edward Funk. Several novelty features were included in the program, one of them a bicycle race. The rink season will close tonight with a masquerade carnival. The summary of the skating races follows:

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by William Taylor, New York A. C., 30 yards; Donald Baker, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Richard Distler, Yonkers, 35 yards, third. Time—3:07 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Backward Speed Skating.—Won by William Taylor, New York A. C.; Walter Kuhne, New York A. C., second. Time—0:58 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Hurdle Race.—Won by Donald Baker, New York A. C.; H. Bjork, unattached, second; William Taylor, New York A. C., third.

ACTS ON BOY BOXER'S CASE.

Wenck Summons Youthful Fighter and Others Concerned.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission yesterday summoned Irving Wolkow, the 14-year-old Brooklyn boy who is alleged to have boxed at the Broadway Sporting Club two weeks ago, to appear before the commission this morning. The officials of the Broadway Club, the club physician, Dr. Kenna, and the commission's inspector, Peter J. Maher, have also been requested to appear.

Chairman Wenck said yesterday: "If the boy's appearance is such that any one could tell at a glance that he was not 18 years old, and, despite this, he was passed as 18 by the club physician, match-maker, and the commission's inspector, the physician will be barred from any further work in boxing clubs in this State. The club will also be recommended for a severe penalty, and the inspector will be deposed.

"When this matter was first called to our attention the club physician, our inspector, and the Board of Education's truant officer reported to me that the boy had assured them all that he was 18 years old, and that, to the best of their collective belief, this was so. If one look at the boy proves any such contention ridiculous, immediate and drastic action will follow."

BOXING INSPECTOR RESIGNS.

Resents Commission's Failure to Uphold Charges Against Club.

TROY, N. Y., April 18.—John M. Bestle of this city today announced his resignation as an Inspector under the New York State Boxing Commission. Inspector Bestle preferred charges against the New Troy Athletic Club for selling "press" tickets at a recent boxing exhibition, but the governing body did not sustain them.

"I have resigned as district representative of the commission," Mr. Bestle said today, "because I feel it has not settled this case properly. I have worked to protect the Troy public, and if the commission does not see fit to uphold me, then it is high time that I retire."

Madden and Connors to Box Tonight

Bartley Madden, the Jersey City heavyweight, and Jack Connors of the west side will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout this evening at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street. Another ten-round contest will bring together Al Williams and Bill Shanks.

WINSTON RANKED HIGHEST IN SQUASH

National Association Makes Rating List of Forty-seven Players.

The National Squash Tennis Association announced the rankings for the season yesterday, forty players being included in the list. As was the case a year ago, Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club, national champion at squash tennis, is ranked first, and following him comes Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino. Third on the list is A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club and fourth is J. O. Low of the Heights Casino.

The ranking is of wider scope this year than ever before. A year ago the numerical ranking included only six players. This season, however, the list ranks ten players numerically and the others are divided into three lists alphabetically, much on the order of the lawn tennis ranking except that no handicap rating is given for the groups.

Winston received the premier position in spite of having suffered two defeats during the season. Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino defeated him in a team match, as did E. W. Putnam of Columbia. The work of the season, however, showed Winston's marked superiority. He won the national championship handily. The runnerup in this event, Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club, is placed seventh in the list of the first ten. In this list the Harvard Club has four representatives. The ranking follows:

FIRST TEN.

1—E. S. Winston, Harvard Club.
2—C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent A. C., Heights Casino and Squash Club.
3—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club.
4—J. O. Low, Heights Casino.
5—A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino and Yale Club.
6—F. H. Davis, Harvard Club.
7—A. Dana, Harvard Club.
8—E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club.
9—E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club.
10—M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club.

Second Ten, Alphabetically—J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club; R. Gospel, Heights Casino; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club; F. Kidde, Montclair A. C.; L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club; P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino; J. H. Taylor, Princeton Club; J. Walker, 3d, Yale Club.

Third Group, Alphabetically—G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club; E. Fink, Englewood Field Club; R. A. Gibney, Bridgeport University Club; T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club; F. F. Brown, Montclair A. C.; D. R. Noyes, Squash Club; J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard Club; B. Poole, Englewood Field Club; G. R. Jenkins, Montclair A. C.; S. Stoddard, Bridgeport University Club; W. Vander Poel, Squash Club; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino.

Fourth Group, Alphabetically—R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club; Howard Colby, Essex County Country Club; L. L. Grinnell, Harvard Club; M. L. Hamilton, Englewood Field Club; F. B. Hague, Montclair A. C.; H. W. Hack, Short Hills; W. T. Mills, Jr., Montclair A. C.; W. A. Knapp, Squash Club; A. L. Marvin, Englewood Field Club; J. Monroe, Harvard Club; D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club; C. B. Tyler, Plainfield Country Club; J. B. Waldron, Montclair A. C.; R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club.

WINNERS AT SQUASH.

J. C. Tomlinson defeated Yale Stevens in the semi-final round of the Class B squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday afternoon in a three-game match, the score being 15—10, 2—15, 15—10. Tomlinson will meet J. B. Cornell in the final round, which will probably be played today.

Three matches were contested in the Class C tournament. H. L. Heilbron won his way through the first round by defeating A. G. Foster, 15—9, 15—8, and also won his second round match, defeating F. B. Makepeace at 15—9, 15—10. H. B. Scott won his second round match when he triumphed over E. A. Trowbridge at 15—11, 11—15, 15—13.

A. W. Riley advanced to the final round of the Princeton Club squash tennis tournament yesterday, when he scored an easy victory over R. Holland at 15—5, 15—3. Riley will play John Taylor in the final round Saturday afternoon.

G. E. Cruse defeated N. F. Torrance in the first round of the Class A tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, the score being 15—7, 15—10.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Preliminary Bouts in State Title Tournament Staged.

The preliminary rounds in the New York State amateur boxing championship were held at the City Athletic Club last night. The bouts were in general fast and exciting from start to finish and kept the large crowd in an uproar most of the time. The length of the bouts varied from the first encounter between Willie McCullough of the Beldame A. C., who disposed of F. Ahearn in twenty-six seconds, to several other bouts where the judges could not agree even after an extra round had been fought. In many such cases the decision was left to the referee, and as this same official stopped quite a few of the bouts at his own discretion when one man was getting punished severely, he rendered by far the majority of decisions during the night.

The bout that drew the most applause during the evening was the encounter between Orris and Sloan in the second trial of the 115-pound class. Orris was nearly put out twenty seconds after the bout started, but he recovered and gained a shade in the second round. Both boys were bleeding profusely and looked more like Indians than anything else when they began the third and deciding session. Sloan stood off and jabbed his left into Orris's face with telling result, and, though both fighters were badly used up, Sloan was strong enough to keep up to the end and win the decision. The summaries:

125-Pound Class.—W. M. McCullough, Beldame A. C., defeated F. Ahearn, unattached, referee's decision, (one round;) A. Schick, Clark House, defeated L. Lanigan, Carmelite A. C., judge's decision; (three rounds;) T. Sullivan, Trinity Club, defeated F. Gallo, Morningside A. A., referee's decision, (two rounds;) V. Allen, Union Settlement, defeated J. Lanigan, unattached, referee's decision, (one round;) J. O'Brien, Bronx Church House, defeated T. Amato, Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A., judge's decision, (three rounds;) J. Lissi, Union Settlement, defeated T. Wellington, unattached, referee's decision, (one round;) T. Lilly, Knights of St. Antony, defeated W. Dressler, extra round, referee's decision, (four rounds;) T. Roach, Ozanams, defeated L. Kember, unattached, referee's decision, (one round.)

115-Pound Class.—H. Sloan, Bronx Church House, defeated T. Marcus, unattached, judge's decision, (three rounds;) A. Orris, East Side House, defeated D. Leahy, Gordon A. C., judge's decision, (three rounds;) D. Asty, Christ Church House, defeated T. Mulhall, New West Side A. C., referee's decision, (one round;) T. Cline, Glencoe A. C., defeated P. Carney, East Side House, judge's decision, (three rounds;) E. Vecchioni, Warriors' Club, defeated T. Lyman, Paulist A. C., judge's decision; F. Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated C. T. Quinn, Christ Church House, judge's decision, (four rounds.)

105-Pound Class.—T. Dugan, Paulist A. C., defeated T. Vacharelli, unattached, referee's decision, two rounds.

135-Pound Class.—A. Marcus, Union Settlement, defeated H. Maher, Holy Rosary Lyceum, (Maher disqualified for holding;) W. Kothe, Paulist A. C., defeated T. Nugent, Paulist A. C., referee's decision, two rounds.

158-Pound Class.—E. Sivori, East Side House, defeated T. Morris, Carmelite A. C., referee's decision, two rounds.

Second Trial, 125-Pound Class.—T. Sullivan, Trinity Club, defeated W. McCullough, Beldame A. C., judges' decision, three rounds; V. Allen, Union Settlement, defeated A. Schick, Clark House, by default; Thiesi, Union Settlement, defeated T. O'Brien, Bronx Church House, referee's decision, one round; T. Lilli, Knight of St. Anthony, defeated T. Roach, Ozanam, judges' decision, three rounds.

Second Trial, 115-Pound Class.—E. Rose, unattached, defeated F. Stingman, unattached, by default; H. Sloan, Bronx Church House, defeated A. Orris, East Side House, referee's decision, three rounds; F. Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated E. Vecchioni, Warrior's Club, judges' decision, three rounds; D. Asty, Christ Church House, defeated J. Cline, Glencoe A. C., judges' decision, three rounds.

MARTIN KNOCKS BENZ OUT.

Carbone Lays Away Palmer in Other Chief Bout of Broadway S. C.

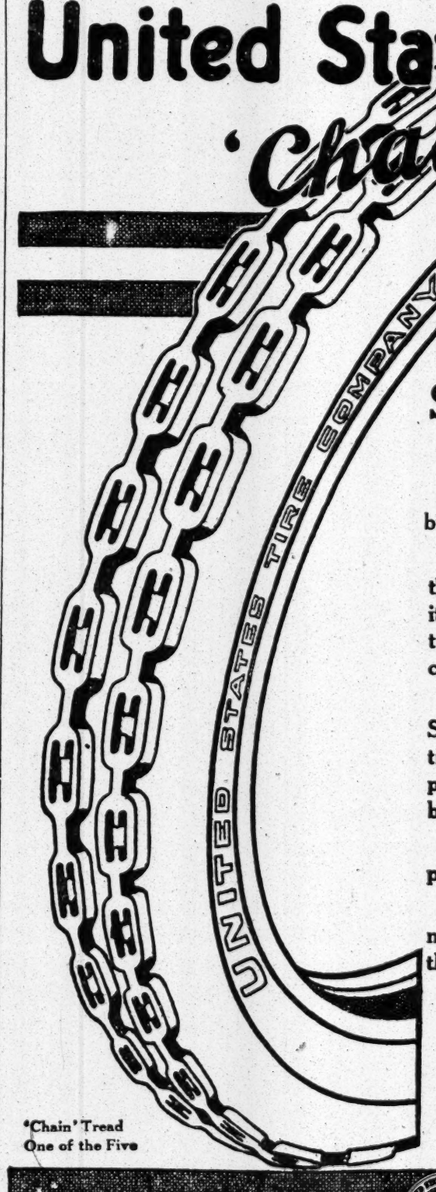
Silent Martin, a local middleweight, who is a deaf-mute, and Frank Carbone of Texas were the winners in the two bouts scheduled as the ten-round features of the program at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night. Both bouts were among the most interesting witnessed in this vicinity in many months. Martin scored an unexpected victory over Leo Benz, the Butte (Mont.) miner-boxer, in the tenth round of their tilt, while Carbone disposed of Jack Palmer of Newark in the second session of their contest.

Martin and Benz went at each other like a pair of lightweights from the tap of the first gong, and there was never a let-up in the action from then until Martin unexpecredly sent over the finishing blow, fifty-nine seconds after the bell had sent the men on the last lap of their journey. For the first seven rounds Benz had battered his opponent about the ring practically without retaliation.

In the eighth, however, he began to weaken, and Martin assumed the aggressive. Early in the tenth Martin sent Benz to his knees with a right uppercut to the jaw. The latter dragged himself to his feet without taking a count, but Martin shook him off, and, feinting an opening, shot over his right hand to the jaw. Benz went down and was counted out.

In the Carbone-Palmer bout, the former, after being floored himself in the opening round, came back strong and before the bell ended the session sent Palmer through the ropes with a succession of right and left hand blows to the jaw. The latter faced Carbone, apparently strong again, for the second session, but the latter went after him at the sound of the bell and floored him twice, the second time for the count.

United States 'Chain' Tread Tires



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If you do not buy the exact tire you need—the one just suited to do what you require of it—you will pay for it eventually anyway—in final high cost and low service.

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Find out which United States Tire fits your particular needs—and then buy it.

Buy the exact tire you need in the beginning and you will have low-mileage cost in the end.

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Does the Business Man Prefer to be Flattered—or Reasoned With?

Some motor truck salesmen have always had a great deal to say about the *impression made on the business man* when the staff engineer, the sales manager and the higher officials of a truck concern visit him to plot out his transportation system and *sell him the equipment.*

It is, we suppose, a tribute to his standing as a prospective customer.

There are doubtless, in every community, men who *are* impressed by the treating of a homely, practical subject in the terms of *abstract technicality* coupled with the *language of large affairs.*

But we seldom see this type of buyer in daily life, and we prefer to believe that when it comes to a *hand to hand fight* with *extravagance and waste*—this element of personal salesmanship drops to the ground.

Our experience is that more and more of the business men of this country are relying on the good old-fashioned method of *getting down to cases.*

Motor truck designing is simply everyday *common-sense* applied with *special knowledge to special problems.*

The engineer uses exactly the same methods in solving his problems that the common man does in attacking the *common problems of life.*

The thing that makes a man a great engineer is his ability to *apply common-sense to the logic of events.*

The far-seeing engineer is likely to find himself ahead of the times—until the facts get around—then he finds that the thing he has achieved is just *anticipating enlightened public opinion.*

Big business had been using Riker Trucks when the war broke out.

The record of the Riker Truck in nineteen months of war not only proved that *big business was right* in selecting the Riker Truck—but that A. L. Riker, in the design of his truck and selection of materials, had provided for every *unforeseen strain hard service could impose on a motor truck.*

The Riker Truck is designed by A. L. Riker, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the *Locomobile Company of America,* makers of the Riker Truck.

Note the details of design:—

The engine has a longer stroke than any other three-ton truck built. It has a small bore. This means *higher efficiency*—less consumption of fuel and oil.

Cylinders are cast in pairs—*no intricate castings.* Greater bearing area. Less wear and tear.

Five main shaft bearings instead of the ordinary three—which means less strain on each bearing and a longer life.

The drive is of the *worm type,* the most advanced type of drive today.

The frame is special *pressed steel design.* The material chrome nickel steel, heat treated, with a tensile strength approximately 140,000 pounds. It *costs four times as much* as the structural steel ordinarily, but *it is four times as strong* and it reduces repair bills.

The engine bed is Government Specification *bronze* instead of ordinary aluminum.

The springs are *silico manganese steel.*

The transmission gears, the propeller shaft, the driving axle are all *chrome nickel steel.*

The Riker Truck is the best built truck in America.

Any business man who feels himself rather at a loss in considering motor trucks and their engineering features should come toour Branch House in this city, and see how *common-sense* and high regard for quality have *solved the truck problems of* the American business world.

NEW YORK BRANCH HOUSE
61st Street, next to Broadway

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

216—E. de la Rama v. A. S. de la Rama.—Submitted.

185—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R. Co. v. the State of Texas.—Argument continued.

228—F. O. Bunting v. State of Oregon.—Argument commenced.

308—E. H. Johnson, trustee, &c., v. Root Manufacturing Co.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 19: Nos. 9, 821, (and 899, 453, 485, 905, 743, and 1478,) 312, 914, 793, 681, 299, (and 39, 100, and 19,) 316, and 318.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Johnson<Lambert, Tri-Bullion S & D Co<Jacobson. Re Kehoe. N Y C & H R RR<SS Batilla. Re Pierson (4.)

Cook<Flagg. Salos<US. Decker<Smith. De Laske & Thropp Tire Co<US Tire Co. Doyle<H Fish Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Simmons Mfg Co<Vulcan Metals. Vulcan Metals Co< Simmons Mfg. Sbaratta<Schmuneek Con Co. Fischerauer<P & R Co Perrin<Blake.

Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg. Ziegenbein<Fish. Lamb<Lally. Webber<West Va Pulp & Paper Co. Middletown & Unionville RR<NY, S & W RR.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

NY Trust Co<Int Mer| Marine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar:

Taigman<Desure.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Motions.

Catherine Cosmo<SS Y Consimantinos. Morse D D & Repair Co<SS Kiki Issal. Re SS Bellucio. C E McWilliams<E F Luckenbach et al. Individual Drinking Cup Co<Pub Serv Cup Co. Wm Skerman<Phil & R RR.

Victor Talking M Co< Poiard et al. Boleslaw Gronsky<Leh & Wilkes Coal Co. Sawickas<same. Rulinskas<Penn Coal. Vitkus<Clyde SS ,(2.) Henry Bogert et al< South Pacific Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 312 P. O. Building—Criminal calendar.

US<Fetherstone. Same<Wilton.

Same<Ferraroto.	

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

People v. Liebman, aplt.—Motion to enlarge time for argument until aplt's restoration to sanity granted.

People v. Manganaro, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Archer v. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the negative.

People v. Mantani, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Doerfler, respt., v. Pottberg, ind., &c., defts. and Doerfler, aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Pringle Bros., aplts., v. Philadelphia Casualty Co.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed, with costs in App. Div. and in this court, and judgment entered on the report for the referee affirmed.

Uriah W. Vanderlip, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs and question certified answered in the negative.

Cropsey, Dist. Atty., aplt., v. William Townsend et al. and Board of Parole for State Prisons.—Order affirmed, without prejudice to a renewal of the application when the proper parties are before the court.

Gursky v. Blair et al. v. Pere Marquette R. R., aplts.—Order reversed with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Toone, aplt., v. City of N. Y.—Judgment modified by striking out the provision dismissing the complaint upon the merits and inserting in lieu thereof a provision granting a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

Conley v. Untermyer, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Cushman, aplt., v. Cook et al., ind. and as copartners, &c.; Durkee, aplt., v. Smith, as exr., et al.; Brady v. Foster, defs., Manila Poster, defs. aplts., v. Becker, as exr., &c., defts.-respts.; Spiegel v. Lowenstein, aplt.; Williams v. N. Y. and Queens Elec. Light and Power Co., aplt.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

Re application Townsend, &c., Boughton, aplt., Townsend, respt.; Newhouse, aplt., v. Desola; costs, aplt.; v. Polk, Corp. Counsel, &c.; Rodes et al., v. Village of Ossenburg et al.; Williams et al., aplts., v. N. Y. Herald Co.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed, with costs and $10 cost of motion.

v. Rushdorfer Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes Gemeinde, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs, on the ground that the appeal is taken from an order of the Appellate Division and not from a judgment.

Palm, Fechteler & Co. v. Fechteler et al., aplts.—Application for order to show cause granted.

Davis, ind. and as exr., &c., aplt., v. Seward, as admr., &c., et al.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal denied, without costs.

Re application of Cody, aplt., Cox, as admrx., &c., respt.—Motion for substitution, &c., denied on the ground that the proceedings have abated.

Murray, suing, &c., aplt., v. Smith et al., as exrs., &c.—Motion to amend return, &c., granted on condition that the defendants pay one-half of the cost of printing the case on appeal in this court; if this condition be not complied with the motion is denied.

Re claim of Crockett, claimant respt. for compensation, v. International Railway Co., employer, aplt., Royal Indemnity Insurer.—Motion for leave to intervene and file brief granted, to the extent of permitting the moving party to file brief in this court.

Van Antwerp, composing the firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co., v. State of N. Y., aplt.—Motion for leave to intervene and file brief granted, to the extent of permitting the moving party to file brief in this court.

Conklin, aplt., v. Patterson et al., as exrs.—Motion for preference granted.

Kenz v. Bernheimer & Schwarz Pilsner Brewing Co., aplt., Impld. with Lutz et al., defts.—Motion to advance in order of argument denied.

Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, aplt., v. Edgerton, ind. and as Mayor, &c., et al.—Motion to advance and prefer denied.

Lawrence, aplt., v. Morris, respdt., and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., deft.-aplt.; same v. Morris, respt., and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., aplt.—Motion to prefer and set for day certain denied.

Schoonmaker et al., aplts., v. Heckscher, —Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain granted, and case set down for argument at the May (1916) session, following the order calendar.

Fairclough, ind. and as exrx., &c., aplt., v. Southern Pacific Co. et al.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer granted and case set down for argument at the May (1916) session, following the order calendar.

Hall v. N. Y. Telephone Co., aplt.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer granted.

Miller, aplt., v. Shubert Theatrical Co.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied.

First Construction Co. of Brooklyn, respt.-applt., v. State of N. Y., aplt.-respt.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain granted. Case set down for argument in the May (1916) session, following the order calendar.

Stewart et al., aplts., v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer granted.

DAY CALENDAR.

Click<Abendroth & Root Mfg Co. Wisz<Glens F Ins. Ritts<Buffalo & Williamsville Ry. N Y Cen<C of Buffalo.

Yonkers-Garden Rty Co (Jackson Bros Rty. Flynn<NY, W & B Ry Brady<same. Greenberg<Reid.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Federal Terra Cotta Co<Patterson Bros. Levi<Heiss. Ward<Union Tr Co, Met Trust Co<State Board of Tax Com's. Cox<St Luke's Home for Aged Women. Radinewitz<Julliard. Wing<Smith.

Herbach<Arkell. Wright<Wright. Deane<Hitchcock. Brightson<Claflin. People<Reilly. Crogan<Persion. Blochner<Kraser. Chrzanowska<Corn Exchange Bank.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wordgh<Keery, (2.) Fries<Bell. Jones<Emery. People<Proyer. Paragon Theatre Corp <Brown. Jacobs<Jacobs. Meador<Meador. Waters<N Y Consol R R, (2.) Coleman<A. R. Keller, Inc. Meehan<Lavine. Middleton<Radford. Collozzi<Scerbo. Barth<Vanderminden. Werner<Int R T Co. Schonniger Bros<Duval. Schmidt<Schmidt. Dahlgren<Dahlgren. Barnes<N. Y. Edison. Thomas F. Dolan Asn <Woods. Taub<Taub. Re Keller. Re Public Commission Re St. John's Guild. E. M. Sergeant Co< Hoffman. Bavier<McBride. Arnold<Chomas, (2.) Luttinger<Luttinger. Kenny<Federal Sign System. Kalinski<Harrower. Knapik<Morris. McCosky<Morris. Becker<Rubin Realty Co. Sullivan<Pawel, (2.) North River Sav Bk< same, (2.) Beatty<Guggenheim Exploration Co. Herzog<Bell. CNY<Corcoran, Fitzgerald & Co. Goldfarb<Holmes. Re Sprofford Av. Relais<Mallett. Re Pichetti. Callon<Kane. Shorthouse<Shorthouse. Nessel<Halbrick C & R Corp. Cold<Weinstein. Mitchell<Ferriday. Re Morris Cummings Dredging Co<Mitchell. Frank<Frank. Steyr Corn Exchange Bank.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Empire State Steel Pris Co<Fradus. Prager<Hirsch. Kahn<Greenberg. Cohen<Hull. Utility Realty Co< Muslimer. Illinois Surety Co< Rose. Hammer<Ford. Bernard Abel Co< Lorell. Fishman<Lindquist. Provinzano<Chelsea Realty Co. Manglovito<Holbrook. Cabot & Collins. Katz<Bee Holding Co. Blatnitzky<Hechlinger. Volk<Simpson. Slipe<Sklansberg. Greenhous<Winkelman. Cedrow<Wolf.

Sanalon<Emandess H. Franklin<Metuchen Realty, &c., Co. Colen<Cohen. Welnberg<Klein. Carroll<Blum. Sonken<Turner. Nechanikin<Economedy. Telescope Cot Bed Co< Steinfeld Bros. Frank Brew<Dzalik. Hurtig<Jorolowan (2.) Weinstein<Goldschmidt. Graveur<London Guar. & Co. Dunbar Box, &c, Co< Power. Strahl & Pitsch<Herbert. Colen<Walworth. Scarsella<Oliver Type Struck<Levine. J Weiner & Co<Munn.

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Webber<Rickard. Goldberg<Goldberg. Dempsey<Dempsey. Di Palma<Di Palma. Re Man Ry<White. Ishie<A E Norton Co. Cousy<Cousy. Goldblatt<CNY. Dempsey<Dempsey. Lawson<Lawson. U S Trust Co<Loney. Preferred causes: Morgan<Morgan. Carpenter<N. Y Trust. Undefended divorces: Faust, Schlitzzi, Conti. Welablatt. Peterson. Pitch. General calendar. Hirsch<Hirsch. Serritella<Indelli. Marmann<Marmann.

Brown<Berardini. Ryan<McDermott. Davis<Davis. Setaro<Quince Realty. N Y Mort & Security Co<Chas Bueck Const Co. Seller<Hand Embroidery Neckwear. Learnard<Kountouzos. N Y Pneumatic Service Co<McMullen. Sturm & Triest, Inc. Stanzione<Italian Barbers' Ben Socy. Hunt<Hunt. Feldman<Feldman. Goiser<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank. U S Trust Co of N Y< Kiddle. Le Cain<Resta. Pioneer Barber Towel S Co<Bruny. Moran<Vreeland. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J. Motions:

Herman<Wiegman. Gunzer<NY, West & Boston RR. Damagaerd, Jr<Kursheadt Mfg Co. Jaffe<Lynch. Pink<Leschink. Turner<L & M RR. Jones<Rodgers & H.

Joyce<CNY. Kanjo<Cent Un Gas. Glimin<Munck. O'Keefe<NY Rys. Kegal<Phillips. Gibbons<Saks & Co. Thompson<A McMullen Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 621.

Abramowitz<Jablowsky. Werner<Munn, (2.) Arens<N Y Trus. Greene<Katz. Glaser<Davidovits. Anast<London Guar. &c, Co. Krauss<Otis Elev Co. Curran<T. Galligan, Inc. Drake<D. Mayer Brew Blumenthal<Levy. Jones<Horowitz, (2.) Brownstein<Singer Sawing Mach Co. Fidelity Deposit<Silliver Mining Co. Borenstein<J. & E. Homan Co. Penn Ry<Fields. Lewis<Faversham. Lacchtal<Home Ins. Same<Liverpool, &c, Ins. Co. Same<Boston Ins Co. Same<No British, &c, Ins Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for probate: William Bernard. Catherine E Davis, James Gillio. Elizabeth Hugart. Charles W Gareiss, John J Dornan. Irving S Balcom. Isaah Diamond. Fredericka C Haag. Jacob D Gordon.

Motions: Martin Caffisch. Richard Lyne. Accountings: Benjamin Herschkowitz. John Shanley. Adoption: Mary Madelene Derr by Frank J Reilly.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Kissel, &c< Van Kirk et al—Henry H Curran. King< Van Kirk et al. Henry H Curran. Bronx Sav Bk<Schmuckenberg — Michael Shaap. Minrath<Corcoran et al—Joseph H A Symonds. Smith, Jr<Lopard et al—Nicholas H Pingo. Ornstein<Powers, &c—Max Ehrlich. Cramer et al. &c<Inland Holding Co, et al—Oscar Igstaedter.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—William Brandt<William Knobloch et al—Jacob Neumark.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re E 94th St (Hamock Realty Co.) Staehler<Wilhelm. Waldron<Waldron. Zinick<Reed. Timmes<Timmes. Kornblum<Com'l Advertisers' Assn. Hunt<Anderson. Simons<Madden. Re Ely Av (Mutual Profit Realty Co.) Re Perry Av (Belinski.) Same (Geyer.) Same (Buffano.) Same (Seitz.) Same (Henkel.) Re Ralph St (Vogler.) Re Boulevard (Burke) Rate<Bate. McDonald<McDonald. Mathalis<Mathalis. Hway Savings Inst< Stuart (2.) Re Redmond (Bd of Elections) Morris<Morris. Zinn<Zinn. Ryan<McKaigner. Neuwald<Voll. Re Central Av (Roth.) Davis<CNY. Golden<Hitchings. Re E 19th St (Voorhees.) Re E 96th St (Colyer) Bok<Clegg.

Empire State Dairy Co<Schneider. East River Sav Inst< Hudson Realty Co. Weill<Band. Fenn<Kirstein. People<Bendel. Dorchester Bldg Co< McLaughlin. Worden<Mitchell. Ft Greene Co-op Bldg & Loan Assn<Ellick Karasik<Stearns. People<Yoiphas. Kearney<Vitagraph. Ehrenhardt<Scranton & Leh Coal Co. McCarren<Foley. Van Lake Constr Co< Sartak. Krinski<Menschel. Kowalsky<E W Bliss. Oliver<US Gypsum. Atwell<John Wanamaker. Hurst<Ocean Elec Ry. Pulwers<Sturmer. Zubrickie<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co. Re Ashland Place. Re 66th St. Posenecker<Gloss. Spiegel<Tonkin. Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co<Lockwood. Cupples Cordage Co< CNY. Re Schneeloch (Betts.) Perella<Pelliter.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces: Fox. Genhausen. James. Adams. Hirsch. Cregal. Watts. Hickman. Cammarata. Wakefield.

Koplowitz. Davis. Iliff. Jones. Finsker. Mategzuk. Leo. Spencer. Walker. Vigliarolo.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J. Rush<Rush. Domnitz<Principe. Fischer<Fischer.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3073.

Gross<Gross. Rose<Gross. Shields<Shields.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Jaycox, J.; Part III.—Kelby, J.; Part IV.—Kelby, J.; Part V.—Clark, J.; Part VI.—Clark, J.; Part VII.—Aspinall, J. Morris<Nassau RR. Neuweller<B Q Co & Sub RR. Parker<Langan. Mullin<G I & B RR. Johnson<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick et al. Levithan<B H RR. Betrone<N Y C RR. Hendrickson<Leggett. Kleisroth & Murphy< Kennelly. Posinc<B H RR. Schaefer<C I & B RR. Diedler<CNY et al. Martin<Ch Un Gas. Terzella<Pelletier. Levitt<Burroughs Bld Mat Co. Rabey<Teague. McDougall<Brodsky. Talnsky<Lawrence. Rahilly<CNY. Ferrante<Knickerbocker Ice Co. Esposito<Inter R T. Fishman<B H RR.

De Matteo<Norton & Gorman. Casey<B H RR. Wirne<B H RR. et al Levin<Nassau RR. Carroll<Same. Pellegrino<Ward Bk. Fontano<Bulkley. Grieco<Carrigo. Delano<Carlisle Tea. Behrmann<B H RR. Moran<So Blyn Ry. Rega<Klimsaik. Powell<B, Q Co & S RR. Goodstein<Boyden. Fennaco<Nassau RR. Ehalt<B H RR. Farzetta<Gelb. Goldman<Nassau RR. Kreisvorgl<B H R R, & al. Banghan<B H RR. Hewett<Grafelman. Leuci<CNT. Sarrubbo<Murio. Kelly<Vail.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Wharburton<Tappan. Goldberg<Kovacs. McCann<Benedict Am. Lyon<Baur. Smith<Mullen< O'Brien et al. Wommberger<Bkln Un Gas Co. Malleable Westcott Ex. Bieber<Balluff. Goldwater<C I & B. Smith<Rehrer. Donohue<Ferguson. Christy<N Y Con RR. Wolf<CNY. Talbot<B H RR et al. Benton<French. Cooke<Nassau RR. Moskowitz<Snediker Holding Co. Johnson<B H RR. Kuhn<Cosmopheco Transporters. Taube<C I & B R R. Slater<B H R R. Murphy<Dar Co. Keane<Nathus Auto Service Co. Stoller<Palotnick. Flum<Gilman. White<Penn R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 4317.

Grace<Del & Hud Co. Nolan<Pach. Burke<Mass F & M Ins Co.

Barker, a &c, Co< & R Hardware Co. Barker, a &c, Co< & R Hardware Co. Barker, a &c, Co< & R Hardware

MORGAN MAN HELD MUCH MARINE STOCK

More Than 12 Per Cent., at Time of Receivership, Stood in the Name of Thomas W. Joyce.

NO STANDARD OIL INTEREST

Three-Cornered Fight Over Payment on Defaulted Bonds to Come Up In U. S. Court Today.

With a deadlock reached between the preferred and the common stock holders' committees of International Mercantile Marine, with the common stock holders revealing results reached by their accountants and tending to show the solvency of the company when it was put into receivership, and at all times since, and with charges made of connivance between the management and the bondholders to precipitate the receivership, facts were brought to light yesterday which the directors and officers of the company may set up in defense if the legality of the receivership is determined in court.

The facts are embodied in extracts from the list of stockholders at a date after the final default of interest on August 1, 1915. They show that while at that time J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents, did not come to the relief of the company, and while J. P. Morgan and a majority of the directors formally admitted the allegations of insolvency in the foreclosure suit brought by the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, approximately $3,000 shares of stock, of a par value of $9,300,000, or about 11 per cent. of the total of $101,598,000, were held in the name of Thomas W. Joyce.

Mr. Joyce is head of the securities department of J. P. Morgan & Co. While it was not stated for whose account Mr. Joyce held this stock, it is accepted as a fact in Wall Street that it was owned by those closely associated with the management of the company.

Common Widely Distributed.

Mr. Joyce was the holder of record of 28,212 shares of common and 64,725 shares of preferred out of an outstanding total of 498,724 shares of common and 517,286 shares of preferred. His representation in the preferred stock was more than 12 per cent. of the total issue.

As of record the officers and directors do not appear as holders of preferred, but have only qualifying shares of common, five shares each standing in the names of J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, and George W. Perkins, and ten shares each in the names of Lord Pirie, E. C. Grenfell, F. A. S. Franklin, and the other directors.

The records also show that the common stock was much more widely distributed in this country—than was the preferred. The number of common stock holders is greater, approximately 650, as compared with 175 of the preferred, but the large holdings of the preferred are more numerous than holdings of 1,000 shares or upward of the common. Also Stock Exchange houses carried approximately 140,000 shares of preferred, as compared with less than 40,000 shares of common, upward of 30,000 shares of the preferred were held in Great Britain, while British holdings of the common were negligible.

Next to Mr. Joyce's holdings, the largest representation was that of the Stock Exchange house of W. R. Craig & Co., with 14,000 shares of common and 25,000 shares of preferred. Post & Flagg came next, with 15,000 common and 23,000 preferred. Bolssevain & Co. appear as holders of 10,000 common and 16,000 preferred. This firm represents Dutch holders of bonds as well as stock, and A. J. Miller, a partner in this firm, is Vice Chairman of the joint committee of bondholders which has pressed the foreclosure proceedings.

The Big British Holders.

Conspicuous among the British holders is N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, with 1,000 shares of preferred. Other British holders, all of preferred stock, were R Raphael & Sons, London, 500 shares; Heseltine, Powell & Co., London, 3,400 shares; International Finance Society, Ltd., 500 shares; English Society of American Bond and Shareholders, Ltd., 700 shares; Percy Alexis Lederer, London, 750 shares; Laura M. Kyle, Fife, 700 shares; T. and T. G. Irwine, Liverpool, 1,000 shares; Henry Jackson, Perrith, 600 shares; Rev. Charles Myers, London, 4,250 shares; John Marshall Dugdale, Manchester, 500 shares.

John D. Archbold appeared as the holder of 1,700 shares of common and 1,200 of preferred. From this fact there was not a trace of Standard Oil representation except for the record of one share of the preferred in the name of "Karl W. Foerster, care of J. D. Rockefeller, Lakewood, N. J."

The Larger Holders.

This is a list of large holders of the preferred and common, the figures in all cases except that of Mr. Joyce being given in round numbers:

	Com.	Pref.
Thomas W. Joyce	28,212	64,725
W. R. Craig & Co.	14,000	25,000
Post & Flagg	15,000	23,000
Bolsevain & Co.	9,000	16,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.		9,700
Haligarten & Co.	6,000	8,200
Henry J. Pearson		6,600
Carl G. Fosbey	4,800	5,700
Halle & Steiglitz		7,500
Geo. A. Huhn & Sons	5,800	7,000
Dominick Bros. & Co.	3,500	9,500
Bernhard Scholle & Co.	2,400	7,200
Prince & Whitley		6,000
Henry Clews & Co.	2,000	8,000
Zimmermann & Forshay		2,300
Clark, Dodge & Co.	1,500	2,400
H. S. Eacha & Co.		2,600
Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.		2,800
Ferdinand Richter, Hartford	800	2,000
Daniel W. Burrus		2,000
H. H. Houston estate, Phila.	1,800	2,400
Henry W. De Forest	400	2,700
H. M. Eriand		2,200
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,800	1,700
Redmond & Co.		1,600
Asiel & Co.		1,600
Pennington, Colket & Co.		1,500
R. O. Smith		1,500
William, Fiegel	1,200	1,200
Hersfeld & Stern	2,400	1,500
Harris, Winthrop & Co.	800	1,500
Vernon G. Brown & Co.		1,500
Benedict, Drysdale & Co.	1,700	1,700
Slattery & Co.	3,100	1,900
Raymond Pynchon & Co.		1,700
F. J. Goodhart & Co.		1,300
Arthur Lipper & Co.	900	1,300
Dominick & Dominick		1,200
John D. Archbold	1,700	1,200
Randal Morgan		1,000
Butler, Herrick & Kip	9,700	1,000
S. Fred Teller		1,000
Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.	6,100	
Julius Schmidt & Co.	3,000	
E. J. Berwind	2,000	
Richardson, Norton & Co.	1,800	
Geo. Leask & Co.	1,500	
Babcock, Rushton & Co.	1,900	
Levy Bros.	1,300	
Chandler Bros. & Co.	1,300	
Mary B. Jennings	1,300	
M. Henry Gault, Montreal	1,800	
Wilcox & Co.	1,100	
A. M. Kidder & Co.	1,200	
Blake Bros. & Co.	1,000	
P. R. Keed & Co.	1,000	
Sarah J. Wyckoff	1,000	
Anderson & Borntrsegar	1,000	

Many Recent Ownership Changes.

Since the compilation of this list changes have been many. It is understood that most of the foreign holdings, particularly those in Great Britain, have been sold in this market in the course of that advance which carried the common from below 1 and the preferred from below 5 to prices above 25 and 85 respectively. It was also reported yesterday that the 93,000 shares in the name of Thomas W. Joyce had been greatly reduced in the past six months. The reduction of those holdings, it was pointed out, in no way diminished the force of the contention that at the time of and for some time after the receivership the controlling interests in the company were large holders of stock.

The three-cornered fight of the joint committee of bondholders, the committee of preferred, and the committee of common stockholders is on the calendar to go on before Judge Hough in United States District Court today. Another adjournment is probable. The question directly at issue is whether or not the receiver shall make an immediate payment on the defaulted bonds. All committees and classes of stockholders are willing that he pay the interest, but fear that if he pay on the principal of the bonds, the default on the principal may be legalized. It is feared by bondholders that if only the interest on the bonds is paid the receivership may be vacated. Representatives of all parties endeavored to agree on a stipulation excepting the legality of the receivership from consideration, but had not got together up to the close of business yesterday.

DISCUSS FREIGHT RELIEF.

Railway and Steamship Men Seek to Ease Congestion.

Means of further relieving the freight congestion at this port were discussed yesterday by more than thirty representatives of steamship and trunk lines and shipping and terminal companies at a conference in the offices of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street.

C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, said an agreement had been reached at the conference to work out plans satisfactory to both rail and steamship lines in the handling of export freight.

One of the most important matters was the issuance of steamship permits and the movement of permit freight to steamers. Mr. McCain said some of the railroads had been annoyed because the steamship lines had strictly enforced their old rules relative to the acceptance of freight within the time stated on the permits. He said that in some instances, where the permits specified that freight should be delivered to a steamship on a certain day before 5 o'clock, the freight had been refused because it arrived perhaps fifteen minutes late. A lighter arriving with freight after 5 o'clock in the afternoon was severely penalized because other lighters arriving at 7 o'clock the following morning took preference, and the tardy lighter often had to wait two or three days before discharging its freight.

It also was said that the railroads had been annoyed because the steamship lines had issued freight permits directing them to deliver freight alongside vessels before they reached their docks. However, it was agreed that under present abnormal conditions that steamship lines were not entirely to blame for issuing such permits, because the steamship lines, accepting freight from lighters before their vessels were docked, could store the freight at their piers pending the actual arrival of the vessels. The conference, according to Mr. McCain, enabled the trunk line and steamship representatives to discuss plans for handling export freight which would be beneficial to both.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—Thirty-seven corporations having aggregate capitalization of $4,804,800 were chartered today. They included:

United Zinc Smelting Corp'n, Eddyville, mining, manufacturing, smelting, minerals, petroleum, natural gas, chemicals; 600,000 shares no par value; office, 30 Nassau St., New York.

Newman Auto Signal Co., Inc., signal devices for autos, $100,000; E. Trotta, A. Tuzzolini, M. Kjoback, 196 North Henry St., Brooklyn.

General Hotels Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, hotel, restaurant, theatre manager; $500,000; W. W. Sears, S. B. Nye, F. W. Rockwell, Albany.

Dellwood Elevator Co., Inc., Buffalo, elevating, warehousing, forwarding grains, seeds, cereals, $100,000; M. Coxe, G. A. Archer, J. W. Daniels, Minneapolis, Minn.

137 East 66th Street, Inc., realty, $156,000; 139 East 66th Street, Inc., realty, $133,000; E. O. Severin, Mt. Vernon; C. Olivier, 34 G. Meeker, 230 East 196th St., Bronx.

W. A. Choate Seating Corp'n, Albany, furniture, school, theatre, church supplies, $100,000; W. Choate, C. P. Ogden, W. W. Lightbody, 4 Chestnut St., Albany.

The World Series Scoreboard Co., Inc., baseball scoreboards, baseball, athletic appliances, toys, $75,000; G. Browning, E. T. Galloway, J. T. Loew, 309 Broadway.

J. F. Starkey & Co., Inc., mineral, chemicals, oils, mineral articles, agricultural products, machinery, to carry on business with $20,000; C. J. R. Davis, W. M. Chadbourne, J. F. Starkey, 227 Audubon Av.

Wheelen Contract Co., Inc., promoters, contractors, merchants, $25,000; C. Browning, E. Galloway, J. T. Loew, 309 Broadway.

International Trading and Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' ready-to-wear, apparel, $20,000; C. Gentry, S. and A. Avallon, 45 West 112th St.

Elaterite Products Corpn., materials, chemicals, compounds, composition, waterproofing, portecting structures, $15,000; C. Glorney, A. W. Nilson, W. Heinhold, 42 West 39th St.

Frank G. Robbins, Inc., motors, cars, carriages, boats, motor plows, farming machinery, $15,000; R. M. Miles, M. Vandegrift, F. G. Robbins, 42 Broadway.

William B. Feakins, Inc., agency, commission, contracting, speakers for educational enterprises, $10,000; F. H. Clarke, L. Schehr, W. Nilson, 42 Broadway.

The Maxocreme Co., Inc., Schenectady, cleaning compounds, soap, chemicals, disinfectants, $14,000; A. J. Kaufman, R. C. Whitney, H. Zschiegner, 11 Park Place, Schenectady.

Maple View Land Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, realty, contracting, $10,000; B. A. Russell, J. B. Lockwood, W. J. Russell, Ogdensburg.

H. H. French Co., Inc., iron, steel, copper, coke, lumber, $10,000; T. J. Leonard, K. M. Devitt, H. P. French, 59 East 86th St.

Descalzi Bros. Co., Inc., nuts, vegetables, $10,000; H. J. Wenright, E. J. and J. F. Descalzi, 1,126 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

Arco Supply Co., Inc., household and other articles, supplies, specialties, $10,000; W. E. Richards, J. W. Albin, F. F. Craft, 87 Liberty St.

Krause Importing Co., Inc., bakers, confectioners, supplies, $10,000; A. Lowy, J. T. and J. W. Krause, 25 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

Hopewell Building Co., Inc., contractors, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; C. F. Appler, R. A. Parenthold, H. Manfredo, 111 Broadway.

Rose Court Amusement Co., Inc., dramatic, lyric, literary, scenic, pantomimic, phonographic musical performances, $5,000; E. W. Rose, R. and H. Mandelbaum, 45 Av. A.

West Rye Realty Corpn., realty, mining, construction, bonds, mortgages, $5,000; L. Bertcher, R. M. Farries, J. Brewster, 165 Broadway.

The Old Lenox Taxi Service, Inc., garage, auto storage, renting, $5,000; J. G. and J. Labost, 240 Troy Av., Brooklyn.

Cycle Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, oil, dye, $5,000; A. L. Israel, J. J. Israel, S. Glinsburg, 110 Convent Av.

Cuba Provision Co., Inc., foods, provisions, dressed meats, $10,000; S. Siegel, L. Klemow, A. Friedman, 179 East Broadway.

Authorizations.—Dame Nature Co., Chicago, Ill., toilet articles, $50,000. Representative, B. D'Emo, 1,482 Broadway, Manhattan.

Lovestar Corpn., Richmond, Va., motion-picture films, $1,500,000. Representative, J. F. Curtin, 30 Nassau St., New York.

Capital Increases.—Lederle Anti-Toxin Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000, to $200,000; United States Mail Contracting Corpn., $45,000, to $100,000; Inter-Ocean Forwarding Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000, to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Binghamton Theatre Co., Binghamton; Knickerbocker Marble Co., Manhattan; the Grand-Columbia O. K. Ice Cream Co., Manhattan; Morgan Sales Co., Manhattan; Cowden & De Young, Inc., Queens; F. W. Waggoner Co. of New York, and Broadway Theatrical Costuming Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.—Charters filed: Twining Large Co., Carpenterville, operate a limestone quarry, $10,000; E. P. Griest, and G. W. Griest, of Lancaster, Pa., and C. J. Smith, Buckingham.

Morrissey Investment Co., Perth Amboy, deal in real estate, $100,000; M. L. Goldsberger, Peter Zopoloczky, and Edward Stuebels, all of Perth Amboy.

Vincent Mines Engineering Co., Jersey City, deal in mechanical devices, $25,000; C. R. Vincent, of Plainfield, and H. W. Gilson and H. C. Gilson, of Jersey City.

A. H. Riviere Co., Summit, deal in real estate, $25,000; Charles Rivat, John S. Byland, and Sadie Spencer, all of Summit.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 18.—Charters filed:

Hammond Arms Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with fire arms, machinery, tools, and all kinds of munitions of war, $25,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Roeffin, Clement W. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., attorneys.

American Chinese Trading Company of Java, Ltd., buy, sell, and deal in and with all articles of commerce, either by wholesale or retail, between Java and other Oriental places in North America, South America, Europe, $800,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

American Mineral Grinding Company, New York, to mine, smelt, and refine and prepare for market copper, lead, zinc, &c., $500,000; L. H. Gunthen, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Gray Manufacturing Company, New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in adding machines, subtracting and multiplying machines, $100,000; S. A. Anderson, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunthen, all of New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On Monday, May 1, the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane will place on sale all fabrics for which they are the sole selling agents. The department handles carpets, rugs, and linoleums.

Frederick Atkins, resident buyer, 220 Fifth Avenue, is now representing the Hudson's Bay Company in this market. This company operates twelve stores in various Canadian provinces, and several buyers are now here after merchandise.

ARTISTIC COSTS DUTIABLE.

Court Decision Adds New Value to Imported Reels and Records.

"Artistic costs" will hereafter be assessed as part of the market or dutiable value of importations in which the expense of professional talent figures. This decision was made by the Court of Customs Appeals in a test case brought by the Victor Talking Machine Company of Camden, N. J. The ruling, it is thought, will affect many articles, including foreign picture films.

In the suit just decided the Victor concern sent representatives to Barranquilla, Colombia, South America, to have opera singers and musical organizations transfer their art to American-made discs taken to South America for the purpose. As shipped from this country, the discs were blanks, but when returned they bore the musical records.

At the Custom House the dutiable value was made to include compensation given to the singers. On appeal the General Appraisers upheld the Collector.

In the Customs Court Judge Smith, in his decision, said:

"The musical vibrations produced act directly and physically on the recording machine and are cut into the rotating wax disc. The cutting of an undulating line in wax by a vibrating force of power must be regarded as a processing of material just as much as if the same result had been achieved by hand or the operation of some delicate mechanism.

"To secure the vibrations required to produce a particular and special kind of cut in the wax disc, necessitated the expenditure of a definite sum of money, and that definite sum of money represents the cost of the force applied, and therefore must be regarded as a proper cost of fabrication."

WOOL PRICES ARE HIGH.

Hadsell Clip of 125,000 Pounds Contracted for at 27 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 17.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A prominent topic of discussion in the wool market is in regard to the situation among the wool growers of the West. In Montana prices are very high. The old cry of 'four pounds for a dollar' has been changed to 'three pounds for a dollar.' The Frank Hadsell clip of approximately 125,000 pounds has been contracted for by a Nebraskan dealer at 27 cents a pound.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the situation is strong. Prices are high, but sales have been large enough to keep the market steady for some little time, regardless of the conditions which may develop. Some duplicate orders have been placed in spite of price advances. The women's wear market is interesting in the exportations.

"The outlook favors a strong cotton goods market. It would seem as if higher prices would obtain after the present conservative buying terminates. The cotton goods market has not been in a better condition for years. Manufacturers are not so willing as they were to accept orders for future delivery, and many are asking much higher prices than were quoted a short time ago."

TO MAKE SCHOOLS AN ISSUE

Printing Trades and Unions Plan Contest In Next City Campaign.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades' Council of New York City, spoke at the second session of the convention of the International Association of Teachers of Printing at the McAlpin yesterday. In his address Mr. Brady said:

"The trade unions of greater New York are going to make an issue of education in the public schools of our city in the next municipal campaign. We mean to have a show down and we are prepared to fight this thing to a finish. We have the women with us and the employers are also on our side. We want a seat for every child, which they are not getting now. We also mean to make a stand for more teachers and to fight for more pay for them. There should be ever so many more schools and recreation centres. There are now 130,000 children attending the schools in crowded classes and on part time in this city alone and a good fight should be made for these future bread winners."

There was another session last night and the convention will close today with a tour of the teachers to various printing shops.

TO SUE MORGAN EXECUTORS

Former Manager of Colorado Property Denies Misappropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 18.—"As soon as I get matters arranged I am going back to New York, and bring suit against the J. Pierpont Morgan executors for not less than $1,000,000 in damages," declared Ownbey, said W. J. Ownbey, formerly in charge of the late J. Pierpont Morgan's interests in Colorado, today.

Mr. Ownbey was sued some time ago by administrators of the Morgan estate, who charged him with mismanagement and misappropriation of funds, and asked for an accounting of his management of the properties at Wootton, in which he was interested with the late financier.

"I don't believe that 'Jack' Morgan knows much about the work of these men," continued Ownbey. "He has simply taken the word of his subordinates. The complaint was false and their allegations were false, and the testimony of Vice President Cheney of the Santa Fé showed there was no basis for the suits brought against me."

Rubber Buyers Still Hold Off.

In spite of the steady decline in prices in the local crude rubber market, the larger manufacturing interests continue to hold aloof. Some business is being put through from day to day, but it is said to be almost entirely between dealers or between dealers and the smaller users. Selling pressure seems to be absent, but whether this is due to fairly limited stocks here, or to optimism on the part of holders, is problematical. While information concerning the actual condition of stocks here is pretty meagre, it is more or less generally accepted as fact that they are not overlarge. More Brazilian rubber is apparently available than plantation. These prices were quoted yesterday: Up-river fine, spot, 72 cents; coarse, 56 cents; pale crepe, spot, 80½ cents, to June, 80 cents; smoked sheets, spot, 80 cents, to June 79 cents.

Paris Fixes Meat Prices.

PARIS, April 18.—The Prefect of Police has established a scale of prices for imported frozen beef and mutton, to take effect on Saturday. The prices vary from one to five francs a kilogram of beef and one to three francs for mutton.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds.

Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. winds.

Tenn.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ky.—Overcast Wed.; warmer in e. Thurs., probably fair.

Ohio—Probably showers and warmer Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy in s. and probably showers in n.; warmer. Thurs., probably showers.

Lower Mich.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; increasing s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably showers Wed. and Thurs.; increasing e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs., unsettled.

Ark. and Okla.—Unsettled Wed. Thurs., probably rain.

E. Tex.—Cloudy. Thurs., Unsettled, colder in the interior.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Wed., rain in n., colder except in s. e. Thurs., fair, colder in e.

Ill.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Wed., with warmer in n. and cent. Thurs., fair and cooler; strong shifting winds.

Mo.—Showers and probably thunder storms Wed., cooler in w.; Thurs. cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong s. to w. winds.

Wis.—Rain Wed., Thurs. fair; strong shifting winds.

Minn.—Rain Wed., Thurs. fair; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunder storms Wed., warmer in e. and cooler in s. w.; Thurs. fair and cooler; fresh to strong shifting winds.

N. Dak.—Showers Wed. with cooler in w.; Thurs. fair.

S. Dak.—Rain and cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Neb.—Showers and cooler Wed., Thurs. cloudy; fresh winds.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., cooler Wed.; fresh winds.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Large Western jobbing house will look at cloth coats, $8.75 to $15. Room 1,910, 16 East 26th St.

CREPES.—We are open for a large quantity of dotted white cotton crepes; colors, lavender, blue and black dots. Sabio Dress Company, 174 Wooster.

DRESSES.—Ladies' and misses' dresses in silk and cotton; we are in the market for dresses, delivery June 15. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av., Room 1,901.

MIDDY SUITS.—S. S. Kahn Company, Oakland, Cal., open for two-piece washable middy suits; separate middies and separate skirts in awning stripes. 808 5th Av., New York City.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats; also white chinchilla coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 16 Lispenard. Franklin 3000.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 45-49 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Girls, 6 to 14; 100; values, $5 to $9, sell for $4.50; high-grade merchandise. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 590.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Kulp Bros., 26 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—High grade goods, closing out cheap. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs close out, $3.75 to $12. Hirsch, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Markus Pollak, 41 West 25th St.

CORDUROYS.—All colors, quantities; immediate delivery. Briggs, 353 4th Av. Tel. Madison Square 5000.

DRESSES.—To close out in silks, up-to-date styles at sacrifice. Nonas & Osrow, 18 West 21st St.

DRESSES, SILKS, CREPES.—High-grade goods; low prices; 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENERS on cards, white and black, 00, 0, 1, in large quantities; immediate delivery; write quantity required. I. H., G 213 Times Downtown.

DRESS FASTENERS, adjusted on cards; any quantity; 0, 00, 1. B. S., G 214 Times Downtown.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

LINEN.—Pure ramie linen, 45 and 46 inches, all colors, for sale. Farragut 8831.

SHANTUNGS.—Heavy, suitable for suits, coats, and dresses. Phone Madison Square 781.

SILKS.—4,000 yards of tub silks; in all the latest shades; to be closed out at a special price. J 151 Times.

SILKS, merchandise, wools, serges, Jap silks, cottons. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SKIRTS.—1,500; 2 styles, assorted colors, on hand, immediate delivery at sacrifice price. Liebermann & Dorf, 1,239 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, spring, for sale; O and 3 O, black and white. Phone Spring 9539.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO. Suite 609, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3606.

SPORT COATS.—1,000 on hand, all wool materials; ready for delivery; prices $3.87½ up. Elmer Company, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS.—1,000 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol. Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—500 poplin and taffeta, to close out. L. C. Cook and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3944.

SUITS.—Poplin and serges, to close out; latest styles. Max Lentert, 122 West 18th St.

SUITS, silk and cloth; 800 on hand; special prices. Max Weiner & Co., 127 W. 26th St.

SUITS.—800 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

VELVETEEN.—For sale, 8,000 yards; good quality; black and colors. K 20 Times.

WAISTS.—Ready for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and silks; $10.50 to $36. Joseph Valenstein, 113 West 29th St.

WASH DRESSES. — Job, nifty dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED.—By first-class resident buying office, a ready-to-wear man who understands values and is in a position to find up-to-date merchandise at right prices; will only interview such men as are well recommended. Answer L 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKLETS produced at little expense by experienced advertising man, during leisure hours; charges only a small commission for his services. Richards, Madison Square 6382.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4¼ per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....3¾@4¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Goods Sold to Arrive.

High prices in the piece goods market are having a tendency toward restricting orders somewhat. There is no prospect of a decline in prices, but buyers are taking now only what they actually need. Quite a few of the large operators bought in sufficient quantities early in the season to carry them well into the future. Others have placed orders on goods that will be used for the next Spring manufacturing, although they have been careful, in most instances, not to let sellers know their object. The business which most of the mills are taking now is reported to be on a basis of "sold to arrive." In other words, the sale is merely a conditional one, depending upon the ability of the mill to make delivery.

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To Export Coal Tar Colors.

While there has been a disposition on the part of domestic dyestuff manufacturing concerns not to acknowledge that they were making shipments of colors abroad, one company at least has come out into the open and asked drawback allowances on such exports. This concern is the Geigy-ter Meer Company of this city. The department has granted the request, and hereafter drawback will accrue on all colors and other coal tar products shipped out of the country by the firm. Assistant Secretary Malburn specified the kind of record to be kept at the company's works as a basis for the disbursing by the Government of payments on foreign materials entering into the make-up of the domestic-made dyes and products.

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Look for Good Trade in Ruffs.

Makers of women's neckwear are looking forward to a good business on ruffs this season, the demand that has been in evidence for them to date presaging even more success than was met last year. One thing that is said to be strongly in favor of ruffs this year is that fashion has apparently overlooked feather neckpieces, especially ostrich. Just how ruffs will stand if the vogue for Summer furs comes back is an open question, but the opinion prevails in the neckwear trade that furs will be less popular for warm weather wear this year than last. A wide variety of colorings is embraced in the ruff offerings this season, which is expected to add to their popularity. Many of them are elaborately and daintily trimmed.

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Not Even a Normal Profit.

While selling agents in the piece goods market contend that there will be no decline in prices for some time to come, some of them admit that in the prices asked now provision is made against a possible decline. In other words, the mill agents in calculating their costs take into account that a break may come in either the raw wool or the dye market, and stocks of these, obtained at abnormal prices, will have to be scaled down immediately. Some provision therefore is made against a contingency of the kind and sellers hope that when the normal conditions return their profits, averaged over the speculative period, will show them their usual returns. Some of the farsighted men in the market do not believe that even a normal profit will be shown over the period of stress. The explanation given is that no mark-up will take care of the drop if it comes.

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Growth of Exports.

One of the large commission houses handling cotton goods principally has recorded a wonderful increase in its export business, if the word of a man close to the executives of the concern is to be taken. A year ago the annual exports amounted to about $2,500, and during the last twelve months this has been increased to beyond the $2,000,000 mark. Fifteen men are now engaged in the export department and the concern has a representative in the South American field. This is only one instance where approximate figures are known. Other houses have established direct representation in Latin America, and returns must warrant the expense. Still other firms are doing a very fine business selling to exporters here. There is less expense attached to this method than if the goods were sold and delivered to domestic buyers, and sellers are not without appreciation of the fact.

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Holiday Hit Gray Goods.

The Jewish holiday yesterday had a noticeable effect on trading in the local gray goods market. Buying was far from active, the sales made being largely confined to odd lots of low-end goods. Prices on all classes of staple goods were very firm, however, efforts on the part of buyers to induce the mills to let goods out under the market, or to get second hands interested, apparently proving futile. The movement of fine and fancy goods was reasonably active, though buyers' activities were confined largely to sampling. Closing printcloth prices were

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 60-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	37-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

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Will the Quiet Continue?

There is a widely different view taken in various quarters of the gray goods market as to just what the next ten days or two weeks will hold for the trade, but in the opinion of at least one well-posted trader the present quiet will continue for the remainder of the month. The finishing situation, the recent heavy buying, and the Easter holiday season are all cited as reasons for this contention. Printcloths are expected to be even quieter than sheetings, the latter of the two makers being looked to to stimulate the call for the latter goods. While not much is said about the future course of prices, it is intimated by this man that it would not be surprising to see printcloths ease off about an eighth of a cent, a yard between now and May 1. With the next buying movement, however, it is predicted that not only this loss will be made up, but that prices closer to those of 1907 than any yet seen will follow.

***

Misses' Tan Shoes Are Scarce.

One of the features of the retail shoe business at the moment is the scarcity of tan shoes for misses and children. Because of this shortage clever dealers are endeavoring to turn the demand toward white goods, which are easier to get, and are said to be succeeding very well. Another feature is the dropping off in the demand for overgaiters, probably due to the approach of more seasonable weather. An excellent consumers' demand for colored kid pumps is reported, and there is said to be every indication of a shortage in them before very long, especially in light gray. The better class of stores are now showing shoes and pumps made of combination kid and suede in the same shade, the kid being used for the vamps. They are well regarded by experienced shoe men.

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Hard Coal Buying Slow.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that price uncertainty continues to hold anthracite trading in check. While the usual 50-cent discount is not to be expected, there is hope of a small reduction, and in the meantime retailers are calling only for such tonnage of one size or another as may be needed to piece out with. A majority of the collieries worked only three or four days last week, and even with such a radical cutting down of output sales forces have had more tonnage at their command than they could dispose of. The announcement of a wage settlement in Central Pennsylvania, by putting consumers entirely at ease regarding future supplies, has tended to increase the depression in bituminous. Tidewater prices have softened still further in the past week.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; B. A. Polsky, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Boyce & Milwain Co.; J. M. Boyce, hats; Park Avenue.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; C. M. Hedberg, millinery; 25 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; J. W. Waldorf, house furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; M. McGrath, silks; Prince George, A. J. Bernard, suits, dresses; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; A. R. Kats, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. Powell, millinery; 1,231 Broadway.

BOSTON—Megrane, Houston Co.; Miss Gilligan, waists, cotton underwear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, misses' suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—H. H. Stewart & Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, house dresses, kimonos; Miss Cowhig, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Tremont Stores; N. A. Brooks, men's furnishing goods, underwear, umbrellas; 353 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—Moore-Smith Co.; J. Redding, hats, caps, straw goods, gloves, furs; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, dresses, coats; 119 W. 32d.

BOSTON—The White Co.; Mrs. W. A. Foye, parasols, umbrellas; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—De Witt-De Mar Mfg. Co.; C. De Mar, mfrs. laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Mayer, women's, infants' wear, knit goods; 220 5th Av.

BUTLER, Penn.—A. Troutman Sons; W. J. Troutman, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

CALGARY, Alberta, Canada—Hudson Bay Co., general merchandise; E. Dunn, piece goods; 220 5th Av., Room 1,411.

CHICAGO—M. Phillipsborn & Co.; M. Phillipsborn, cloaks, suits; 132 W. 31st.

CHICAGO—Taylor Co.; S. E. Taylor, skirts; Hermitage.

CHICAGO — Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. Davies, dress goods; G. Busch, wash goods; 115 Worth.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in Quiet Trading—Implications of Steel Wage Increase.

Having resigned itself to its inability to determine the course which our relations with Germany will take and to decide to its own satisfaction the market effect of one or another of the alternatives which have been talked of since the Sussex disaster brought the submarine controversy to the forefront of financial discussion, the trading community contented itself yesterday with a quieter and irregular market in which other factors controlled the movement of prices. The railroads were firm, in some cases strong; many of the war stocks resumed their decline; the Mexican stocks which had gone up on rumor of Villa's death receded on the absence of confirmation of that report, and the rest of the industrials contributed both decines and advances, and for the most part were very dull.

The news that our note to Germahy was about to go forward, and reports from Berlin, the outstanding phase of which was the forecast that under no circumstances would Germany give up her submarine warfare, were accepted by traders and by the financial community generally with the calm which is the comfortable resort of those who cannot know what a particular situation of great importance is likely to bring forth or what its effect on their own position will be when fact has taken the place of conjecture. This calm could hardly exist, however, were there not a deep-seated and widespread belief that the financial community can face the outcome of this matter with entire confidence in respect to the future of American business and American finance. It is not necessary in allegation of the existence of such a belief to rely on generalities and on vague inferences. Very tangible support for this allegation was supplied yesterday in the shape of the Steel Corporation's announcement that it would put another wage increase of 10 per cent. in effect on May 1, the second increase of the same percentage made since the beginning of this year.

If business were thought to be in danger of contracting seriously in the event of a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, it is hardly likely that such an important step in regard to wages would be taken by the chief company in the steel industry and by others along with it at the very time when our controversy with Germany over her submarine warfare is being brought to an issue, or apparently to that, for the financial community is still without knowledge as to what the course of this Government will be, and as to the specific stand it will take in the note which has been prepared for dispatch to Berlin.

Wage increases have their drawbacks as well as their advantages, but in their main implications they are undoubtedly good news, particularly where they are granted freely. They imply prosperity and increased benefits for capital as well as for labor. One cannot thrive without the other thriving with it. Expenses thereby are increased, but the conditions which make this increase possible bring increased profits along with increased wages. Properly viewed this steel trade news was distinctly good news, for once again it put the seal of confirmation upon the estimates of prosperity which the country's most important industry has been enjoying. It proves present prosperity and implies confidence in its continuance.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or less	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3
Richmond	5	5½	4	3
Atlanta	5	5½	5½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2¾
90 days	3
4 months	3

*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
80 to 90 days	2¼@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76½	4.76⅞	4.76½	— .00½
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77	— .00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.95	5.95⅛	5.95	— .00⅛
Cables	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	5.94⅜	— .00⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	73.81⅛	73.75	73.75	+ .25
Cables	73.87½	73.87½	78.87½	+ .25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76½	4.77
Paris	5.1825	5.95	5.94⅜
Berlin	95.28	73.75	73.87½
Austria	20.20	12.95	13.00
Scandinavia	26.70	29.50	29.55
Spain	19.20	19.42	19.47
Switzerland	5.1820	5.18	5.17
Greece	19.225	19.38	19.38
Holland	40.19	42.31¼	42.43⅜
Italy	5.1826	6.47½	6.47
Russia	51.45	73.75	81.87½
China—			
Hongkong		50.50	50.62½
Shanghai		70.50	70.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.86	42.41
Rio	32.40	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $355,054,650; balance, $28,636,310; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $814,082.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.08⅛ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 7-16d, off ½d; New York, 63¾c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 49⅛a51⅛c.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 18.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 33 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 60 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	414,785
Same day last year	1,244,406
Year to date	49,910,238
Same period last year	31,358,883
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.11 — .48
Same day last year	71.86 + .80

Year's range to date	High. 91.87 Jan. 6	Low. 83.49 Mar. 4
Same period last year	72.96 Apr. 10	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	144	100	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	...
19⅞	20	200	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20	20	20	...
28½	27	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¾	27	26½	27	...
75¼	75⅝	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76	75¼	75½	— ⅝
67½	68	700	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67½	67	67½	...
58	58¼	4,500	Am. Can	58	58⅝	57⅝	58	— ⅛
64	64½	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	65	65½	64	64	— 1½
116 a	118⅝	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	+ ¼
149	153	800	Am. Coal Products	148⅝	150	148⅝	150	— 1
51	52	100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
27½	28	400	Am. Ice Securities	27½	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
24	24½	3,000	Am. Linseed	24¼	25	24	24	...
50	50½	4,500	Am. Linseed pf	49⅞	51	49⅞	50½	+ ⅞
71	71¾	9,500	Am. Locomotive	72	72¼	70⅝	71	+ ⅛
101½	102½	110	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
97⅞	98	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅝	98⅝	97⅝	98	— ⅝
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅞
49	49½	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	49⅜	49⅜	49	49	— ⅞
108½	109	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
127⅞	128	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128	128	128	— ⅛
194	193	100	Am. Tobacco	195	195	195	195	— ⅛
46½	47	2,400	Am. Woolen	46¼	47	46¼	46⅝	...
97½	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	200	Am. Writing P. pf	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
93	93¼	5,100	Am. Zinc Lt. S	93⅜	93⅜	91½	93⅛	— ⅛
85½	85¾	4,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅝	85⅝	84⅝	85¼	+ ⅛
66	67	200	Associated Oil	66	66	66	66	...
102¼	102⅞	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅛
100½	101	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
93⅝	93⅞	44,800	Baldwin Loco	97½	97⅝	93½	93⅞	— 4⅛
85¼	85½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85½	+ ⅛
76	76½	400	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅝	76½	76⅛	76⅛	...
2⅛	2⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
435	444	300	Bethlehem Steel	436	446	436	440	—18½
85½	85⅝	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	85½	85¼	85½	...
92⅜	93	2,000	Butte & Superior	93½	93⅞	92½	93	— ¼
22⅜	22½	400	California Petrol	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
167½	168	200	Canadian Pacific	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	800	Central Leather	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
...	...	50	Chat. & Phenix Bk	206	206	206	206	...
93½	94	400	Chandler Motor	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅜
60½	61¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
...	12¾	400	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
93½	94	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅝	94	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
128⅛	120	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	— ⅜
125¼	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	125½	125¾	125¼	125¾	—1¼
17⅛	17½	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅜	17	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	200	Chile Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	...
53⅝	53¾	300	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53¾	+ ⅜
42	42½	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅞	42	41¼	42	— ⅜
24⅜	25½	200	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	25	— ½
44	45½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	—1
133	133½	400	Consolidated Gas	132⅜	133½	132⅝	133	+ ¼
82⅜	83	100	Continental Can	82	82	82	82	...
19⅜	19⅝	900	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
85⅝	85¾	37,100	Crucible Steel	86⅜	87½	85½	85⅝	—1½
114	115	100	Crucible Steel pf	114⅛	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅝
212	220	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	212	212	212	212	+2
102	106	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
10¾	11¾	300	Den. & Rio Grande	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
21½	22¾	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20⅞	22	20⅞	22	+2
97½	98½	200	Detroit United Ry	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
46½	47	2,100	Distillers' Secur	46	47	45¾	47	+ ¾
25	25½	400	Dome Mines	25	25	24¾	25	...
00¾	00¾	200	Elec. Storage Bat	80½	00¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
35¼	35¾	4,600	Erie	35¼	35½	35	35¼	— ⅛
50½	51	400	Erie 1st pf	50¾	51¼	50¾	51	+ ⅜
103	103	400	General Electric	167	167	166	166	—1¼
111	112½	400	Gen. Motors pf. x d	111	111½	111	111½	—1⅝
76½	77	3,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76½	77¼	76½	77	...
41¾	41¼	500	G. N. certs.ore prop	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	...
...	...	400	Greene-Cananea	48	48	48	47⅞	— ⅛
100	100¼	740	Illinois Central	100	100¼	100	100	+ ⅛
45¾	45½	7,500	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45¼	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	600	Interboro Consol	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
57¼	57½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ½
21⅝	21⅜	23,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	21	21⅞	21	21⅜	+1⅛
74	74½	52,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	74¼	76	73⅝	74	+ ¼
48	48¾	1,400	Int. Nickel	48	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ¼
24⅝	25	300	Kan.C.,Pt.S.& M.pf.	68	68	68	68	+4
72½	73¼	300	Kansas City Southn.	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	...
96	97½	35	Kelly Spring Tire	73⅛	73½	73⅛	73½	+1¼
55⅝	56	8,800	Kelly Spring T. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
72⅞	73	1,200	Kennecott Copper	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	+ ¼
52	52½	100	Lackawanna Steel	73⅝	74	72⅞	73	— ⅛
77	78	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
74	74¼	11,600	Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
84	84⅜	300	Maxwell Motors	73¼	75⅜	73⅜	74	— ⅛
56½	57¼	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	84¼	84⅜	84	84⅜	— ⅛
102	102⅜	18,700	Mexican Petroleum	56⅜	57	56¼	57	— ⅛
37⅞	38	900	Miami Copper	103⅛	103⅜	102¼	102¼	—1⅞
6	7	100	Minn. & St. Louis	37⅝	38⅛	37⅜	38	...
115	117½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	4	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	117	117	117	117	—1⅝
4	4½	100	Missouri Pacific	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...
4	4½	200	Do., trust rcts	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
77¼	78¼	200	Montana Power	4¼	4¼	4	4	...
121	122	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	77	77¾	77	77¾	+ ⅝
77	78	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	122	122	122	122	...
23½	24	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	77⅛	77¼	77	77	— ½
65½	65¾	200	Nat. Lead Co	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
134½	134½	800	N. Y. Air Brake	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	1,900	N. Y. Central	135	135	134	134½	— ⅛
61	62	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	103	103½	102¾	102¾	...
27½	27⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	61	61⅞	60¾	61⅞	+ ⅛
122	122¾	800	Norfolk & Western	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
65	100	100	North American	121¾	122¼	121¾	122⅜	+1⅝
111¼	112½	300	Northern Pacific	66	66	66	66	...
8½	9	800	Ontario Mining	111¼	111¾	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	24¼	400	Pacific Mail	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	1,180	Penn. R. R.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
41¾	42	400	Philadelphia Co	57	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	600	Pittsburgh Coal	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
49	49⅜	400	Pressed Steel Car	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
31½	31⅞	100	Quicksilver pf	50	50	49	49	— ¼
23¾	23½	2,500	Ray Con. Copper	4	4	4	4	...
84⅜	84½	15,800	Reading	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	...
83½	84⅜	2,000	Reading 2d pf	83½	84⅜	83	84⅜	+1⅜
46	47	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	46	46	46	+1
49¼	49⅝	10	Rep. Iron & S. pf	49¼	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+ ⅛
108	108	600	Seaboard Air Line	108	108	108	108	...
14⅝	14⅞	400	Seab. Air Line pf	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	...
33	33	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	33	33	34⅜	34⅜	...
175	175	200	Shattuck-Arizona	175	175	175	175	—1¼
32½	32⅝	100	Slos-S. S. & I. Co	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
52	52¼	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	52	52¼	52	52¼	— ⅛
91¼	91¾	1,210	Southern Pacific	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	—⅝
96⅞	96⅞	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
200	201	1,000	Southern Railway	200	201	200	201	—1
20	20	100	Standard Milling	20	20	19¾	19¾	...
95	95	100	Standard Milling pf	95	95	95	95	+1
88¼	88¼	20	Do., odd lots	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
98⅝	98⅝	2,700	Studebaker Co	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	...
138	138⅜	1,200	Tennessee Copper	138	138⅜	137⅛	137⅝	—1⅜
49¼	50	500	Texas Co	49¼	50	49¼	49⅝	— ⅛
180	180	100	Third Avenue	180	180	188	188	...
61½	61½	500	Underwood Typew	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
91	94	91	Union B & P. Co	91	94	91	94	+4
6	6	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	6	6	6	6	...
30⅝	30⅝	1,100	Union Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
131½	131⅞	300	Union Pacific pf	131½	131⅞	131¼	131¾	...
83	83	100	United Cigar Stores	83	83	82⅜	82⅜	...
92	92	10,400	United Fruit Co	92	92	92	92	...
147⅛	148⅞	100	Do., 2d instal. pd	147⅛	148⅞	146⅝	148⅞	+1¼
147⅜	147⅞	7,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	147⅜	147⅞	147⅜	147⅞	+ ⅛
150½	151	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	...
105½	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	150½	152⅜	150¼	150¼	— ¾
53	53¼	900	U. S. Rubber	105½	106¼	105⅛	105⅛	—3⅞
72⅜	73¾	4,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	53	53¼	53	53	+ ⅛
82⅞	83⅜	33,400	U. S. Steel	72⅜	73¾	71⅜	73¼	+1⅛
117¼	117⅜	100	U. S. Steel pf	82⅞	83⅜	82⅜	83	...
80⅞	81¼	2,200	Utah Copper	117⅛	117¾	117¼	117½	— ⅛
42	42¼	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	81	81⅛	81	81	+ ⅛
14¼	14¾	200	Wabash	42	42	42	42	—1
41⅜	44¼	500	Wabash pf. A	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	1,100	Wabash pf. B	44	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
30	31	1,000	Western Maryland	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
45	48	100	West. Maryland pf	30	31	30	31	+1¼
00¼	00¼	800	Western Union Tel	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	...
60⅞	61¼	15,900	Westingh. E. & M	90	90¼	90	90¼	— ⅛
128	128¼	2,500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	61¾	61¾	60⅜	61¼	— ¾
				126¼	128	126¼	128	+2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Throughout the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was under the influence of the overshadowing submarine issue with Germany, this making for hesitation and caution in trading. There was irregularity about the movement in prices. At the same time that decided declines were recorded by some stocks, special firmness was displayed by others. It was in the "war group" that most weakness showed.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
70	Allis-Chalmers	26⅞	27⅛	26¼	26⅜
80	Am. B. Sugar	67⅛	67⅞	67¼	67⅜
270	Am. Can	57⅛	58¼	57⅛	57⅜
120	Am. C. & Fy	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
10	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25
1,270	Am. Locomo	71⅜	72½	70⅞	71
560	Am. Smelting	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞
290	Am. Zinc	93¼	93½	91⅞	92⅜
570	Anaconda	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼
5,000	Baldwin Loco	97½	97⅜	93½	93⅝
20	Balt. & Oito	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
60	Butte Sup	93⅜	93⅝	92¾	93
60	Cal. Petrol	22⅜	22⅝	22	22⅜
10	C. & O. rts	...	...	...	...
10	C., M. & St P.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
20	C., R. I. & P.	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
50	Chino Copper	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
180	Col. F. & I.	41¾	42¼	41⅝	41⅝
170	Corn Products	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¼
12,890	Crucible Steel	86⅜	87¼	85⅝	85⅝
20	Dist. Secur	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	Erie	35½	35⅝	35½	35½
30	Erie 1st pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
160	Goodrich Co	76⅜	77	76¼	77
110	Insp. Copper	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
610	Int. Mer. Mar.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅛
2,410	Int. M. M. pf.	74⅛	76	73½	74⅝
170	Kenn. Copper	85⅛	86	85½	86
40	Lack. Steel	73½	73½	73¼	73¼
20	Lee Rubber	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77
690	Max. Motor	75	75⅜	73⅝	74⅛
50	Max. 2d pf	56⅜	56⅜	56½	56½
2,870	Mexican Pet	105¾	108⅜	102¼	102½
10	Nat. Enam	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½
30	N. Y. Cent	103	103	102¾	102¾
190	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60¾	61⅛	60¾	61
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
20	Pressed S. Car	50¼	50½	50⅜	50½
150	Ray Copper	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
1,970	Reading	83	84⅛	83	84⅛
70	Rep. I. & S	48¾	48¾	48¾	49
50	Southern Pac.	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
70	Studebaker	138⅛	138½	138⅛	138⅛
90	Tenn. Copper	49¼	50¼	49¾	49¾
30	Union Pacific	131⅜	131⅜	131⅛	131⅛
200	United Fruit	147⅜	148¼	147¼	148¼
50	U. S. Ind. Al.	150½	152½	150⅜	150⅜
80	U. S. Rubber	53	53¼	53	53¼
6,120	U. S. Steel	83¼	83½	82¾	82¾
90	Utah Copper	81¼	81⅜	81	81
920	Westingh. El	61¼	61¼	60¾	61
40,710					

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$

$100 Bonds

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Norfolk & Western 1st Con. 4s, 1996

Montana Power 1st Rfgd. 5s, 1943

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We Call Attention to the Common Stock of

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Par value $5 per share

PROPERTIES: Its rich zinc and lead lands are located in Joplin, Mo.

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MELLEN BEGINS SUIT AGAINST NEW HAVEN

Demands $138,222 of the Road of Which He Formerly Was the President.

BACK SALARY IS CLAIMED

He Alleges a Contract for $30,000 a Year for Five Years After He Resigned His Office.

Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, sued that company in the Supreme Court yesterday for $138,222.80. Sixty thousand dollars of the amount was for two years' pay under an agreement which Mr. Mellen said he made with the company to pay him $30,000 a year for five years.

The alleged agreement provided that Mr. Mellen should meet with the officials of the company whenever they wished to confer with him or needed the benefit of his large experience or advice. If Mr. Mellen should win this suit he would be entitled to pay for the additional three years called for in the alleged agreement, which would raise the amount involved in the action to more than $228,000.

The difference between the salary sued for, $60,000, and the total claim was to cover an alleged expenditure by the plaintiff of $78,222.80 in various actions begun during the time he was President of the company and afterward. In his complaint filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday Mr. Mellen said he had resigned as President of the company on July 17, 1913, his resignation to take effect on Sept. 1 of that year.

On July 18, 1913, the day after his resignation reached the hands of the company, the alleged agreement was made. For the annual payment of $30,000 which he was to receive he agreed, it was alleged, "to hold himself in readiness at all times during the term of five years, and after the date of his ceasing to be President, at the request of the President or Directors of the said company, to meet with them at such times and places as they should reasonably request and give them the benefit of his information regarding the affairs of the company and of his advice."

The complaint was silent concerning the precise services to be rendered by Mr. Mellen, but he declared that he had adhered to the terms of the agreement and that particularly he had submitted to its terms during the year from Sept. 1, 1913, to Aug. 31, 1914, and the twelve months succeeding. But at no time, he alleged, did he receive the pay said to have been agreed upon.

Part of the agreement, according to the complaint, provided that the company should hold the plaintiff harmless from all loss, cost, and expense "incurred by him in defending himself in any and every existing or future proceeding against him, whether civil or criminal, on account of matters arising out of his acts as the President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company or any of the corporations it controlled, or in satisfying by the payment of money any judgment, decision, order, or decree against him of any court or tribunal in such proceeding."

A copy of the agreement was attached to the complaint. It bore the signature of Arthur E. Clark, Secretary of the company. The witnesses for the road were Frank T. Hooker and N. W. Gleue; the witnesses for Mr. Mellen were M. K. Dugan and W. H. Rowland. The papers were served on Frank E. Hall, Treasurer's agent, at the offices of the company. Homer S. Cummings is Mr. Mellen's counsel.

Mr. Mellen is stopping at the Vanderbilt Hotel. He was reluctant to discuss the suit last night.

"I regret very much that I am at this time unable to go into details concerning the action," he said. "I have promised my counsel, J. W. H. Crim of 30 Broad Street, to remain silent. Even if I had not so promised, I'm afraid I would still be uncommunicative, for it is an instance where I would rather let the other fellow do the talking."

Mr. Crim, who is a member of Crim & Wemple, could not be reached last night.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	660	670	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	325	350	330	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97	95	101
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1,000	950	1,000
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	300	308	300	308
Crescent Pipe Line	40	44	40	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	212	217	212	217
Galena S. Oil	152	154	152	154
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	174	176	174	176
Indiana Pipe Line	99	102	99	102
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
National Transit	17	19	18	20
New York Transit	180	190	180	190
Northern Pipe Line	99	102	100	103
Ohio Oil	223	226	223	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil, pf.	13¾	14¾	13¾	14
Pierce Oil ov. 5s, 1924	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	393	398	395	400
Prairie Pipe Line	209	212	211	214
Solar Refining	288	290	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	197	202
South Penn. Oil	832	837	832	837
Southwest Penn	103	108	105	108
Standard Oil of Cal.	238	241	240	243
Standard Oil of Ind.	523	528	523	528
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	500	503	503	506
Standard Oil of N. Y.	204	206	205	208
Standard Oil of Ohio	600	...	600	...
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	81	83	83	85
Vacuum Oil	235	240	235	240
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	51.25	...	...	54.00
Lead	...	7.75	...	7.87½
Spelter	...	19.37½	...	19.37½
Antimony	39.00	41.00	40.00	42.00
Quicksilver	$128.00		$130.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27½@28¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	128	0	0	127	0	0
Copper futures	123	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	200	0	0	201	0	0
Tin, futures	198	10	0	198	10	0
Spelter	103	0	0	102	0	0
Lead	35	2	6	35	2	6

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Alabama Power Company has notified holders of its first mortgage three-year 6 per cent. bonds that it has decided to exercise an option to call for the redemption of the entire issue of $2,000,000 now outstanding. Accordingly, the bonds will become due and payable at 105 and interest at the United States Mortgage and Trust Co. on Aug. 1.

The Superior Water, Light and Power Company will receive offers of its first mortgage bonds to exhaust $23,282 accumulated in the sinking fund.

The Guaranty Trust Company has appointed Fred W. Trabold an assistant manager of the foreign department. He has been associated with the institution for several years.

The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange has stricken from the trading list stock of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, United Dry Goods Company common and preferred, Associated Merchants' Company first and second preferred stocks, and the first mortgage bonds of the Inspiration Copper Company.

C. R. Bergmann & Co. have taken offices at 66 Broadway.

The Pennsylvania Gasoline Company has closed contracts for 200,000 cubic feet daily production of gas averaging 2½ gallons of gasoline per thousand feet.

Gross earnings of the United Light & Railways in 1915 were $6,308,777, an increase of $141,818. The surplus for the year was $978,741, a gain of $41,957. Since the close of the fiscal year, earnings of the subsidiary companies have been showing large gains.

Farson, Son & Co. are offering $400,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad 6 per cent. equipment notes, series A, at par and interest.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, April 18.—The stock market had a cheerful tone today and despite the approaching holidays numerous transactions were recorded, principally in rubber and mining shares and colonial and Japanese bonds. Home funds were steadily maintained and Brazilian traction stocks were features on Canadian buying. American securities were neglected, but the closing was steady.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were steady. There was a fair demand for Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¼	95½	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅞	101½	5.90
City on Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.37
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98½	98⅝	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98⅜	99	5.05
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102⅛	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	102	4.85
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.90
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97⅛	98⅛	5.05
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Ancon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	104⅛	105⅛	3.20
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.90
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98⅛	4.80
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102¼	103	5.50
Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	2.90
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98⅛	6.00
Erie R. R.	5¾	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101¼	4.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.90
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101¼	102	5.30
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	...
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	89¼	91	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	103⅜	103⅝	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	99¼	99⅝	6.00
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1,'17	101	101¼	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅜	4.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	100¼	110¼	4.70
U. S. F. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
‡United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101¼	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101⅝	4.25
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102	3.45
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.05
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	Mar., 1917	99	100	5.70
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
24 week of April	$246,777	$60,922
July 1-April 14	10,048,371	2,039,745

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

1st week of April	22,900	*5,098
July 1-April 7	1,500,848	202,875

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week of April	588,024	*14,402
July 1-April 14	25,041,811	*1,200,394

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

2d week of April	237,000	48,000
July 1-April 14	9,058,740	1,169,522

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

2d week of April	333,708	24,748
July 1-April 14	13,433,778	853,284

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.
Gross	9,876,393	8,450,723
Expenses	5,055,157	5,341,780
Net	4,821,237	3,108,943

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter and nine months ending March 31—

	Quarter Ending March 31. 1916.	1915.	Nine Months Ending March 31, 1916.	1915.
Gross operat. revenue	$8,557,960	$8,048,115		
Operating expenses	5,093,896	5,040,772		
Net from operation	2,594,064	2,407,362		
Taxes	464,261	429,124		
Operating income	2,129,802	1,978,237		
Non-operating income	102,335	105,787		
Gross income	2,232,138	2,084,025		
Income deductions	1,401,223	1,170,146		
Surplus	830,914	913,878		
Gross operat. revenue			20,606,405	19,055,875
Operating expenses			11,680,506	11,102,486
Net from operation			8,925,899	8,402,188
Taxes			1,319,080	1,289,052
Operating income			7,606,918	7,204,136
Non-operating income			339,519	327,474
Gross income			7,945,438	7,531,611
Income deductions			3,772,990	3,520,739
Surplus			4,172,448	4,010,871

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	135,132	86,559	48,573
Net aft. chgs.	63,747	36,765	26,982
Sur. aft. chgs.	32,448	9,172	23,276
2 mos. gross	409,298	276,728	129,572
Net aft. taxes	198,540	129,217	69,323
Sur. aft. chgs.	145,123	47,082	58,041
12 mos. gross	1,227,636	974,607	253,029
Net aft. taxes	587,806	441,086	146,720
Sur. aft. chgs.	243,283	121,206	122,027

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. and EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROOKLYN for the Quarter ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,136,019	1,754,248	1,852,748
Net aft. tax. & deprec.	680,840	643,668	596,849
Other income	10,714	11,715	16,259
Total income	706,663	655,383	613,109
Sur. aft. chgs.	498,690	488,595	395,542

WEST PENN TRACTION (American Water Works and Electric Subsidiary) for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	471,176	370,544	100,632
Net aft. taxes	241,480	168,683	72,797
Sur. aft. chgs.	83,213	18,621	64,592
2 mos. gross	940,080	773,580	175,500
Net aft. taxes	477,720	363,083	114,646
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,847	63,688	97,159

WISCONSIN EDISON, INC., for March—

	1916.	Over 1915.	% Gain
Gross	886,074	16.61	
Expenses and taxes	504,450	13.77	
Net	334,123	21.20	
Balance available for depreciation and for holding company	198,542	45.60	
12 months' gross	9,003,581	4.52	
Expenses and taxes	5,287,303	3.70	
Net	3,715,678	5.71	
Balance available for depreciation and for holding company	2,088,055	10.59	

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4¼	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.28	4.10
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.50	4.30
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5		4.65	4.35
Che. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.42	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½		3.45	4.55
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.25	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1916-'22	4½		4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5		4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.38	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5		4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.25	4.10
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5		5.80	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.88	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5		4.45	4.15
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.40	4.18
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.20	4.80
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5		5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5		4.63	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.28	4.12
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5		4.52	4.25

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	¼	La Rose	.58	.62
Bay S Gas	.15	.16	Majestic	.75	.80
Bingham	.12	12½	McK-Dar	.49	.50
Bohemia	2⅜	3	Mex Met	.38-	.42
Begole	.90	.91½	Mines of A	3	3¼
B & N Y	2½	3	New Baltic	2⅜	3
Butte & L.	.80	.87	N Cornelia	15⅜	16
Bost Ely	.56	.59	N U Bing	2½	3
B & Mont.	.71	.72	Nev Doug	.95	.99
Calaveras	4½	4⅜	O Dom rts	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1½	2⅛	Ohio Cop	.20	.22
Cortez	.75	.80	Oneco	1½	1⅝
Con Cop	2	2¼	Onondaga	2¼	2½
Con Ariz	1⅞	1⅛	Pil Butte	10¼	
Crown Res	.54	.58	S W Miami	1¾	2
Cal Corbin	5	6	Stewart M	.32	.34
Dav-Daly	1⅜	1⅞	Truro	2	2½
Eagle & B	2¼	2⅜	Tono Bel	4⅜	5
1st Nat C.	5⅝	5⅞	Tono Min	6	6¼
Golds Con	.80	.90	U Verde E	26	26½
Houghton	2¼	2⅜	U Prof Sh	7	7¼
Iron Blos	2	2¼	Yukon G	1⅜	2¼
Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅝			

U. S. STEEL PAYROLL $18,000,000 HIGHER

The Corporation and Other Companies Announce 10% Advance in Wages.

SECOND RISE THIS YEAR

Employes Will Receive on May 1 the Highest Wages Ever Paid by the Industry.

Steel mill workers will receive after May 1 the highest wages ever paid in the industry as the result of another increase of 10 per cent. to go into effect that day. The Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company announced the increase yesterday and it is expected that the other leading corporations will take similar action

Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation said in a statement:

In view of the continuance of prosperous conditions, it has been decided to make advances in the wage rates of our iron and steel companies about 10 per cent., to take effect May 1.

The increase of 10 per cent. put into effect by the corporation on Feb. 1 added about $15,000,000 to the annual payroll. It is estimated that the second advance will increase the annual total of wage payments approximately $18,000,000 a year. Common labor will receive $2.43 cents a day, compared with slightly less than $2.00 a day last January. The latest upturn, in case of independent concerns which have announced the rise, will apply to men who are not on a salary, it is said. This limitation was not noted by Judge Gary.

In case of some of the independents the increase was made with the distinct understanding that it results simply from the unusual business being done and the present high profits. In the Youngstown district the men will receive each month 10 per cent. of their pay in the preceding month, payments to be made as long as steel prices continue on a high level and while the plants are working at capacity or close to capacity.

"The basic wage level," said the head of one company yesterday, "will not be altered by the latest advance. It might be said that the men will receive a 10 per cent. bonus as long as the pending scale is in force. The increase by our company was voted as an evidence of appreciation by the management of the work being done by the men, and as a further evidence of our desire to give them a share in current profits."

Employes of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company will receive in addition to the 10 per cent. advance a bonus each quarter. The profit sharing system has been in force in this company for several years and partly in result of it the opinion has been expressed in steel circles that closer co-operation existed between capital and labor than in any other steel making concern in the country. The bonus for the first quarter of 1916 is expected to amount to 5 per cent. of the wages paid, when the disbursement occurs, and the rate in succeeding quarters will be governed by the company's profits.

Rush to Approve Reorganization.

The reorganization managers of the St. Louis & San Francisco say that owing to the heavy deposits the exact total turned in is not yet known. Assents already counted are: Refunding 4 per cent. bonds, about 98 per cent.; general lien 5 per cent bonds, outside of France, about 94 per cent.; stock, about 80 per cent. A large number of underlying securities have also been deposited. The Paris committee has approved the plan.

AMSTER FOR QUICK ACTION.

But Calls 33 1-3% Rock Island Assessment a Hardship.

N. L. Amster, Chairman of the protective committee for Rock Island stockholders, stated yesterday that he objected to an alternative plan of reorganization carrying an assessment of 33 1-3 per cent. on the outstanding stock through the sale of new shares at par in the proportion of one share of new stock to each three shares of old. He asserted that such an assessment would prove a hardship to many holders. Mr. Amster's plan would give 8 per cent. preferred stock or 8 per cent. income bonds for the amount of the assessment.

"I wish to say," Mr. Amster wired THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that if stockholders do not come forward quickly and vigorously support the plan which our committee has proposed, I will not be a 'dog in the manger,' but will gladly co-operate and support any other fair reorganization plan."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.65	76.25	76.55	+.27
25 industrials	94.60	93.24	93.67	−1.23
50 stocks	85.62	84.74	85.11	−.48

PREVOUS DAY'S RANGE (CORRECTION.)

25 railroads	76.53	76.11	76.28	−.15
25 industrials	95.80	92.72	94.90	−.67
50 stocks	86.16	84.41	85.50	−.41

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 18	85.62	84.74	85.11	−.48
April 17	86.16	84.41	85.50	−.41
April 15	86.24	85.80	86.00	+.05
April 14	86.11	84.92	85.95	+.13
April 13	86.87	85.65	85.82	−1.09
April 12	87.18	86.67	86.91	−.59
April 11	87.88	87.31	87.50	−.23
April 10	88.00	87.13	87.73	+.55
April 8	87.46	86.90	87.18	−.25

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	84.41	17	85.11
1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.00
1914	70.06	2	65.24	25	67.26
1913	62.51	4	56.44	30	56.68
1912	71.18	26	68.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.40	Mar. 1	85.11
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	78.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	108⅛	107¼	108⅛	107¼
4½s	March, 1963	106½	107	106⅝	107
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	May, 1957	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	..	101	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1960, optional	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	99

Bank Stocks

We have just compiled A Comparative Table of New York City Bank and Trust Companies giving all available statistics revised to date.

Copy of this table may be had on request

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
25 Coal & Iron Bank
100 City & Suburban Homes
100 Eastern Steel (all issues)
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Eastern Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
20 Home Insurance
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 International Salt
50 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
50 Semet Solvay
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Alaska Steamship
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 City & Suburban Homes
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
125 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
10 Niagara Insurance
50 Rome Brass & Copper
50 Remington Typewr. 1st & 2d Pfd.
25 Troy Trust
25 Victor Talking Machine
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Merchants Nat. Bank
Equitable Trust Co.
Nat. Bank of Commerce
Have for Sale
Central Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Lawyers Mtg. Co.
CLINTON GILBERT
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY		WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Refining		50 Buckeye P. L.
50 Galena Sig. Cam.		100 Crescent P. L.
50 Illinois P. L.		50 Ohio Oil
50 Prairie P. L.		25 Solar Refining
50 S. O. of New York		25 S. O. of Kansas
50 Vacuum Oil		50 Union Tank Line

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Cities Service Co.
COMMON & PREFERRED
United Lgt. & Rys.
COMMON & PREFERRED
Toledo Tr. Lt. & Pr.
COMMON & PREFERRED
EBERT, MICHAELIS & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
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STOCKS
Amer. Druggists' Syndicate
Amer. Zinc & Smelting Pfd.
Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Co.
Cleveland Automatic Machine Co.
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Com. & Pfd.
Gulf States Steel Co.
Steel & Radiation Ltd. of Canada
Yukon Alaska Trust
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
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Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Powder Securities
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Remington Typewriter
Nat'l Properties Co.
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
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Home Insurance Co.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Trading in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Movements—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 382,760 shares of stock and $205,125 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 66,540; oil, 48,385, and mining, 267,835. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,700	‡Aetna E. w.i.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22¼
200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68	68	68	68
5,000	‡Alas.-Br. Col. (a prospect).	57	70	57	70
85	Am. Navigat'n	11	11	11	11
200	A. G. & W.I. S. S.	33	33½	33	33½
1,670	‡Butler Chem.	6½	7⅛	6¼	6⅜
275	‡Can. C. & F.	67	72	67	72
95	‡C. C. & F. pf	84½	87	84½	87
400	Can. N. G. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
330	‡Car Lt. & P.	5½	6	5½	6
1,015	Chev. Motor.	189	187¾	185	187¾
200	Cons. Ord.	26½	25½	25	25
200	Corp. of R. & H.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
9,000	‡Cuba C. S.	60	60¾	59¼	59⅝
1,200	‡C. C. Sug. pf	93¼	93½	93	93½
200	Dav. Chem. v. t. ctfs.	60	60	60	60
325	Driggs-Seab.	143	145	*142	144
350	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
320	Emerson Pho.	12¾	13	12¾	13
1,300	‡Gaston, W. & W. w. i.	66	66¼	66	66¼
30	Gen. Ry. Sig.	97	97	97	97
2,500	Grant M. Car.	9	9½	8¾	9
150	Hask. & B. C. Co.	39¾	40	39¾	40
225	Holly Sug. C.	*45¾	45¾	45	45
100	Holly S. C. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
200	Hartman Cor.	73	73	73	73
520	I. A. F. S. C.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
100	Inter. Rubber.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
600	K. Bronze pf.	25	26	24½	25
1,000	Ken. Zinc Corp	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
4,000	‡Lynn Phono'h.	9	9¼	8⅞	9
200	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
80	M. A. v. t. ctfs.	29	29	29	29
20,000	‡Midvale Steel.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾
1,500	‡Perlman Rim.	121	121	118½	118½
245	Spring. B. Co.	59½	59½	59	59½
125	St. L. & S.F.w.i	12	13	12	13
400	‡St. Jo. Lead.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜
300	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctfs	36¾	36¾	36¼	36½
600	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	34½	34½	34	34
1,500	‡Tobacco Prod.	41¼	41¼	40¾	41⅛
1,000	U. Profit Shar.	1	1	1	1
100	Univ. Motors.	6½	6½	6⅜	6½
100	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	White M. Co.	50	50	49¾	49¾
400	W.F.C.v.t.ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1	1
1,300	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5½	5¼	5	5

STANARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		Open	High	Low	Net Change
50	Cresc't Pipe L.	41	41	41	—
100	National Tran.	18	18	18	—11⅛
5	Ohio Oil.	225	225	225	+ 2
475	Pierce Oil	13⅝	13¼	12¾	— 2⅛
10	Prairie O.&G.	395	395	395	—20
5	St. Oil of Cal.	241	241	241	+ 1
30	St. Oil of N.Y.	206	204	204	— 1
205	Union Tank L.	82	81½	81⅛	— 1½

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open	High	Low	Last
450	Am. Oil & Gas	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
1,100	‡Barnet O.&G.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
1,200	‡Cos.&C.(O.R.)	20¾	21¼	20⅝	21⅛
700	‡Cos. Oil&Gas.	6½	7	6½	7
1,500	‡Cos. Oil&Gas, w. i. pfd.	4½	4½	4½	4½
295	Empire Pet.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
4,200	‡Fed. Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Houston Oil.	16½	16½	16½	16½
600	‡Int. Petrol.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5,000	‡Lincoln G.&O.	35	35	35	35
8,000	‡Midw. Oil.	52	52	49	49
200	‡Midw. O. pf.	78	78	78	78
1,200	‡Musk. Ref.	2½	3	2½	3
17,000	‡Okl. Oil.	15	15	13½	14
300	‡Okla. Oil, pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Okla. Pd.&Ref.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	‡Pan.-A. Pet.	48½	48¾	48¼	48½
10	Savoy Oil.	11	11	11	11
1,000	‡Un. West. O.	78	78	78	78
1,000	‡Vacuum Oil.	50	50	50	50
100	‡Ventura C. O.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,100	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1400	Wash. Oil & G.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼

MINING STOCKS.

8,300	‡Atlanta	14½	15	14	14
600	Bingham Min.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
5,500	‡Booth	29	30	27½	28
8,700	‡Bos. & Mon.	74	74	72	73
550	Bradford M. Ltd.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Bally Cobalt.	39	39	39	39
200	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Butte Cop. & Zinc. t. ctfs.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
800	‡Calav. Copper	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
300	Caledonia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	‡Can. Copper.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
8,500	‡Cashboy	8½	9	8	8
400	Cerro de Pas. Copper	37⅞	38	37½	38
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Con. Ver. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	‡Dome Exten.	38	38	38	38
450	‡Dupont Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,800	‡Emma Copper	52	54	50	54
350	First Nat. Cop.	6⅝	6	5¾	6
2,300	‡G'dfield Cons.	87	90	86	88
13,500	‡G'dfield Mer.	13	13½	13	13
2,300	‡Gr. Gold M.	75	75	76	75
300	Hecla Mining.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	Howe Sound.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9,500	‡Inter. Mines	15	19	15	19
1,200	Iron Blossom.	2½	2½	2	2
3,500	Jerome Verdi.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
3,500	‡Live Butter.	96	98	96	97
2,800	‡Jumbo Exten.	77	78	77	78
1,300	‡Kewanaa	14	14	14	14
45,650	‡La Jara Gold	36	40	36	39
900	Magma Cop.	17¼	17½	17	17
600	Majestic Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,800	‡Marsh Min.	24½	25½	24½	25
1,000	McIntyre	94	94	94	94
6,900	McK.-Darragh	47	50	47	50
300	Mines of Am.	3	3	3	3
850	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅝	5¾	5½	5¾
20,000	‡Mother Lode.	34	34	33	33½
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
10,000	‡North Star.	20	20½	20	20½
2,000	‡Oat. Ar. Cent.	39	39	39	39
410	Oat. Big. Jim.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,500	‡Oat. Gold Key (a prospect).	25	25	25	25
1,200	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	83	83	81	82
800	‡Oat. Lexing. (a prospect).	67	67	67	67
3,500	‡Oat. Nellie (a prospect).	29	30	28	30
6,000	‡Oat. South'n.	50	50	48	48
1,000	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	‡Peterson Lake	28	28	28	28
900	‡Ray Herc. M.	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4⅜
4,500	‡Rex Con. M.	19	19	15½	15½
800	‡Rochester M.	60	63	60	61
1,500	‡Round Mtn.	70	70	70	70
700	‡Ruby Silver.	57	57	57	57
6,500	‡San Toy.	18	18	17	17½
100	Scratch Gravel.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Sev. Tr. Co'n	87	87	87	87
8,500	‡Silver Pick.	10¼	11	10¼	11
2,400	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13,200	‡Success Min.	67	69	67	68
650	‡Tono. Belm't.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,500	Tono. Exten.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Tono. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,300	‡Tono. Midway	35	35	35	35
4,000	‡Tono. R. Eula	50	50	47½	47½
8,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	United Eastern	4	4	4	4
1,000	‡U. S. C. M.	13	13	13	13
5,825	‡U. Verde Ext.	26½	26½	25¾	25¾
1,200	‡West End C.	80	81	80	80
3,000	‡W. Oaks Min.	14	15	14	15
500	Yukon Gold.	2	2	2	2
200	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	‡C. & O.cv.5s	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
5,000	‡C.,M.&S.P.4s	95	95	95	95
6,000	‡Chi.U.S.4½s.	100	100	100	100
19,000	C. Ariz.Sm.5s	38	38	38	40
50,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	97¾	*97¾	97¼	97⅝
10,000	N. Y. City n. 4½s. (1966).	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
125	‡St. L. & S.F. A 4s	12	18	*12	13
80,000	‡St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	71¼	72¾	71	71
15,000	‡St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	65	65½	65	65

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
A. G. & W. I. pf.	48¾	49¼	..	..
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
International Motors.	14	16	14	16
Lima Loco., new.	40	..	40	..
Man. Transit.	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Marlin Arms 6% pf.	80	..	..	..
Maxim Munitions	6¼	6⅝	..	..
Saxon Motor Car	67	69	..	..
Springfield Body pf.	101	103	..	..
Triangle Film	3	3¼	3	3¼

Gas Stocks.

Savoy Oil	10½	17½	10¾	12

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	83	85	83	85

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	80	83
American Brass	275	282	275	280
Atlas Powder	220	230	220	230
Atlas Powder pf.	101	105	101	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.).	380	395	380	395
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arm	755	780	750	785
Du Pont Powder, new.	335	345	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	375	385	375	380
Hercules Powder pf.	115	119	115	119
International Arms.	15	18	15	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	165	175	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	560	570	560	570
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,900	2,000	1,925	2,025

ENLARGE BANK OF AMERICAS

Guaranty Trust Buys Interest in Latin Lands Institution.

Another important step in the movemen of American capital into foreign fields, to replace in part the money hitherto supplied by European banks, was taken yesterday, when the Guaranty Trust Company bought a large interest in the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Incorporated. Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., up to this time sole owners of the bank, at the same time increased their investment in the new institution. As a result, the capital of the Mercantile Bank, now $400,000, with a paid-in surplus of $100,000, will be increased to $1,000,000, with a surplus of $250,000.

The Mercantile Bank was incorporated in Connecticut about eight months ago by Brown Brothers and J. & W. Seligman, to operate in Central America and the northern part of South America. It has not yet opened branches, but the preliminary work has been finished and the bank has been doing a good business. It is proposed to expand this materially in the near future.

The additional 6,000 shares, which are to be issued with a par value of $100, will be taken by Brown Brothers, J. & W. Seligman, and the Guaranty Trust Company at $125 a share. Other concerns interested in foreign trade are expected to become associated with the institution later as shareholders. The organization will be enlarged immediately through the election of Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Jason A. Neilson of the foreign department of Brown Brothers & Co. as Vice Presidents. Mr. Breton, who recently joined the Guaranty staff, has had a wide experience in Latin America. Charles H. Sabin, Max May, and Mr. Breton will join the Board of Directors.

The Mercantile Bank will help business interests in Latin America to find a market in the United States for their products. In this connection, it was said yesterday, the new institution would buy coffee, rubber, &c., to be sold in this country. As its business grows more capital will be advanced.

The National City Bank is already operating a number of branches in South America, the most important of which are located at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. It is expected that it, too, eventually will establish branches in the northern countries.

$55,000,000 BOND SALE.

City's 4¼ Per Cent. Issues May Be Oversubscribed Today.

Controller Prendergast will open bids at 2 o'clock today for $55,000,000 of 4¼ per cent bonds of the City of New York. Owing to the broad investment demand which has been making itself felt in recent weeks bond dealers predicted yesterday that the sale would be one of the most successful ever held by the city. One specialist in municipals said he expected the amount offered to be about five times oversubscribed. Based on the quotation for the older 4½s in the open market, an average price of close to 102½ should be received for the entire issue.

Besides the three big bond syndicates which have figured in previous city offerings with "all or none" bids, Wall Street heard yesterday that a Chicago bank had formed a Western group, with some of the smaller New York houses participating, which would submit a bid for the entire $55,000,000.

There are two lots of the bonds, one of $40,000,000, maturing in fifty years, and one of $15,000,000, maturing serially for fifteen years. Bids will not be accepted for single maturities.

The city bonds have been rendered more attractive to wealthy investors since the passage of the income tax law, for they are exempt from the Federal tax and from all State taxes except those levied for State purposes. Several bids for large amounts will probably appear at today's sale, submitted on behalf of individuals.

TO MANAGE STEAMSHIP CO.

J. B. Austin, Jr., Leaves Long Island Railroad After Eleven Years.

John B. Austin, Jr., for the last eleven years superintendent in charge of operations of the Long Island Railroad, has been elected Vice President and appointed General Manager of the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation. Prior to his entering the services of the Long Island Railroad Mr. Austin was connected with the Pennsylvania. He is one of the best known transportation men in New York.

To succeed Mr. Austin on the Long Island C. Dwight Baker has been appointed. He began work with the Long Island in 1891 as a clerk in the car record office. In 1913 he was made general trainmaster with supervision over all train operations.

Stockholders of the Atlas Powder Company meeting at Wilmington, Del., yesterday, formally approved the increase of $9,500,000 in the capital stock, making the total authorized capital $20,000,000. There is no intention on the part of the management of issuing any considerable part of the new stock at this time. President W. J. Webster stated that the business in explosives continues to increase. Gross sales were more than $4,500,000 in the first three months of 1916. In 1915 earnings amounted to 35.8 per cent. on the common. There has been a good increase in the commercial demand as well as in war business.

Atlas Powder Earned 35.8% in 1915

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power.	22	24
American Gas Co.	120	122
†American Gas & Electric.	145	149
†American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51½
American Light & Traction.	375	*385
American Light & Traction pf.	111	*113½
American Power & Light.	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities.	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	79	82
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & El. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	55
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	35	85
Atlantic P. & L., pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	182	185
Cities Service pf.	83	85
Colorado Power	25	30½
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	86	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929.	104½	105¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf.	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	77	80
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	104
Empire District Electric pf.	83	87
Federal Light & Traction.	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities.	180	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	..
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.	85	87
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power.	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.	60½	61½
Northern States Power pf.	97	98
Ozark Power & Water.	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.	100½	100¾
Pacific Gas & Electric, original.	92	94
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	76	78
Southern California Edison.	91½	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102½	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
†Standard Gas & Electric.	11½	12¾
†Standard Gas & Electric pf.	37½	38½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	12½	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	53	54½
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.	33	35
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	63	67
United Light & Railways.	54	56
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.	60½	61½

*Ex dividend. †Par value $50.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS.

A Business Opportunity offered in The New York Times may be the basis of future success. Investigated before insertion. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

United Light and Railways
We consider the **Preferred Stock** of this successful and growing Public Service Corporation at present market an attractive investment.
It yields about
7¾%
Send for our Special "U. L. & R. Digest"
Copy on Request
Ebert, Michaelis & Co.
Public Utility Specialists.
60 Broadway, New York.
Telephones Rector 6220 to 6228.

Amer. Graphophone
Amer. Cyanamid
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

PENNSYLVANIA GASOLINE COMPANY
This corporation has just signed contracts for over 200,000 additional feet of gas, which should add 500 gallons daily to its present production.
Descriptive Circular on Request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St. New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

WE HAVE ORDERS IN
Amer. Druggists' Syndicate
Amer. Finance & Securities
Amer. Telegraphone
Amer. Telegraph-Typewriter
Binghamton Chair Company
Canadian Marconi
Carolina & Yadkin 5s, due 1962
Colorado Yule Marble, (All Issues)
Guanajuato Reduction & Mining
International Text Book
King Crowther
Keystone Ordnance
Long Company, J. A.
Mexican Milling & Transportation
Miller Train Control
Paint Creek Collieries
Sanitol Chemical
Tortillita Copper
United Cigar Stores, Ltd.
White & Co., Inc., J. G.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. 'Phones 127-8-9 Broad

GRAY & DAVIS, INC.
Common
Estimated Earnings for 1916 80% on common stock.
Offer limited amount of stock at $40 per share.
Send for Circular T-C
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS,
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

United Drug Co.
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

Casein Co. of Amer.
U. S. Finishing
Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

We particularly invite inquiries on
Inactive Securities
upon which you are not able to obtain a close market.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

S. S. Kresge Co.
Inquiries Invited.
S. L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926
Cincinnati Gas 5s, 1956
Montgomery Lt. & Wat. Pw. 5s, '43
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Silver Storage
We offer our facilities for the storage of your silver during the summer months. You may consult the telephone book for the nearest Branch.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

The Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.
The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.
UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,162,000

Perfect Confidence
in a friend, a store, a banking institution develops through long association. The activities of this Trust Company have been closely associated with the business development of this borough for half a century. As the powers of the individual wane with increasing years, the ability of this company to serve the community is constantly broadening through the application of modern methods coupled with accumulated experience.
Its officers are easily accessible to meet your business problems.
Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered April 14, 1866
Member of the New York Clearing House Association
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch Manhattan Office
Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. Wall St. & Broadway
Total Resources as of March 17th, 1916, $44,305,890.73

NEW ISSUE
$14,000,000
Empire Gas & Fuel Company
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds
Dated May 1, 1916. Due May 1, 1926.
(CLOSED ISSUE)
Authorized and Outstanding, $14,000,000.
BANKERS TRUST CO., Trustee.
Redeemable until May 1, 1920, at 102 and accrued interest; thereafter to May 1, 1923, at 103 and accrued interest, and thereafter until maturity at 104 and accrued interest.
Guaranteed as to Principal, Interest, Sinking Fund Payments and all other Covenants in the Mortgage by endorsement on each bond by
CITIES SERVICE COMPANY
FOUR-MILL PENNSYLVANIA STATE TAX REFUNDED BY COMPANY

From a letter signed by Henry L. Doherty, President of Cities Service Company, we summarize as follows:

SECURITY: A first lien, either directly or through ownership of substantially all of the securities of subsidiary companies, on natural gas and oil properties and leaseholds valued by conservative experts at over $27,500,000.
None of the companies whose securities are pledged will create any mortgage indebtedness unless pledged to secure these bonds.

EARNINGS: Net earnings of the properties to be owned by Empire Gas & Fuel Company and subsidiaries reported for the years ended December 31, as follows:

1916 (estimated)	1915	1914	1913
$4,000,000	$1,861,532	$1,347,563	$1,345,288

Estimated earnings for 1916 are based on net earnings for the first quarter of over $890,000.

SINKING FUND: Sinking Fund payments semi-annually, beginning November 1, 1916, will retire entire issue at or before maturity.

IMPROVEMENT FUND: At least 60% of net earnings each year after interest and sinking fund payments must be used for improvements or extensions, or paid into the sinking fund for the retirement of additional bonds.

GUARANTOR: Net earnings of Cities Service Company (including its undistributed proportion of net earnings of Empire Gas & Fuel Company and other subsidiaries) for year ended February 29, 1916, reported as over $4,300,000. These are derived largely from electric light and power business.

The foregoing statements of earnings are subject to final confirmation. All legal steps to be taken in connection with the acquisition of the foregoing properties and securities by the Empire Gas & Fuel Company and the issue of these bonds are to be approved by Roberts, Montgomery & McKechan, of Philadelphia, and Spooner & Cotton, of New York.

Delivery if, when and as issued to us
Price 100 and accrued interest, yielding 6%
Detailed circular on application
Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Albany, April 14th, 1916.

Notice to contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, May 16th, 1916, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for improving the New York State Canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903, and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and Chapter 670 of the Laws of 1915, as follows:

1.
CONTRACT NO. 28-A.
Erie Canal—Section 9.

For completing the construction of the canal from Kings Bend to the Lehigh Valley Railroad crossing about one-half mile east of the Genesee River.

Length 5.13 miles. Sheets 1 to 40, inclusive.

2.
CONTRACT NO. 27-B.
Champlain Canal—Section 2.

For constructing a diversion channel for Bond Creek, near Lock No. 8.

Sheets 1 to 3, inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a national or State bank in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award will be made to the proposer or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Work of his ability to provide sufficient equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON.
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. on the dates specified for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies as follows: April 27, 1916, tinned asparagus, rubber buttons, dark blue and overcoat cloth, dry goods, etc., blue flannel, flour in bags, pig iron, planing machine, pickles, salt, solder and zinc. May 5, 1916, bituminous coal, gasoline. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General of the Navy.* 4-13-16.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., April 27, 1916, for delivering radial bearings, binnacles, compasses, blowers, electrical cable and wire, hoisting and rotating equipment, outfit for cutting steel, garnet paper, pipe, motor generators, motors, navy cots, packings, tapes, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 4-6-12.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., April 27, 1916, for fastening planking and repairing hull of U. S. Light Vessel No. 69. Information upon application to above office.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE OWEN ICE STOCK CO., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 8th day of April, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 105 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

F. C. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between SECUNDINO GARCIA and LORENZO PANDO under the firm name of GARCIA, PANDO & CO., has been dissolved, and that the said business will be continued by GARCIA, PANDO & CO., of which firm SECUNDINO GARCIA has assumed the indebtedness of said firm.

SECUNDINO GARCIA.
LORENZO PANDO.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
OF
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company (Inc.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this corporation will be held on the fourth day of May, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the corporation, 504 du Pont building, Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the corporation within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated April 12th, 1916.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 15, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1916.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock, Noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1916, and re-opened on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1916.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Kennecott Copper Corporation.
130 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kennecott Copper Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, Room 3,548, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on the 2d day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed on April 17, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened immediately after the final adjournment of said meeting.

C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., April 7th, 1916.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co.

NOTICE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the W. & L. E. R. R. CO. will be held at the General Offices of said company in the Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, May 3, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer Books close April 17th at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen May 4th at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. D. RHODES, Secretary.
J. RAMSEY, JR., President.
80 Broad St., New York City.
April 17, 1916.

COMPAGNIE HAITIENNE.

New York, April 12, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Compagnie Haitienne for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 Malden Lane, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

P. C. WADDINGTON, Secretary.

COTTON ACTIVE NOW ON BULLISH MARKET

Local Buying Stimulated by Reports of Firm Prices in the Southern Centres.

DAY'S GAIN IS 8 TO 9 POINTS

Not One Bale Yet Received Here for Delivery on May Contracts—The Situation Unprecedented.

Influenced by local buying and some covering in the near positions cotton yesterday closed steady at a net gain of 8 to 9 points. Trading was a little more active than it has been recently, and buying was stimulated by reports of firm Southern markets and bullish trade reports.

The situation so far as the near positions are concerned is quite bullish. The first notice day for May is less than a week away, and thus far this month not a single bale has been received in New York for delivery on contract. This is practically without precedent, although it is recalled by some of the old-timers that quite a number of years ago only five bales were received for inspection. The local stock is of excellent character, and it is hardly likely that the trade interests which own it will be willing to part with their holdings through delivery on contract. It would be much more profitable to cover hedges and transfer to later positions in spite of the fact that the premium of July over May is too narrow to afford carrying charges. The profits in the sale of cotton, however, to spinners would more than compensate them for any loss in carrying charges.

Today's weekly weather report is expected to make a favorable showing. Conditions throughout the week have been generally satisfactory, as temperatures have been around the seasonal average and there is plenty of moisture to insure germination and growth.

Cotton goods markets continue strong. Standard prints are to be advanced on May 1 to the basis of 7 cents per yard. The new price will be the highest on prints since 1907.

New Orleans was closed yesterday on account of Election Day.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Norfolk six points advance, Galveston ten points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, ten points advance, middling 12.10c. Sales, 1,000 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.95	11.88	11.94@11.95	11.85@11.86
July	12.09	12.03	12.08@12.09	12.01@12.01
Oct.	12.24	12.22	12.26@12.27	12.18@12.19
Dec.	12.44	12.38	12.43@12.44	12.35@12.36
Jan.	12.49	12.45	12.48@12.49	12.40@12.41
March	12.65	12.50	12.64@12.65	12.57@12.58

Total port receipts, 37,115 bales. Last week, 22,062 bales. Last year, 29,969 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	10,848	8,781	15,828
New Orleans	5,017	5,550	5,661
Mobile	1,167	1,098	446
Savannah	2,225	1,963	3,384
Charleston	397	240	1,655
Wilmington	211	865	664
Norfolk	1,917	1,505	2,038

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr
Augusta	873	786	760
Memphis	1,064	2,145	711
St. Louis	50	3,064	1,471
Houston	1,038	3,258	6,000

Exports, 37,825 bales. Total thus far this season, 4,258,051 bales. Total last season, 6,075,140 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
775	Galveston	12.65	303,523	410,902
—	New Orleans	Closed	321,633	358,772
850	Mobile	11.75	22,744	25,428
823	Savannah	12.10	146,105	157,385
50	Charleston	11¾	70,701	77,041
—	Wilmington	11½	48,009	53,061
2,077	Norfolk	11.81	107,062	87,551
1,244	Augusta	11.75	121,004	126,004
5,000	Memphis	12c	182,831	162,847
—	St. Louis	12c	21,333	33,700
208	Houston	12.25	102,998	131,967

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with nothing doing in futures. Sales, 7,000, Saturday, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 15,000 bales. American, 14,000. Market closed quiet.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company, to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the creation thereto of stock to the amount of $55,000,000, to be divided into 550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $165,000,000, consisting of 1,650,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;

(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,180,000 at any one time outstanding, such bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par) and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company to such amount as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such modification to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, in its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1946;

(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize so much of such additional stock, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the residue of said $55,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said Board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;

(d) to ratify and confirm such action theretofore taken or authorized by said Board, in anticipation of such action of the Stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and

(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CARL REMINGTON,
Secretary.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Company has declared a dividend of one per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, payable 1st June, 1916, to all shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 20th April, 1916.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 15th April, 1916.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

The World's Business.

The Annalist deals with economic questions. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Best financial and commercial weekly. Every Monday, 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, with feverish price changes, but, while at times the market appeared weak, final quotations were comparatively steady and showed net gains of ¼c to ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28¼; No. 2 hard, at $1.26¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30¾, all free on board New York, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.22½	1.23¼	1.03¾
July	..	..	1.15½	1.15¼	1.40¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14⅜	1.14¼	1.03⅝
July	1.14¼	1.12¼	1.14¼	1.13⅜	1.35
September	1.12	1.10¾	1.12	1.11⅜	1.21⅞

CORN.

Reports of a better cash demand in the West, as well as evidence of an export inquiry, gave the corn market a very steady undertone throughout the day, and final prices were at about the best, with net gains of ¾c to ⅞c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75½	74½	76½	75¾	77¾
July	71⅝	70⅝	77	70⅝	79⅞
September	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76½	80½

OATS.

The oats market was steady owing to further export sales of about 600,000 bushels of Canadian oats and reports of a better cash demand. The local cash market was steady and ¼c higher. Standard quoted at 51¼@52c; No. 3 white, 50¾@50¾c; No. 4 white, 49¾@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45⅝	45	45¼	45⅜	57¾
July	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	42⅞	56⅝
September	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	48⅛

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the market for hog products was quiet and price changes were confined within a narrow range. The undertone was very steady, however, owing to an absence of more than moderate selling pressure and on small receipts of live hogs at Western points. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 12,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	11.72	11.67	11.72	11.67	10.17
July	11.87	11.82	11.85	11.85	10.47
Ribs—					
May	12.32	12.32	12.32	12.32	10.17
July	12.50	12.47	12.47	12.50	10.50
Pork—					
May	23.17	23.15	23.17	23.00	17.52
July	23.12	23.00	23.10	23.00	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very inactive, with comparatively little new feature in the situation. Prices, however, were firm owing to light offers and scattered covering, and at the close of the day showed net gains of 3 to 9 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.50@11.25	10.50
April			10.50@11.00	10.50
May	10.68	10.68	10.69@10.70	10.65
June			10.69@10.72	10.65
July	10.75	10.75	10.76@10.78	10.72
August	10.76	10.74	10.76@10.77	10.71
September	10.72	10.70	10.72@10.73	10.70
October	9.56	9.50	9.56@9.57	9.47
November	8.80	8.77	8.81@8.85	8.80

COFFEE.

Active liquidation occurred in the coffee market during the early operations and prices declined 8 to 14 points. Stop-loss orders were uncovered on the decline, which added to the pressure, but late in the day there was a partial rally and final quotations were 4 to 8 points lower. The local spot market was inactive and largely nominal, with quotations unchanged at 9.35c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			8.00@8.02	8.04
May	8.07	7.99	8.03@8.04	8.09
June			8.08@8.15	8.13
July	8.18	8.08	8.14@8.15	8.22
August			8.17@8.20	8.27
September	8.29	8.20	8.24@8.25	8.31
October			8.27@8.28	8.34
November			8.31@8.33	8.38
December	8.40	8.34	8.35@8.36	8.42
January			8.41@8.43	8.48
February			8.47@8.49	8.54
March	8.50	8.50	8.54@8.55	8.61

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was inactive during the first part of the day, and prices on the near months sagged off a few points under liquidation prompted by a desire on the part of long interests to even up for over the approaching holidays, and owing to some nervousness over political conditions. Late in the day, however, the market turned firm owing to increased buying, due to reports that a local refiner had purchased 100,000 tons from Cuba, and at the close of the day values were not unchanged to 7 points higher. Total sales were 6,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			5.10@5.12	5.10
May	5.13	5.08	5.12@5.14	5.11
June			5.15@5.17	5.14
July	5.19	5.13	5.18@5.19	5.15
August			5.19@5.21	5.18
September	5.21	5.14	5.20@5.21	5.16
October	5.14	5.09	5.13@5.14	5.06
November	4.96	4.90	4.95@4.96	4.89
December	4.73	4.70	4.72@4.73	4.69
January	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.47	4.43
February	4.35	4.35	4.34@4.35	4.34
March			4.35@4.35	4.30

The local market for refined was firmer and prices were advanced by all refiners to the basis of 7.25@7.30c for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light for domestic account, although it was rumored that further sales were made to exporters, but details were lacking. The local market for raw sugar was more active for spot shipment and prices were concerned, but spot prices remained nominally unchanged in the absence of business at 5c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.02c for centrifugal and 5.25c for molasses, although there was nothing available at this level, holders asking 5c more. Trading was a little more active, with refiners showing renewed activity, prompted by rumors of further sales of granulated for export.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 38,389 packages, as compared with 47,060 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 634 packages. Almost daily fluctuations in the market for fresh creamery. The transportation companies have made very irregular deliveries. At times the market has been extremely short and advanced, and this was followed by a little oversupply and declining prices. The following days opening up very closely, and there is a firm feeling on all grades of fresh creamery. Old creamery nearly gone. Renovated, in fact all classes of goods made from farmers' butter, are very scarce, and selling at extreme prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 36½@36¾c; seconds, 34½@35¾c; thirds, 32½@33c; creamery-tube held, 36c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33c@33½c; thirds, 31½@32c. State dairy, finest, 36c@36¼c; good to prime, 34½@35c; common to fair, 31½@33c; renovated, extras, 32½@32¾c; firsts, 30½@31c; lower grades, 27½@29c. Imitation creamery, extras, 29½@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@28¾c; seconds, 27½@27¾c; lower grades, 24½@26½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 27c; No. 2, 26½c; lower grades, 25½@26c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 203,877 cases. Exports for week, 1,600 cases. Arrivals have continued on a very liberal scale. About the middle of last week offerings of storage packings from some sections became more liberal, and this market was not fully sustained at the high point, prices falling back about ½c. Since then Western advices have been generally firm, and while receipts here have been large and fully equal to all demands, the market has been fairly well sustained, showing some firmness on strictly fancy qualities, although undergrades are not moving freely and tend slightly in buyers' favor. Recent sales of storage packed firsts have been chiefly at 22½@22¾c. Current packings are selling in range of 20½@22c, with some ordinary lots of Southern and Southwestern goods at 19½@20c, although there is not much stock obtainable in the latter figure. Dirties and checks have been in pretty good demand, but of late offerings have been large, and a good many receivers have found it necessary to shade prices in order to effect sales. Near-by white eggs have tended to accumulate in some stores, and prices have recently fallen. Duck and goose eggs firm, the demand at the moment being quite active for Eastern requirements. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; storage packed firsts, 22½@23c; regular packed, firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@18½c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 18@18½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@27c; ordinary to good, 23@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@23½c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 23½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and near by Indian runner, 37@39c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 36@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 31@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80c@$1.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, s w corner of 118th St, 50.5x110; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to erect a four-story loft, — payments.....$27,000

Bronx.

DAVIDSON AV, n w s, 180 ft s w of 180th St, 90x120; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans M. M. S. Building Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments, 8 payments.....$70,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Yosemite Apartment on Park Avenue to be Replaced by Seventeen-Story Structure—Cardinal Farley Sells Madison Avenue Corner—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

Park Avenue's apartment house rebuilding came into active notice again yesterday through the sale of the old Yosemite, on the southwest corner of Sixty-second Street, and the announcement that the site will be improved with a seventeen-story building which will be equipped as one of the finest houses on that thoroughfare.

The property was purchased by a syndicate known as the 550 Park Avenue Corporation, of which John H. Carpenter, Treasurer of the France and Canada Steamship Company, is President. It was bought from the New York Life Insurance Company, which has owned the property since 1888.

The plot is in one of the most desirable sections of the avenue, being opposite the new Colony Club, on the northwest corner. The frontage is 100.5 on the avenue by 116.8 on the street. The Yosemite is a seven-story building erected about twenty-five years ago on the site of the Holbrook Hall, which was partially burned and then torn down for the present building. The New York Life Insurance Company acquired the property at foreclosure in 1888, just before the destruction of the earlier house.

The property has been held at $600,000. Plans for the new building, to cost about $1,000,000, are being prepared by J. E. R. Carpenter, brother of the new owner, and who has designed several big structures on Park Avenue. The life insurance company has made a building and permanent loan of $1,100,000. Work will begin in October, when the existing leases expire, and it is expected to have the new building ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1917.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction, and they will be the agents for the new building.

Cardinal Farley Sells Madison Avenue Corner.

The row of taxpayers, including seven one-story stores on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 36.8 feet on the street and 100.8 feet on the avenue, have been sold by Cardinal John M. Farley. The property was a bequest to Cardinal Farley about two years ago through the will of William H. Kelly. The proceeds of the sale will be used by the Cardinal for the work of the church. The property adjoins the 75-foot plot to the south, sold recently by C. M. MacNeil from Andrew Carnegie, and plans for a $250,000 residence have been filed.

The name of the purchaser of the corner was not divulged by the brokers in the sale, William B. May & Co. A year the city placed the valuation of $76,000 on the plot for taxation purposes.

West Fifty-seventh Street Deal Closed.

Negotiations were consummated yesterday by Manning & Trunk for the sale of 108 West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a four-story and basement dwelling, occupying a lot 20 by 100, and adjoining the Lotos Club on the east.

The purchasers, L. & L. Milch, dealers in art, will, after extensive alterations, occupy the two lower floors for their business and rearrange the upper floors for apartments and artists' studios.

The ownership of the property sold has for the last forty years been vested in the family of Henry Brewer.

Alterations to 104 West Fifty-seventh Street into a store and apartment building are now nearing completion as the result of a ten-year lease recently closed by the same brokers.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Matthew Astor Wilks, son-in-law of Hetty Green, has purchased the four-story residence at 7 West Eighty-first Street, 26.3 by 104.4, opposite the grounds of the Museum of Natural History. It was sold by the Corn Exchange Bank, which acquired it at foreclosure last August from Mrs. Wright Barclay.

Herter & Co. have sold for Mr. De Lindt Dickerson to a client the three-story dwelling at 75 West 126th Street.

Ella L. Marsh sold to an investor 42 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 100, held at $28,000. Charles E. Dempsey was the broker.

The William Clark estate sold to a client of William A. White & Sons 7 East 129th Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 23 by 100.

Old Dominick Street Dwelling Sold.

Joseph P. Day sold for Miss Emma B. Boggs the three-story private dwelling, occupying a lot 20 by 85.2, at 46 Dominick Street. The deal was an all-cash transaction. The property has not changed hands in thirty-eight years. Sayers Bros., attorneys, represented the seller.

Builders Buy Bronx Corner.

Charles M. Rosenthal sold to the Harrison Avenue Building Company, Thomas J. Bunt, President, a plot 150 by 100, on the northwest corner of 180th Street and Harrison Avenue.

The property, which is part of the old Spingarn estate, will be improved at once by the buyers with two five-story apartment houses.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of F. W. Schns has purchased from the Tolruck Construction Company the five-story apartment occupying a plot 54 by 100, on the southwest corner of 181st Street and Valentine Avenue.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to a client of W. P. Johnston the two-story and basement two-family dwelling known as 1,433 Zerega Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to an investor the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 160th Street, a frame building, on a lot 20 by 100.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz resold to an investor for the Henry Morgenthau Company the plot on the west side of Paulding Avenue, 94 feet north of 225th Street, 75 by 100; a plot on the north side of 226th Street, 100 feet west of Laconia Avenue, 100 by 100; a plot on the north side of 226th Street, 113 feet east of Paulding Avenue, 25 by 100, and a plot on the south side of 227th Street, 200 feet east of Paulding Avenue, 25 by 100.

This property was recently sold for Thornton Brothers Company by the same brokers in exchange for 1,100,1,170, and 1,174 West Farms Road, three five-story apartments.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the six-family brick flat 427 Sixty-eighth Street, Bay Ridge, for the Boyd Realty Company to an investor.

Long Island.

The Cross & Brown Company sold for Patrick J. Dyer a plot 50 by 100 on Hancock Street, north of Harris Avenue, Long Island City, to a New York investor, who intends to improve the property as an investment.

Thomas B. Clarke has purchased the Rogers homestead of fifteen acres, near Haground and Southampton, L. I., for several years occupied by the Suffolk Hunt Club, which has been dissolved.

Westchester County

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold eight acres adjoining the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club to a client whose name is withheld. The property is owned by the Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, president. Plans are being prepared for a house on the property to cost about $50,000.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold for George Janss 28 Inwood Place, New Rochelle, a hollow tile and stucco dwelling on a lot 20 by 79. The buyer will occupy.

Heckscher & de Saulles sold for James D. Foot of Rye, N. Y., a parcel of about two acres of his property on Hilltop Place, near Highland Road, Rye, to Dr. Seavey Battelle, as a site for a residence.

Wells Fargo & Co. Lease 49 Broadway

A. H. Mathews has leased for a term of years the entire office building, 49 Broadway, through to Trinity Place, for the Thomson Estate to Wells Fargo & Co.

Wells Fargo & Co., now occupying the lower floors, have been sold by Cardinal John M. Farley. The property was a bequest to Cardinal Farley about two years ago through the will of William H. Kelly. The proceeds of the sale will be used by the Cardinal for the work of the church. The property adjoins the 75-foot plot to the south, sold recently by C. M. MacNeil from Andrew Carnegie, and plans for a $250,000 residence have been filed.

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Bronx Sales.

An investing client of F. W. Schns has purchased from the Tolruck Construction Company the five-story apartment occupying a plot 54 by 100, on the southwest corner of 181st Street and Valentine Avenue.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to a client of W. P. Johnston the two-story and basement two-family dwelling known as 1,433 Zerega Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to an investor the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 160th Street, a frame building, on a lot 20 by 100.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz resold to an investor for the Henry Morgenthau Company the plot on the west side of Paulding Avenue, 94 feet north of 225th Street, 75 by 100; a plot on the north side of 226th Street, 100 feet west of Laconia Avenue, 100 by 100; a plot on the north side of 226th Street, 113 feet east of Paulding Avenue, 25 by 100, and a plot on the south side of 227th Street,

One of the finest residential developments near New York

SHIPPAN POINT MANOR

Stamford, Conn.

Shippan Point Manor offers the advantages of unrivalled location, overlooking the Sound, in a fine section; excellent train service, 50 minutes from Grand Central and 30 trains daily, and a carefully restricted property.

Plots range from half acre to an acre, purchasers becoming members of the BEACH CLUB, with its tennis courts, pavilion, bathing, &c. Some waterfront plots are still available. Water, electricity, sewers, &c., are installed and many homes already built and occupied.

Building and improvement will be undertaken by this company according to purchaser's approval, at fixed contract price, if so desired.

CHARLES BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO.,
5 East 42d Street, New York City.
BROKERS FULLY PROTECTED.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Manbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.
WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.26 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor Out Today

or, take a train from the Pennsylvania Station, to

Kensington,
Great Neck.

25 Minutes by Express Trains
35 Trains a Day
Automobiles Meet All Trains
BEST SUNDAY TRAINS:
9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., and 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.
BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS:
9:10, 10:16, 11:16 A. M. and 12:02, 1:22, 2:37, 3:38 and 4:39 P. M.
Extra Saturday Trains:
1:05 and 1:41 P. M.
Our plan for building and financing your home will be sent upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Penn. Station. 1 West 34th St.

NEPONSIT

Seashore Privacy

Make your home in NEPONSIT and enjoy the best the seashore affords.

The remaining lots at Neponsit range in price, at present, from $550 to $2,000, according to location; convenient terms.

In the last three years more than a hundred homes have been built and sold at Neponsit, ranging in cost from $5,000 to $20,000.

40 minutes out; on ocean and bay; best beach on the coast; restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners; best of bathing and fishing; well appointed clubhouse for residents; $300,000 in permanent, non-assessable improvements. Detailed information on request. Telephone, Greeley 2741.

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY,
Suite 505, 1 West 34th St., New York

$3,400 to $4,300 QUALITY **BUNGALOWS** Fit for a Queen

Overlooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorations, shades; 20 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder.
Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.
'Phone 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
NEW YORK CITY.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
ADJOINING GREAT NECK.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim; up to date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $350 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. D. Hughes, 349 East 149th St.

A Select Home, Water Front,

Directly on shore; high land; elegant, all-year home, 8 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, heat; big porch; fine grounds, all laid out; best neighborhood; 45 minutes out. Rare opportunity at $5,500, worth much more. $500 cash. Investigate and be convinced. OWNER, 608, 1 West 34th St.

Bungalow, $1325 Complete

With a beautiful plot of ground, shade trees, &c.; near station and Sound; abundance of boating, bathing, and fishing; makes an ideal Summer and all-year home; bungalow well built; rooms with spacious veranda; easy terms. B. Jones, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 9821 Prospect.

Old Fashioned Country Home

Huntington, near water; farmhouse, 11 rooms, bath, electric light; stable, garage, 2-house; 3 acres, garden, fruit trees, tennis court; many large shade trees; ALSO POND AND STREAM; $12,500; liberal terms; bargain.
THEO. C. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Fine Little Waterfront Cottage

6 rooms and bath; plot 40x100; improved; cement sidewalks; perfect drainage; bathing beach; good fishing near by; full price $2,200; will take $250 cash, balance $16 per month; only 40 minutes out. B. Gerard, 349 East 149th St.

35-Acre Farm—Huntington

READY TO OPERATE.

Large, modern, 14-room house; apples, pears, quinces, berries, and grapes.
PRICE $15,000; EASY TERMS.
Address Farm, Room 310A, World Bldg., N. Y.

Modern Bungalow in the Woods

5 rooms and bath, modern improvements; 55 minutes from 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; 5 minutes to station; $300 cash, balance as rent; good title. North Shore, Box 112 Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two houses, both new—stucco—one furnished—at Oriental Mamaroneck, New York. Directly on deep water, L. I. Sound; all water privileges. Furnished house has garage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, and is on a plot 75 x 135'. Unfurnished house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, servants' toilet and lavatory, and is on a plot 100 x 135'. Both bargains. For further particulars apply to E. M. HYDE, 120 Broadway, Room 1747. Tel. 8390 Rector.

150 ACRES

IDEAL TRACT FOR GOLF CLUB.

High elevation, extensive Sound views; numerous outbuildings; 40 minutes from Grand Central; fruit orchard, some timberland; convenient to two stations. Owner will divide.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D STREET.

CHAPPAQUA

45 Acres, Near Station on State Road; 5-room bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, $10,000. Small amount of cash, balance mortgage.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER SACRIFICES HOME.

Built day's work by contractor for own home; most attractive; contains 18 rooms, 2 bathrooms; many extras; called floor kitchen; tiled bath; large conservatory living porch; heated; finest hardwood (parquet) floors; exceptional woodwork, finish; quality plumbing; costly gas, electric fixtures; beautiful fireplaces; hardwood beamed ceilings; living room 18x25; large fireplace; charming dining room; every best improvement; developed ground, half acre; 2-car garage; private; rustic Summer house; long grape, rose arbor; giant shade; 30 minutes out; finest district of Madison, La kawanna Railroad; express commuting; elevated district; excellent environment; terms; possession; $9,500. Owner, 19 Forest Road. Telephone 417W Madison, N. J.

Ideal Large Semi-Bungalow

and All-Year-Around Home.

In Montclair; nearly 400 feet elevation; 15 miles; sun and breezes; choice district, amid all nice people; a place for all year; delightful Summers, enjoyable Winters, and good; commutes 30 minutes New York 70 trains; town has 6,000 population; high-class social conditions; the town and commuting you would like; charming brick semi-bungalow; 6 rooms and bath; 20x25; library with tiled fireplace; parquet floors; American radiator steam heat; electricity; gas kitchen; 2 modern bathrooms; 4 bedrooms; billiard room; a house that will charm you and "$1,000 in the 5,000" type. Price $6,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

EASY COMMUTING ESTATE AND PROFIT FARM.

75 acres; hour out, and 8 minutes' walk either of two stations; on favorite Lackawanna Railroad; 600 feet elevation; walking distance stores, churches, country club; fine large house; 12 rooms, 3 baths; modern bathroom, steam heat, electricity; on knoll with noble shade surrounding; rich garden land; pretty brook; small lake available and within 15 minutes' walk; large barn; fine fruit and poultry conditions; nearly $10,000; York farmer's house, garage, barns; only $16,000; very easy terms; here's your opportunity, homeseekers.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

IF THE 4,600 APPLE TREES

on this farm stood in one row it would be 25 miles long; all exceptionally fine quality fruit, some of which sells for over $6 a barrel; also 3,000 pear trees, 2,000 peaches, 200 plums, cherries, 50 English walnuts, 5 acres berries, 4 acres currants, gooseberries, young, bearing fruit, clean as a whistle, having had expert nursery care; has already paid over $8,000 per year net above all expenses; within an hour of Boston; should yield $25,000 a year.

This wonderful farm of 165 acres, all fruited, is one hour New York, 8 minutes by auto via first-class road from large city and station; account illness offered at $28,000; reasonable terms; greatest homes-making opportunity of the age.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

ANYBODY

can own a Summer home in an ideal Summer colony in the mountains where their whole family can spend this Summer and every Summer at practically no expense—at least no greater expense than staying at home; 25 miles from New York; 80 trains a day; one-quarter acre plots cost $100 upward, payable $10 down and $5 per month, with possession for your Summer camp while paying for it. Send for booklet of real low cost Summer bungalows.
W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., New York.

Why Not Investigate

our guaranteed mortgages? Your principal is fully secured. Dividends are guaranteed. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

A BARGAIN.

House costing $8,500 can be bought for $6,500; 3 large porches, 8 rooms, 2 fireplaces, tile bath; living room 15x25, other rooms in proportion; 100-foot frontage; 40-mile view; near station, in restricted neighborhood. Tennis and golf near by. Phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. CALLISON, 114 Morningside Drive. Telephone Morningside 320.

A PLACE MUCH ADMIRED

Picturesque semi-bungalow home, on the hill at Nutley, N. J., overlooking the glorious scenery for 20 miles; every modern feature; highest class construction and finish; $7,500, including large plot; mortgage $4,500 at 5½%, balance easy terms; short run Erie R. R. Owner, Room 1728 Woolworth Building, New York.

Architectural Competition Winner.

House has 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, all improvements; commands extensive view of rolling country, lake, and river; 2 blocks to station, school, and country club; 13 miles Manhattan; $6,300; terms easy; corner plot, 50x155. George Falkinburg, 10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 4508.

12-Room Jersey Home

—only forty-five minutes from New York. Estate contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees. Splendid garage, large porches and a beautiful garden. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR., 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Who Would Live in a City Flat?

Some one who never saw this little Dutch Colonial cottage with its quaint and simple exterior and delightful interior. Six charming rooms and bath on shaded plot in country club colony, midway between express station and golf course; five minutes' walk to either; culture, refinement, youth, social fitness are absolutely necessary if you would purchase this home. We will arrange the money part of the transaction to suit your means. TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y.

I Know You Want a Home!

Everybody does. But a home is not a real home unless you own it. Let me tell you how to buy the **MOST COMFORTABLE TEN-ROOM, BROWNSTONE FRONT HOME YOU EVER PUT EYES ON IN BERGEN SECTION** with your rent money and a little cash to start with. Walking distance tube station; hot water heat, decorations good, all improvements. A real bargain to quick buyer. Owner moving away.

JOS. A. O'CONNOR
737 Montgomery Street
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City near D., L. W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.) Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J.

New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,200; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Dresscher, 70 Warren St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Lake Hopatcong.

Summer cottages at Mount Arlington; elevation 1,200 feet; lake 10 miles long; 53 miles shore.
Cottage 10 rooms, use of boathouse, $750.
Cottage 9 rooms, use of boathouse, $600.
Cottage 8 rooms, bath, $400.
Bungalow 8 rooms, boathouse, $550.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
505 Fifth Ave.

Allenhurst Deal Asbury Park

Choice Summer Homes Now Renting.
Complete list; all sizes and locations. Send for Booklet "T." Exceptional bargains for sale.
Ferguson & Son 711 Mattison Av., ASBURY PARK, N. J. 'Phone 392.

SUMMER HOMES

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot.) Allenhurst, N.J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

Furnished cottages in the most healthful, delightful resort on the Atlantic Coast, near the Summer Capital. Send for List.
MARTIN D. MURRAY "AGENCY," MAIN ST.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE
3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK

Summer home, most delightful style; eleven rooms; cost $30,000. Grand location, health resort, overlooking beautiful lake; 2,700 feet elevation. Elegantly furnished; all improvements; electric light from own plant; hot water heating system; two bathrooms. Very desirable home for all year. Well watered, unlimited supply; own power plant. Large glass-covered veranda; running water; ground, well drained; no mosquitoes or other pests. Very good neighborhood. Chicken farm fully established, 2,000 chickens, making entire enterprise self-supporting; garden truck farm; large number fruit trees, grape vines, berry bushes, etc. Dog kennel and pedigreed stock. Two-car garage; auto and chauffeur; cook, maid and man servant. The above can all be rented for summer months at moderate price. Agents please do not write. Address for further particulars. Exceptional Opportunity. Box 1, 353 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S ALL THE YEAR HOME.

Eight acres in lawns, garden, orchards, and tilled fields; about 900 feet both sides Boston Post Road at Westport; adjoins country club and golf course; house fifteen rooms, three baths, conservatory, and roomy porches; open fireplaces and double heating; garage for three cars, with four-room tenement for chauffeur, workroom, and extra room; six-room farmer's cottage; modern cow stable, poultry house, tool house, &c.; about hour out; near river and Sound.
PARTICULARS OF SHIPPAN POINT CO. 7 EAST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE
A Factory Situated at Thompsonville, Connecticut,

on the main line of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; fully equipped and now running; suitable for the manufacture of lathes or machinery.
Must be sold to settle an estate.
Further information will be furnished on application to
WILLIAM H. LEETE, Administrator, 50 State Street, HARTFORD, Conn., or THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.

NEAR LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Country Home, four acres; house, fully furnished; well stocked orchard and garden; bargain for quick sale.
H. H. LEVEY, 1,328 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. **Rent $180-$600 per year.**
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BUILDERS & LOFT OWNERS, ATTENTION!
Free and clear Lots in Long Island City ready for building apartments, warehouses or factories; near Ford and Pierce-Arrow factories. Exchange for fireproof loft bldg. in Manhat'n.
HENRY BURR FANTON, 51 E. 42d St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

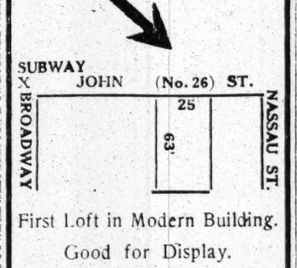
One-Story Factory Building

For rent. Suitable for garage; 10,000 square feet floor space, 15c. per square foot. Two 10-horsepower gas engines, line shafting, pulleys and hangers in connection. For sale at bargain. Apply premises. The Peelle Company, 562 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Broadway Corner Store to Sublet | **Near 157th St. Subway Station; Busy Section.**
Large show windows, handsome front; long lease, low rent; exceptional opportunity.
REMCO, Broadway and 98th Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

THE RIGHT LOCATION



First Loft in Modern Building.
Good for Display.
Reasonable Rent.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING

26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St., and 2, 4 Dey St. Entire Church Street block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent,
Room 107. Telephone 5516 Cortlandt.

Sixth Ave., S. E. Cor. 39th St.

TO LEASE

Strictly fireproof four-story and basement building with two elevators, high ceilings, 65 feet frontage on Sixth Avenue. Low rent to right tenant. Apply
F. & G. PFLOMM, 1333 Broadway

Store and Basement

36 E. 23rd St. At Subway Depot Entrance.
Retail Block—B'way to 4th Ave.
25x100. Long lease.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gram. 1410. 5 East 28d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LA ROCHELLE
57 West 75th St.

7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, BRIGHT ROOMS, 2 BATHS CORNER APARTMENTS.
FIREPROOF Building; two passenger, one service elevator.
Service of the Highest Standard.
THIS House is situated in the heart of one of New York's most exclusive residential sections.
Rents $1,700 to $1,800
Superintendent on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents | Parlors ..... 18x28 | Dining Rooms ... 19x19 | Bedrooms 14x16
$1,500 to $1,800

CORNER LIVING ROOM

13 x 30 FEET.

With southerly and easterly exposure. Five other rooms and two baths. Can be seen at 251 West 92d Street.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR, ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,373 B'way, 147th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
Near Morningside Park.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; uniform service; electric light; all outside rooms; fine light and air. Apply janitor.

207-209 Dyckman St.

6-7 ROOMS

Near Broadway; every modern improvement; ideal location; with excellent transit facilities. Rents $30, $38.

271 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner 87th Street.

Choice ground floor apartment, 4 rooms and bath. House under personal management of owner. Apply to Supt. on premises.

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.....$25 to $45

NEW JERSEY.

HADDON HALL

Montclair, N. J.

Eight-story, fireproof, elevator; finest Apartment in State; beautiful view and surroundings; city life in the country; 6, 7 or 8 rooms; low rent; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 37 Union St., or any real estate agent.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS. 120 Montague St., Brooklyn.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES. Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Plot 75x100.
Upper West Side, close to Broadway. For sale, at bargain; easy terms. Apply to F. & G. Pflomm, 1,333 Broadway.

149th, 538 West.—Four-story brownstone American basement, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $900. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths, very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,373 B'way, (147th.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

OR RENT—Summer home in New York City, furnished 12-room frame house, 30 windows, screens; yard, 100x100 feet; best neighborhood; trees, lawn, grape arbor, flowers, garden; 12 minutes by subway from Wall St., 25 minutes from Coney Island; rent from June 26 to Sept. 8, $175. Write S. Edward Young, 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved, with water, gas, electricity, sewer, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; privileges of restricted bathing beach; 30 minutes from city; must have $1,000 cash at once, balance can be arranged; good title. Beech, Box 153 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 7-room Queen Ann cottage, newly decorated, with nice garden plot; owner will sell cheap to quick buyer, for $200 cash and $18 monthly. Mrs. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 1 flight up.

Little home, near Jamaica Bay, house and big ground, grape arbor, lots of fruit trees, vegetable patch, &c.; owner cannot occupy, so will sell for $1,650 on easy terms. J. Baas, Box 108 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Reliable family wish to rent 4-story unfurnished house, between 70th and 110th St. and between Columbus and Riverside; state full particulars. Address Reliable, 122 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

76 BROAD STREET.
Splendid location; within half block of Consolidated Stock, Maritime, and Produce Exchanges; first floor and part of second for rent; offices suitable for stock broker, importer, wholesale wine and liquor dealers, &c.; very reasonable terms. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

To sublet for 2 years, from May 1, desirable offices, 1,500 square feet; four private and one general office; thirteenth floor modern office building; overlooks Hudson River; good light, first-class service. Apply through brokers or J. B. Colt Company, 90 West Broadway.

Wanted—To lease, approximately 1,600 square feet floor space in neighborhood of New York for non-explosive chemical research; electricity, steam, and running water necessary; ground floor. Phone Rector 4715.

Wanted—Loft about 100x100 for light manufacturing; plenty of light; neighborhood 35th St.; immediate possession. H. X., 48 Times.

Physician's office, light front room, running water, on West 78th St.; will rent to reputable physician; no others need apply. L 28 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Front parlor, private house, suitable music studio, doctor's office. 155 West 118th.

PART OF STORE in excellent location, with show window, for a small business. Apply or address Cresta Blanca Wine Co., 41 East 41st St.

Best business corner in Belmar, N. J., next to Post Office, on main street; low rent. H. Heroy, Belmar, N. J.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 390 Broadway, Suite 801.

Two beautiful rooms in an office building; rent moderate. Apply Room 102, 17 East 38th St.

Dentist's suite over Post Office, Belmar, N. J., 5 large rooms; rent $30 per month. H. Heroy, Belmar, N. J.

Studio 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Office.—Exceptionally large, bright, and attractive; will rent half or give desk room. Suite 602, 230 5th Av.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,300. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

Sublet light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.
For rent, furnished, $100 monthly, unfurnished $80, eleven-room Colonial house with commodious garage, on a beautifully wooded lot on Grand View Boulevard, Colonial Heights, near Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Division, N. Y. C. and all improvements.
A. REINER, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

YONKERS—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill.—Villa apartments, 8 rooms, bath; 25 windows, all overlooking shady lawn; porches. City life in the country. Yearly rent, $900-$960. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. 'Phone 3064 M. 609 M.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—Sales, rentals.
Anderson Realty Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach, good boating and the best of fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,050 complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 9822 Prospect.

Chicken farm, with 6-room house, poultry house, &c., best soil, all under cultivation, ready home markets for chickens and eggs, commuting distance; will sell cheap to responsible party on easy terms. A. Schmidt, Box 110 Times Downtown.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, near around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Mouthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.
Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 18, east side of Dover St., for sale very reasonable. Edw. Maag, 46 West 25d St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 100 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake in Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

House to let or sell; all improvements; suitable for private residence or boarding; high location. Owner, W. Hess, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Missouri—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—St. Louis (Mo.) factory site, covering 10,000 square feet of ground space, under long lease, with modern, substantial factory and office buildings and frame warehouse; suitable for munition or general manufacturing purposes; will sell at reasonable terms; ground rent moderate; labor easily obtainable; manufacturing district. For details apply to Factory, care of Nelson Chesman & Co., 1,127 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

England—For Sale or To Let.

County mansion of an imposing grevstone building of Georgian period situated in Derbyshire; exquisitely furnished with costly antique and modern furniture; extensive picture galleries of old masters; Gothic entrance hall; dining rooms, drawing rooms, morning rooms, libraries, about 20 bedrooms, including 10 principal bedrooms; stables, garage, paddocks, &c.; electric light installation; complete modern appliances; surrounded by well-timbered park; option of 15 up to about 400 acres land; freehold; sell, or would let furnished. Apply Hooper, Ryland & Boddington, Solicitors, Temple Row, Birmingham.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Fine, fully furnished residence, Mountain Avenue, with garage, very conveniently located station, ten rooms and baths; fruit and vegetable garden; rent very moderate for Summer months; for occupation from June 1st. Inquire from any real estate dealer, or call up Owner, 3596 Worth, for further particulars.

Montclair, N. J.—To let, furnished, for Summer season, gentleman's home, seven sleeping rooms, three baths; garage for two cars; all conveniences; fine location; rent $750. M. K. Bowman, 64 Dey St., N. Y.

Cottages, furnished, Stafford Lake, N. H.; 16 rooms, bath, garage, $400; 6 rooms, bath, $150. Hawkins, 47 West 95th.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EAGLE BROOM WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 19th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 336 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of broom corn, broome broom handles, and broom findings, together with Lipe & Walrath sewing machines, hurl cutter and sizer, scraping machines, electric motors, Lipe & Walrath hurl cutter, Honson broom winders, Fuller broom winders, Chicago P. T. D. winder, broom clippers, hand-sewing machine, desks, Victor typewriter, safe, and office and factory fixtures.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of SAMUEL RUSKIN, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells, Tuesday, April 25, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,626 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, crockery, housefurnishing goods, electrical appliances, fixtures, etc.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
SIEGEL, COHN & SIEGEL,
Attorneys for Receiver, 395 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

58th St., Madison and Park.—Beautiful and completely furnished; five rooms and two baths; linen and silver; from May until October; arrangements can be made for the continuance of a servant who is an excellent cook and general housewerker; can be seen by appointment. Phone mornings, Plaza 1099.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates, $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St., One Block from Subway Station.

New apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, bath; electricity, telephone. 1,061 Madison Av., (66th.) Campbell.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, studio, six rooms, quaint, unusual; no elevator; $75. 122 East 17th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 8th Av. bus stops at door.

Sacrifice.—8 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartment; all outside; Broadway corner rooms; 250 West 82d; piano, Victor victrola, silver, linen; immediate possession till Oct. 1. Apt. 5, north. 6437 Schuyler.

Exceptionally desirable and beautifully furnished apartment for rent. May 1 to Sept. 1; piano, electricity, light, airy; cleanliness guaranteed. Milpaugh, 170 West 78th St.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

Madison Av., 2,032. (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St. "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing, refrigerator; location first class.

First-class four rooms and bath until Oct. 1; top floor; northwestern exposure; all outside rooms. 31 West 11th St. Porter. Tel. Chelsea 655.

Sublet—Modern corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Apply Superintendent, 2,080 Broadway. Splendid inducement.

Sublet 4 rooms; splendid river view; all outside; convenient to subway; $50. Phone Morningside 7028.

EIGHT ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
409 West 152d St. (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,373 B'way, (147th.)

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

97th St., 308 West.—Five-room apartment, 1st floor; all light rooms; immediate possession; rent $50. Fleming.

Sublet, cheap, six rooms, unfurnished, 315 West 70th St. Quinn. Inquire of hallboy.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 116th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

130th, 202 West.—Attractive modern apartment, 7 large, light rooms; $45.

56th St., 39 West.—Bachelor apartment and studio, unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Modern eight-room apartment; elegant location; Summer concessions. Portledge, 136 Cambridge Place.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young professional man desires small furnished well-located apartment; May 15 to October or longer.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The disturbance that was over New England Monday night is now off the Maine Coast, and moving eastward. It has been attended by rains in New England and New York and strong west winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts. Another disturbance of widespread influence was central Tuesday night over central Kansas, and moving northeastward. It has already caused unsettled weather over interior districts, with light local rains in the Lower Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys and the Far Northwest.

Temperatures have fallen considerably over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and they have risen in interior districts east of the mountains.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with probably showers Wednesday and Thursday in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Ohio Valley. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather on Wednesday will be followed by unsettled weather Wednesday night and Thursday. In the South Atlantic and the East Gulf states, Tennessee, and the lower Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature will rise Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the North Atlantic States, and it will not change materially elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong westerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong westerly, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Wednesday, Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers.

Southern New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Wednesday, probably showers Wednesday night and Thursday.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	48	48	4 P. M.	67	50
6 A. M.	45	42	6 P. M.	68	51
9 A. M.	51	47	9 P. M.	63	48
12 M.	58	47	12 P. M.	60	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:30—200 W. 133 St.; Mrs. White.....Slight
8:45—14 E. 103 St.; Morris Meltzer.....Slight
10:30—1,348 St. Nicholas Av.; Samuel Finkelstein .....Slight

P. M.

12:40—Ft. Tiffany St.; city property.....None
1:00—406 E. 123 St.; C. Stamerio.....Slight
2:20—8,056 Park Av.; not given.....Slight
3:05—80 Manhattan Av.; Pinkney Est. Slight
5:50—3d Av. & 156 St.; Andrea Martone..$25
5:50—234 W. 119 St.; Alfred Huddler..$1,000
6:30—316 E. 95 St.; Bridget .....Slight
7:25—329 Amsterdam Av.; William Gunnigan .....Slight
8:15—914-917 Longwood Av.; not given.Slight
8:35—142 West St.; not given.....None
9:10—557 Walton Av.; William Gale..Slight
11:49—309 W. 20th St.; W. Hughey...Slight
11:55—61 W. 114th St.; J. Keratelh.....$14

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The report for the first quarter of this year shows 48,277 arrests were made by the department during the quarter, of which 40,708 were made by the uniformed force and 7,574 by the Detective Bureau. During the corresponding quarter of 1915, the number of arrests was 48,158. While the arrests have remained practically the same, there has been a continuous improvement in crime conditions during the past year. Complaints of serious offenses reported to the Detective Bureau dropped from 10,053 for the first quarter of 1915 to 11,957 for the last quarter of 1915, and to 10,036 for the first quarter of 1916.

Transfers and assignments—Patrol, 4 P. M. April 19: M. J. Goodwin, 28 to 68, ass. to motorcycle duty; W. H. Roy, C. O. Squad to 5, assignment to office of Property Clerk discon. Motorcycle patrol; A. G. Grunder, 68 to 13, H. H. Eiler, 74 to 13, (Mutual.) 4 P. M., April 19, patrol.; D. O'Connor, 6 to 167; F. P. King, 167 to 6; A. Sinclair, 143 to 172; A. Frey, 172 to 143.

Temporary assignments: Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 days, in addition duties of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 2 days, 9 A. M., April 24. Capt. W. F. Boettler, 10 In. Dis., in charge 11 In. Dis., in addition to his own, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 25. Lieut. T. A. Ryan, 63 to Tur. of Tel., designated as Acting Capt., and authorized to send messages, per executive order No. 40, from 9 A. M., April 24, during absence of Acting Captains at Training School. Patrol P. Cotter, 145 to 20, as stat. house att., 30 days, 4 P. M., April 19.

Leaves of absence (with full pay): Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 2 days, 9 A. M., April 24, to be deducted from vacation; Inspector S. McElroy, 11 In. Dis., 1 day, 8 A. M., April 25, to be deducted from vacation.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Skelly, Jr., Eng. 280, at 1:12 A. M., April 10, in discharge of his duty, at Signal Station 1-15. Funeral from his late residence, 730 Franklin Av., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., today. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. It is requested that members of the department on leaves of absence, and those who may be excused from duty for this purpose, be present at the funeral.

The following-named candidates for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant will be directed to report for a medical re-examination at Room 402, Municipal Building, at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, April 20: Engineers of Steamer P. J. Tyrell, Eng. 220; F. Mounsville, Eng. 243; M. Sloan, Eng. 82; M. T. Power, Eng. 71; A. A. Hauser, Eng. 157; D. De Moll, Eng. 220; J. J. Butterworth, Eng. 2; J. B. Fish, Eng. 225; T. A. Campbell, No. 1, Eng. 40. Firemen 1st gr. J. J. Buckley, Eng. 40; W. J. Broderick, Eng. 12; P. Flynn, Eng. 24; J. F. Kenehan, Eng. 24; J. J. Brady, Eng. 66; J. J. Deasy, Eng. 20; J. W. O'Brien, Eng. 78; J. J. Horan, Eng. 20; J. Crennan, Eng. 84; T. A. Smith, Eng. 27; J. J. Ward, No. 2, Eng. 80; J. E. Jones, Eng. 82; C. A. Reilly, Eng. 151; M. F. Kelly, Eng. 87; H. Cvricake, Eng. 248; R. Dolenhoff, Eng. 212; J. A. Lowery, Eng. 279; E. E. Harper, Eng. 231; J. E. Nixon, H. & L. 7; M. Mayer, Eng. 283; J. Maraglino, H. & L. 28; E. C. Veith, Eng. 272; W. E. Roche, H. & L. 14; W. Muller, Eng. 282; J. Gould, H. & L. 35; T. F. McCauley, H. & L. 12; R. P. Shea, H. & L. 41; E. Ruff, H. & L. 32; E. J. Van Beigen, H. & L. 42; F. S. Pleas, H. & L. 47; A. Schuler, H. & L. 126; D. Flannery, H. & L. 102; J. J. Moran, H. & L. 129; J. J. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 122; W. Leichsenring, H. & L. 136; T. Callan, H. & L. 129; A. Hergenrother, H. & L. 140; W. Bonking, Hose S, J. Gallaway, Hose 6.

Special leave: Fire 1st gr. A. J. Boucher, H. & L. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 23.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education will be held this afternoon.

May 2 will be mosquito day in the public schools. There will be demonstrations with larvae of mosquitos as part of the anti-mosquito plan.

There will be a special celebration on April 30 in the public schools in honor of the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

Arbor Day will be observed on a date fixed by proclamation of the State Commissioner of Education.

Frank R. Rix, director of music in the public schools, has submitted to the Board of Superintendents a suggestion that music be taught by trained music teachers in every school, and that each teacher take charge of two classes at a time.

James W. Mulholland has been nominated for temporary appointment as attendance officer.

The Committee on Finance has requested that the various committees of the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents transmit to it not later than June 15, 1916, their views in specific detail as to the items required for 1917 in departments or activities under their charge.

The Thomas Davidson School, Wage-Earners' Institute, announces that the Shakespeare Festival, which was arranged by the school, will not take place on April 23, as originally announced, but will be held on Saturday evening, April 22, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School. Scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," "Macbeth," and "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented. The tickets issued for the 23d are good for Saturday evening, April 22.

The delegation from the Retired Teachers' Association, consisting of Mrs. Lamson, Miss Emanuel and Mrs. Lilly, are again in Albany, where they expect to remain until everything possible has been accomplished for the welfare of the retired teachers.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAKER, JANE E., (April 11:) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $500 personalty in equal shares to her daughters, Margaret Baker, Frances B. Ames, and Mary B. Thompson.

HANLY, DANIEL, (Dec. 24, 1915:) left more than $10,000 realty to his widow, Mary F.

JOSEPHI, MARCUS A., (April 12:) left more than $100 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to his widow, Ernestine.

NEWKIRCH, CHARLES, (March 27:) left more than $10,000 personalty to his widow, Blanche B.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M. C., from duty in Hawaii, Aug. 9, then to U. S., and after any leave to Chicago for duty as assistant to Surgeon and Sanitary Inspector of Central Dept.

Following Captains of M. C., from M. C., relieved from duty in Hawaiian Dept., effective on date specified, then to U. S. for further orders: A. P. Clark, July 31, and J. L. Siner, July 2.

Capt. J. R. McKnight, M. C., from duty in Philippine Dept., Aug. 5, then to U. S.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. M. Robinson, M. C., accepted.

Capt. W. M. Cralgie, 13th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Q. M. C., President of Army Retiring Board, for examining, then to place of receipt by him of this order.

Capt. E. D. Craft, M. C., from Ambulance Co. No. 2, and upon relief from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, report to commanding officer Fort McDowell for duty.

Orders of Jan. 29 amended to direct Capt. W. H. Allen, M. C., to report to commanding officer, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2, and by letter to commanding General, Western Dept.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. K. Townsend, Jr., Branch Hydro officer, Baltimore, Md., to six months leave.

Ensigns N. C. Van Valsenh, the Wyoming, to the Mayflower, and L. B. Ard, the New Jersey, May 10, to the Vermont.

A. Surg. W. B. Hetfueld, the Monacacy, to the Monadnock.

A. Paym. J. F. Huddleston, to Naval Pay Officers School, Washington.

Chief Boatswains C. J. O'Connell, the North Dakota to the Kearsarge, and N. Crake, to the Kearsarge.

Chief Pay Clerk T. P. Howe, the Rhode Island, home, wait orders.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, April 13:

Lt. Commander L. S. Hapley, to Olongapo station.

A. Surg. F. L. Conklin, to Cavite station.

A. A. Dent. Surg. J. W. Crandall, to Olongapo station.

Boatswains E. P. Hosmer, the Monadnock, to Olongapo station, and F. A. Pippo to the Monadnock.

Gunner J. S. Dempsy, to Olongapo station.

A. Pay Clerk R. B. Hurst, to the Wilmington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax at Nagasaki; Aylwin, Balch, Hercules, Lebanon, and Mars at Norfolk; Birmingham and Jenkins at Boston Yard; Colorado at Tiburon; Glacier at San Diego; Montana at North River; Nereus at Olongapo, New York, Ontario, Wyoming, and Yankton at New York Yard; Nicholson at Cramps' Shipyard; Roe at Charleston Yard, and the Uncas at Port Royal, S. C.

Sailed—Arethusa, Fort Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo; D-1, D-2, D-3, and Tonopah, New London for Block Island; Lamson, Charleston Yard for Key West; Solace, Washington Yard for New York, and the Perry, San Pedro for Mare Island.

The Callao has been stricken from the navy register.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The labor list for woman cleaner, Queens, is as follows: Sarah Flynn, H. Ruter, Josephine Halstead, Mary Flannery, Mary Caulfield, M. Delahanty, Susie Copeland, Helen Hausman, S. Bourke, Mary Wright, Mary McCann, R. Helps, Mary Fleming, F. Hahn, Annie Baker, M. Andres, Annie Lonergan, E. Gempf, E. Hauser, Alice Redmond, Mary Elliott, Carrie Liebler, Mary Bates, Helen Donnelly, B. Majewska, Mary Sweeney, Mary Jackson, Mary Keanny, F. Gallagher, Martha Shay, Edith Pertlmon, Annie O'Keefe, C. Neary, Mary Liken, Mary Rogers, E. Daly, N. Catania, Ellen Harford, E. Farnar, Clara Bennett, B. Kuntz, Lottie Inloes.

United States.

The commission announces for May 8 and 4, at the New York Custom House, an examination for Inspector of Locomotives, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, in accordance with the act of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1911, and amendment thereto approved March 4, 1915. The salary is $1,800 per annum, and necessary expenses when absent from headquarters on the discharge of official duties. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of examination. Applicants must be physically qualified for performing the duties required in this position, and may be required to take a physical examination when reporting for duty. No person intemperate, either directly or indirectly, in any patented article required to be used on any locomotive under supervision, or who is intemperate in his habits, shall be eligible for appointment.

Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, report writing, practical questions relating to construction, repair, operation, testing, and inspection of locomotive boilers and their appurtenances; practical questions relating to the condition and inspection of locomotives and tenders and their appurtenances; training and experience in railroad work and general fitness. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

TREAT, Mrs. JOSEPH V., (July 25, 1915:) net estate, $131,203; Valentine Treat, son, $102,953; Edward N. Treat, stepson, life estate in $20,000; the Rutgers, Riverside Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Molly A. Gallagher, an employe, $5,000; Dr. Ward Bryant Hoag, no related, $1,000; Annie Reddin, an employe, $500, and Catherine McConaughy, an employe, $250. Assets—Bonds, $3,472; mortgages, $126,513; personality, $1,121; stocks, $5,332.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

BIG OPPORTUNITY.

New commodity, backed by men of the highest standing, which has been tested out and found to have unlimited possibilities, with world-wide market, is being shaped to launch on a large scale. The company's plant is now being equipped and its commercial organization perfected. An unusual opportunity is offered men of ability and standing with small capital to become actively and financially interested. K 37 Times.

Investors wanted to form sales company having exclusive retail and wholesale in metropolitan district for the highest developed talking machine produced; manufactured by one of the largest, oldest, and best known companies in America. K 28 Times.

Partner wanted in retail millinery business located in the best part of 5th Av.; one understanding the suit and cloak business preferred; have enough room for both lines, with wonderful window display. K 30 Times.

$10,000 investment secures exclusive New York agency wonderfully successful patented heel now widely introduced; appointment by letter preferred. H. P. Morris, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
For lease, furnished, from June 1.
JOHN MARTIN, 1,123 BROADWAY.

Party will invest from $5,000 to $15,000 in going business; principals only. K 17 Times.

WANTED—Indispensable article, preferably household, for mail-order business. K 12 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OVERLAND "SIX" CYLINDER TOURING; PRACTICALLY NEW.

Asking price $675; has scarcely been used; in perfect condition and wonderfully equipped; shock absorbers; new; has four extra inflated space shoes and every refinement found on a high-class car; cost more than $1,500; owner is compelled to sacrifice immediately; nothing to buy; for everything is complete; has 1916 numbers; is open to any mechanical inspection, and will demonstrate to your satisfaction, day, evening, or Sunday. Car on exhibition on parkway, floor of Brighton Livery Stables, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS 1915 five-passenger touring, light four, demountable Winter and Summer tops, imported gray whipcord lining; top and bottom newly painted; beauty plate-glass windows, silk curtains; complete manufacturer's equipment. F. H. Stearns, Used-Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS 1913 six-cylinder runabout; newly painted olive green and black; Gray & Davis light and starter, Klaxon horn, speedometer, spare rims and shoes; manufacturer's new car guarantee; cost $5,000; make offer. F. H. Stearns, Used-Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

$650 Buys Late Model Cadillac Roadster. Electric self-starter, electric equipped throughout, demountable rims, shock absorbers, rear seat, new tires, extra tires with rims, fine motor, like new. Mr. Cole, 32 East 40th St.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled; guaranteed same as new, and have full equipment; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brklyn.

Diesel Kar. Beautiful seven passenger, 50 horse power, self-starter, electric lights, equipment; extra new tires mounted with covers; everything complete; cost $3,000; will sacrifice. Mr. Harris 230 5th Av.

$650 Buys Classy Roadster; Cost $2,000. Electric self-starter, electric light, demountable rims, two extra shoes with rims, plenty of extras; cannot tell from new. 32 East 40th St.

1914 S. G. V. SEDAN; special Fleetwood four-passenger body, Westinghouse shock absorber; like new; elegant bargain. ROSE KAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 Broadway.

ALLEN LIGHT TOURING, $175.
Late model, five-passenger, electric self starter, lighting; every equipment; cost $1,400. Mrs. Pratt, owner, 305 West 100th.

Brand New Car, 1-3 off.
One-man tops, new; $25 runabout, $10. Buick '16. Discount. Other late models, 20th Century, 1,694 Broadway, near 53d St.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

MERCER RACEABOUT, '14, 16 model; four top wire wheels; overhauled; repainted; elegant bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,836 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe; overhauled; high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L., New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Best bargains ever offered in used cars. Valle, Studebaker, Hudson, full electric equipment, cash or installments. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will consider leasing or buying first-class garage; good locality. P 351 Times Downtown.

$450 BUYS HUPMOBILE ROADSTER
Just like new. 32 East 40th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard. Beautiful touring car, 7 passenger, luxuriously equipped, owner driven; private; experienced, reasonable. Carlton, 180 West End Av.

Packard Limousine Landaulet; hire trip, hour day, week, month. Tucker, 4,840 Morningside.

Seven-passenger touring car, reasonable; by month, owner drive; phone 3580 Columbus.

Rose, NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CAR, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 8322.

J. S. MANDOLA, COL. 2908.

Pierce-Arrow, late model, landaulet or touring, $300 monthly. 5538 Columbus.

For hire 1916 or 1915 Packards; hour, week, month. Wilmarth, Schuyler 9018.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, standard make car, exchange for 9-room house, 20 miles out, near station; perfect condition, value equity, $1,250. Keystone, 19 Rose, Box 109, New York City.

S. G. V.; Mercer, Lancia, or Fiat, 4 or 5 passenger; state condition, equipment, and price. Kornfields, Middleburg, Va. Z 287 Times Annex.

Flanders Electric, Colonial coupe, like new; new Philo battery; demonstration. Electric, 506 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON (N)
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

REDFORD BRANCH Special April - May
Y. M. C. A. classes for owners and
AUTO SCHOOL, chauffeurs now forming.
1,124 REDFORD AV., Write for booklet
BROOKLYN. and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our
AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our
SCHOOL, plant, and be convinced.
225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in N. Y. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board for Child.—A refined, cultured Christian lady of decided maternal qualities wishes to board and attend to education of child or children if related; spacious house, large grounds to play; 15 minutes from New York; best of care guaranteed, references exchanged. Address T. M., 98 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; 1 hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

Private family will take two young men to board; near station; every convenience; telephone, electric light; car; near golf, tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate. A. S. Nichols, Bronxville, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitoes; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

First mortgage of $3,000 at 6 per cent. on leasehold property valued at $6,500; need money; will sell at sacrifice; chance for investors. Address P. O. Box 350 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer with going business wishes capital for sound development, already tested; will take partner interested; thorough investigation welcomed; no brokers need answer. P 92 Times.

Established linen and cotton goods house, good location, excellent office and selling facilities, wishes to represent out-of-town companies in America. K 28 Times.

Wanted, Machine shop, near New York, or machinery equipment suitable for manufacturing wrenches and similar tools. Z 359 Times Annex.

An established business for 8 years needs capital to extend operations; good opportunity for right party. L 204 Times Downtown.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires Treasurer; funds, undistrest's references; investment required. Z 360 Times Annex.

Young gentleman can secure half interest in clean, interesting business for $1,000; immediate action required. K 15 Times.

Partner wanted that understands manufacturing suits. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

Manufacturer requires capital; will give first-class securities that no bank will question. Z 363 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

46TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

218T St., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms; private baths; excellent table; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large rooms; table guests; references.

68TH ST., 68 West. Large front room; running water; attentive service; private house.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized room, running water, convenient to bath, with board.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Splendid, large, sunny room; dressing room, bath, electricity.

72D, 268-265 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath, family or four gentlemen; other rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second story front room; private bath; all rooms on fourth floor, adjoining bath.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; well-appointed house; superior table; delicious Southern cooking.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, second floor, front; reasonable; private house; near Park.

West 85th.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Medium, sunny room, with meals; those accustomed fine home living.

87TH, 138 WEST.—High-class house, room with bath; electricity; refined location; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent home meals; table guests.

93D, (690 West End Av.)—Suite or separate rooms; private bath; excellent board; references.

106TH, 814 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

122D, 150 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; southern exposure; home cooking; reference.

150TH, 523 WEST.—Elegant room; all conveniences; couple or gentlemen; exceptional table.

HOTEL LA PORTE, corner 117th St. and Amsterdam Av., overlooking Columbia University; large and small rooms; home cooking; hotel service; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Large and small rooms, with excellent board, in well-appointed house; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 524.—86th Subway; rooms, board, suitable for young people.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young lady desires board, private family, commuting distance; state particulars. L 36 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
FOR SMART HAT SHOP.
FRENCH WOMAN PREFERRED; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH 5TH AV. PATRONAGE; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED; DUTIES WILL BE TO SHOW HATS, KEEP COMPLETE RECORDS, ACCOUNTS, &c., AND MANAGE SHOP AND WORKERS FOR OWNER; THIS IS A RESPONSIBLE POSITION.
NO AMERICAN WOMEN EXCEPT THOSE WHO SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY NEED APPLY. ADDRESS K 31 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; experienced woman who thoroughly understands keeping labor and material costs on jobs; one preferred who has had experience with contracting company in building line; state age; full experience, reference, and salary wanted. K 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Double entry, bright, ambitious girl; opportunity for advancement; salary $10-$12. Call M. B. Zuckerman, 210 East 224 St.

COMPILERS for college catalogue; must be familiar with punctuation and college terms and write good, plain hand. 91 3d Av. Ask for Mr. Hawkins.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York.
Require the services of
Girls, between 20 and 25 years of age.
To act as Inspectors and Packers.
Permanent positions, with splendid opportunities for advancement.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 324 St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York.
Require the services of
Experienced Saleswomen
for the
Waashgooda Section.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 324 St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
Girls over sixteen years of age
for the
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 324 St. Side.

GIRL (white) for general housework; good plain cook; good wages; no washing, must have city references. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St., city.

HAND SEWERS.
SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS.
WILL EMPLOY
50 REFINED GIRLS
ON HAND SEWING,
FANCY WORK,
AND
BEAD EMBROIDERY. APPLY
COLONIAL FACTORY,
466 WEST BROADWAY.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl general housework; no washing. Williams, 226 West 70th St.

NURSE or attendant with experience in a State hospital or sanitarium for institution work; pay $22 a month. Call at 146 E. 28th St., N. Y., today at 3 P. M. for a personal interview.

OFFICE GIRL. State salary and qualifications. L 338 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN. Permanent position for woman of culture and refinement; salary $50 per month and commission. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY wanted, with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 224 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant. Apply Room 300, 820 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, practical, 11 years' experience; systematizer; open, close books; statements. L 331 Times Downtown.

ADVANCED STUDENT stenography will take notes; transcribe gratis for experience; vicinity of 42d St. and Lexington Av. P 72 Times Annex.

A LADY wishes to place her competent cook whom she can highly recommend, wages $40. Call 12 to 4 at 152 West 78th St.

AMERICAN woman wants part time work. Sanders, 305 West 114th.

BOOKKEEPER, office supervisor, expert clerk; knowledge stenography and typing; correspondent; 9 years' experience; references. L 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, typist; exceptional linguist; four years' experience as branch office manager; A-1 reference. W. 442 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter; first class; 8 years' experience; best references. K 27 Times.

CLEANING wanted one day weekly by north of Ireland Protestant woman in private family employing other help. Telephone 604 Academy.

CLERICAL, index entry clerk; eight years' experience; best references. 138 W. 75th.

COOK.—Middle-aged, neat, competent, economical manager; wages, $35; excellent references. M. Z., care Stapleton, 401 Academy St., Astoria, L. I.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman, washing, ironing, cleaning; answer by mail. Neu, 841 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer high-class gowns, suits, desires engagements by day, week, or month, in private family; elegant fit and style. Tel. Riverside—1906.

DRESSMAKER, ladies' tailor, reasonable; out; home prefe red. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER, original designer, wishes position in wholesale house. K 4 Times.

ENGLISH LADY wishes to act as companion to lady needing services of a quiet gentlewoman; refined, musical, sympathetic; masseuse or nursery governess. J 161 Times.

GOVERNESS, North German, wishes position. Tel. 3124—Chelsea.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Educated American; experienced housekeeper, mother's helper; tactful; good executive; understands marketing, catering, sewing; country references. K 21 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss girl desires position with lady; first-class references; willing to travel; excellent packer. G. B., 58 Day St., City.

MAIDS.—Positions wanted for 2 maids, one a waitress to assist with chamberwork; the other a chambermaid to assist waiting; highest reference from present employer. Telephone 1371 Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; accurate and capable; eight years' experience. D. & K., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-MANAGERESS.—Young lady wants position as secretary or manageress of small business or office; exceptional executive ability; experience in handling business and help; stenographer and typist; cheerful manner, good appearance. Address A. G., Box 198 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Thoroughly accountable; good education, near appearance; accurate worker; $12. L 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, and willing, with initiative, executive ability; 7 years' experience, no agencies. K 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance; high school education; fast, accurate; $10. Mary Doran, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, three years' experience; reliable; excellent references; $10. P 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, christian; six years' commercial experience; $15. Suite 314, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, 8½ years' experience; competent, rapid, and accurate worker; $18. P 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Three years' experience; competent, energetic, high school education. $12. L 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Capable and efficient worker; general office assistant; $10. L 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 5 years in last position; A1 references; $18. P 352 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—First-class laundress wants family hamper at home. 499 Amity St., Flushing.

WOMAN buyer and manager of food service for large Eastern college, wishes position for Summer or permanent; hotel and restaurant experience here and abroad. Address Box 245, 852 Columbus Av.

YOUNG married American woman, husband employed, desires first-class housekeeping position; will leave city; references. L 337 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, (several,) experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
REQUIRE SEVERAL
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
FUR CLEANERS.
Apply Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
REQUIRE SEVERAL
PORTERS,
TO DO CLEANING AND DUSTING.
Apply Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

BANK CLERKS, beginners; also an opening for a young man with experience of a year or less; high school graduates preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. L 352 Times Downtown.

BOYS. — Over 16 years, by large insurance company offering opportunity to learn business; good future for bright boy; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; give information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, &c. G 220 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By insurance company, in mailing department; high school education preferred; hours long at first, but good opportunity for advancement if capable. L 347 Times Downtown.

BOYS, high school graduates, excellent opportunities and good promotions for the right boys. Apply, 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotion for the right boys. Apply, 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, with high school education, wanted; willing and neat appearance. Write, giving full particulars, to Box L 348 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Neat, good penman, for insurance company; state age, references. L 346 Times Downtown.

BRICKLAYERS wanted at Farview, Penn., about 30 miles above Scranton; all Summer's work. Aply to J. Z. Loop, Superintendent.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.—Must be practical carpenter or mason, able to take entire charge of building, also capable of taking off quantities; state experience, references, and salary. S. S., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, white, wanted, to drive huge touring car; must be experienced and have A1 references; salary $20 per week. K 32 Times.

CHEMIST.—Chemical laboratory and factory requires the services of a young man with slight knowledge of chemistry to assist in manufacturing. L 30 Times.

COMPILERS for college catalogue; must be familiar with punctuation and college terms and write good plain hand. 91 3d Av. Ask for Mr. Hawkins.

ENGINEER for an institution; single man, with a first-class license; must be able to care for a heating plant, refrigerating plant, laundry and electric light plant; alternating current used; also telephone; pay, $20 a week, board, room, and laundry. Call or address Givens Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

EXPERT AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC AND DRIVER; must know carburetors and ignition systems, and have demonstrating experience; splendid opportunity for a high-class man with unquestionable references. Rogers Motors Corporation, 1,832 Broadway, New York.

FOREMAN for modern plating room in large factory manufactur

FIVE DEAD IN WRECK; INQUIRIES BEGUN

Coroner Starts a Secret Investigation and Federal Officials Are at Work.

SIGNALS A VITAL QUESTION

Engineer and Towerman Give Different Versions of the Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADFORD, R. I., April 18.—Five passengers are dead as a result of the train wreck on the New Haven Railroad here last night, it was definitely established today. Four were burned to death, crying for help and struggling to extricate themselves, while rescuers tried to fight through the wreckage and flame to free them. The fifth died of injuries on the way to a hospital at New London.

Only fragments of the burned bodies have been recovered, and one of the victims has not been identified positively. Bits of burned clothing established that one of the bodies was that of Miss Jeannette Clark, daughter of William Clark, Westerly agent for the American Thread Company and President of the Westerly Light and Power Company.

A blackened key found on one of the bodies was taken from the morgue at Westerly back to Bradford this afternoon and tried on the lock of the residence of Thomas Boardman, former manager of the Bradford Dyeing Association, who had been on the local train, on which all the deaths occurred. The key opened his door, adding confirmation to the belief that he was one of the dead.

At Kelly's morgue in Westerly one of the bodies was identified as that of E. P. Barber, a carpenter, of 6 Pleasant Street, Westerly, but a list of the injured later given out by the railroad asserted that Barber had been located and was severely injured. Another body was identified as that of Howard Partelo of Westerly, a New Haven fireman.

Mrs. Oscar Martell of Southbridge, Mass., the fifth victim, was carried from the wreck with both arms and legs broken and died in an automobile on the way to a hospital.

Mrs. W. A. Bliss of 407 East 123d Street, New York, who was on some of the lists of dead, was only slightly injured. She went to the home of Mrs. Mary O'Toole in Westerly, and her absence started a rumor that she was dead.

Of the twenty-eight on the list of the injured, the only ones reported in danger tonight were Mrs. Elizabeth Hogg of Westerly and James E. Aceland of 1422 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Coroner Everett Kingsley started the first investigation today into the cause of the accident, of which two conflicting versions are given.

Engineer Charles Mansfield of the Gilt Edge Express, which crashed into the rear of a local train on the main track in the station here, says that the distance signal east of here indicated that he had a clear track, and that when it was too late to stop in time to prevent a collision he suddenly saw through the fog the signal of the flagman, the danger light on the home signal tower, and the red lights on the rear of the local train.

Henry F. McCluskey, the towerman, who was in the tower at the time, asserts that he set the distance signal at caution, and that the accident was caused by the failure of the engineer to observe this signal and the danger warning of the flagman. McCluskey adhered to this story when he was called before Coroner Kingsley at a secret investigation this afternoon. Engineer Mansfield and other witnesses will be called tomorrow.

In answer to a question, Coroner Kingsley said today that far from acting at the suggestion of New Haven railroad officials in making the inquiry secret, he had acted against officials of the road, who were anxious to be represented at the inquiry and know what testimony was elicited.

Federal Investigation Is On.

It was learned today that H. W. Belnap, Chief of the Safety Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would go to the scene of the wreck on Thursday and start an official investigation into the circumstances surrounding the collision. Another investigation will be held by the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island. One of the principal objects of the inquiry will be to discover whether, through defect in the signaling apparatus of the railroad, the cautionary signal failed to work after the towerman attempted to set it. F. A. Howard of Springfield and J. P. McArdle of Worcester have been sent here by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are already making an inquiry.

At the close of an official report of the wreck by General Manager C. L. Bardo, in which the conflicting statements of the towerman and the engineer are set forth, the record of the engineer is given as follows:

"Mansfield was promoted in 1887, and, aside from six entries, the last of which was in 1910, has a clear record. He has been running passenger trains between New York and Boston for years, and has been on Trains 2 and 25 (the Gilt-Edge Express) approximately six months."

McCluskey had held the position of towerman at Bradford for a month.

Those who saw the wreck praised the coolness with which Mansfield acted after the collision.

The locomotive of the express train penetrated for twelve feet the rear end of the local, so that the front of the locomotive was hooded by wreckage from the wooden rear coach of the local. The smashing of gas lamps in the coach spread fire instantly through the coach and over the locomotive, the cab itself catching fire. Using a fire extinguisher, Mansfield put out the flames in the cab and then started to back out, the locomotive dragging with it a yoke of smashed and burning woodwork which covered the stack and all the forward part of the boiler.

The rear end of the last car of the local had been jammed. The floor, sides, and top were crumpled. Most of the passengers in the car were caught and held by masses of wood and ironwork of the seats in which they were sitting, and the seats just ahead of them. Only two passengers in the rear car escaped these traps and were able to scramble toward the front door, when fire from the gas lamps began to spread to the débris.

Several men, who made their way into the car from the outside, helped them to get out. The first to be extricated were Mrs. Mary O'Toole and Mrs. W. A. Bliss, who were freed when John Thompson, a special officer of the Bradford Dyeing Association, wrenched away the woodwork of their seats.

Lose in Race with Flames.

Thompson and others rescued a man in the same way, while Mrs. O'Toole and Mrs. Bliss tugged at the collar of a man whose legs were caught by two seats which had sprung on him like a beartrap. The men who had entered the car tried to haul him out by the arms, but could not.

Meanwhile the flames were gaining and the rescuers ran out for axes and crowbars. At the same time other men were trying to chop their way through the sides of the car to make rescues. Through one of the windows Miss Janet Clark, who was well known in Bradford, could be seen screaming for aid while flames gained on her. One man, whose legs were gripped in the wreckage of the floor and seats, had forced the upper part of his body through a hole made in the side of the car at the time of the collision. An axe was handed through to him and other axes went to work from the outside. A little more time would have made these rescues possible, but an explosion occurred below the floor of the car, probably the explosion of a gas tank. In a few seconds the interior of the car was ablaze from one end to the other. Those on the outside could hear the shrieks for a few seconds, but could give no aid.

Persons in the two forward cars of the local were thrown about and bruised by the collision, but none was seriously hurt. Those on the express train escaped with slight bruises.

AEOLIAN CHOIR'S DEBUT.

Brooklyn Singers Give a Program of Russian Church Music.

The Aeolian Choir of Brooklyn was heard in its first public concert here at Aeolian Hall last night in a program of Russian church music sung unaccompanied, a form of composition to which it has devoted itself exclusively since its formation several seasons ago. N. Lindsay Norden, the director, is to be credited with having built up an organization during this period which sings very well the Russian music, difficult to perform and a problem for any choral organization.

The choir appears as propagandist for this music, thus taking the burden of proof on its shoulders, and a note on the program explains that it would be glad to see the Russian a capella style supersede what is at present sung in the churches, whose services, it says, "secular music has gradually quietly invaded." Without going into that question, it may be said that the concert, on completion of will scarcely be remedied by causing the Russian ecclesiastical music quietly to invade the secular concert platform, as was demonstrated convincingly last night.

A wide open door would to respect the sincerity, not to say devotion, to its task represented by the seasons of work that had been required to fit the choir for the difficult singing done as well as it was, one felt that its program did not quite survive the test of complete hall presentation; that though a few of the numbers heard in a church as part of a service might have a profound effect, the whole program did not have enough individuality and variety to stand up on its feet as concert matter.

The choir and its director are to be commended for the zeal and good effect with which they have devoted themselves to their task, and their work is valuable in drawing attention to a means whereby the literature of church music may be increased and the standards of pure choral singing raised, but the fact remains that considerable of the music they sang had less intrinsic musical value than the best the prevailing style of church music represents.

Perhaps the real truth is that no choir trained to the "European" system of music can hope to do perfect justice to the Russian ecclesiastical style. Certainly the effect obtained by the Russian Cathedral Choir in its appearances of recent seasons on the same platform was vastly more individual and characteristic, even though its actual singing was no better in some respects than the Aeolian Choir's performance of its "arranged" settings, especially in the respect that its boys' voices were extremely unreliable in intonation, as compared with the women's voices of last night's concert.

Richard Keys Biggs, organist, played several numbers at the concert during the course of the program.

HIT BY MRS. OELRICHS'S CAR

Conductor Taken to Hospital in Auto That Injures Him.

While Mrs. Herman Oelrichs was driving along the Queens Boulevard, Long Island City, Monday evening, in a limousine the machine struck Christopher J. Cavanagh, 30 years old, of 205 Crescent Street, Astoria, a conductor on the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company. Cavanagh was picked up by men from the car barns near by.

Mrs. Oelrichs got out of her machine and turned it over to the injured man, who was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured rib and cuts and bruises. The injuries are not serious. Mrs. Oelrichs gave her address to the police as 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan. She remained at the car barns until the return of her machine, when she continued her journey.

O. S. STRAUS SETTLES STRIKE ON SUBWAYS

Agreement Signed Yesterday Will Continue Till Work Is Finished.

10,000 TO RETURN TODAY

Union Satisfied with Small Increase —"Great Triumph for Arbitration," Mediator Asserts.

The strike of 13,000 subway workers that has threatened since April 3 to stop completely all construction in the new $200,000,000 subway system and has affected more than twenty-five construction companies was settled yesterday in the third conference with Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, as mediator, when a committee of the General Contractors' Association and representatives of the Subway Union and its affiliated organizations signed an agreement that is to continue in force until the completion of the contracts.

In announcing that the agreement had been signed, Mr. Straus rejoiced that both workers and contractors had agreed to finish the work on the new rapid transit system without further disagreements. "It is a great triumph for arbitration as a way of settling strikes," he said, "and means that the new transportation system, interesting more than 5,000,000 persons, will be finished without interruption."

Although the union men did not receive the advances in pay they had asked at first, they said last night that they were satisfied with the recognition given their organization. The workmen were told to report for work this morning, and both contractors and union officials expected at least 10,000 to pass into the tunnels today.

The Text of the Agreement.

The agreement reads:

New York City, April 18, 1916.

For the purpose of ending the present strike and to avoid future strikes during the continuation of the present contracts, the undersigned committee, representing the subway contractors, and the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union of America agree to the wages specified below, which are to be in addition to the rates for the various classes of employes therein-after mentioned: Laborers, eight-hour day, $2; blacksmith, eight-hour day, $2.75; timbermen, helpers, eight-hour day, $2.50; concrete and cement workers except where the engineers have jurisdiction, $2.50; women cement form makers, $2.75.

The above agreement is hereby accepted for the rate of labor above specified, and agrees to abide by the same, and further agree that no member of the union shall go out on strike during the continuation of the present contracts. It is further agreed that there shall be an additional classification or sub-division of the classes of labor of the members of the said union comprised within this agreement and the contractor shall designate and control the classification of labor on the above basis as previously existed on said work.

It is further agreed that the question of changing between the rates hereinbefore mentioned and agreed to, the contractors will not ask for more cards of incandescent men than are necessary to keep the force at its present strength, the union on their part agreeing only not to discriminate against union men. It is understood that the unions will not attempt to organize, control or intimidate any foreman.

It is agreed that the affiliated unions, namely, the drill runners, blasters and powdermen, tool sharpeners, shaftmen or blast foremen and others affiliated with the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union of America and engineers, are parties to and are bound by this agreement and shall be paid the existing rates, except that the rates for engineers shall be $30 per week straight time or $6 per day broken time, commencing June 1, 1916, all other conditions remaining as existing at the present time.

The representatives of Local No. 11 of the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union shall be of the same privileges on work as representatives of other organizations.

Mr. Straus Praises Committee.

"I have had great experience in settling strikes," said Mr. Straus, "but this is the most gratifying settlement of all. I found the action of every member of the committee broad, liberal, and thoughtful. There was no hostility in the discussion, only friendliness and amicability. This settlement is for the best interests of the general public, interested in the development of a great rapid transit system affecting more than 5,000,000 persons."

This agreement does not affect the strike of the "sandhogs" in the East River tunnels, who are members of the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of America.

Those in the conference were: For the contractors, Frederick L. Cranford of Frederick L. Cranford, Inc.; Carl Steugel of the United States Realty and Improvement Company; William Schmuck of the Degnon Contracting Company, and George H. Clark of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation; for the unions, Frank X. Sullivan, Tito Pacelli, General Organizer, and M. A. McConville, President of the United Portable and Hoisting Engineers.

MAYOR SAYS STATE WASTES $13,000,000

Analyzes Appropriations and Shows Where Money Could Be Saved.

$7,000,000 IN ONE LUMP

Administrative Expenses Jumped by That Amount, While City Saved $3,000,000 in Two Years.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday analyzing the appropriation bills passed in the Assembly and pointing out how the total appropriations could be reduced at least $13,000,000. The passage of the bills in their present form, the Mayor said, will mean an unnatural and unwarranted increase in the State's expenditures. In his analysis the Mayor said:

"The appropriations for the administrative expenses of the State are, in effect, $7,000,000 greater than they should be.

"The appropriations contained in the Supply bill should be reduced at least $1,000,000.

"The appropriation for repairs and construction totals over $3,000,000, but less than $300,000 of this is for increased inmate accommodations and $1,000,000 could be lopped from the total without much difficulty.

"The appropriations for maintenance of local town roads should be vetoed, effecting a further reduction of $1,-556,000.

"The appropriations for the sinking fund should be reduced at least $2,800,-000 by employing for this purpose part of the $30,000,000 surplus already in these funds.

"By reducing proposed appropriations in this manner the total can be reduced more than $13,000,000. Only by this necessary economy can New York City hope for the remedial legislation for which it has so earnestly petitioned during the last year."

State Wastes, City Saves.

The General Appropriation bill, the Mayor pointed out, carries appropriations of $35,410,856.44 with an additional $2,000,000 reserve out of this year's appropriations to be used for administrative expenses for which obligations are incurred before July 1 next. The total appropriation for administrative purposes in 1914 was $30,276,548.25 and in 1915, $32,883,188.58. Continuing, the Mayor said:

"Lest any one should think that this is a natural increase in the administrative expenses of the State Government, let me point out that during the same two years the administrative appropriations for the City of New York, over which the Board of Estimate had control, decreased from $75,311,940.04 in 1914 to $70,189,055.75 in the budget for the present year.

"Thus while the State's administrative appropriation shows an increase over $7,000,000 out of a total of $35,-000,000 for the last two years, the administrative appropriation of the city for the same period shows a decrease of more than $5,000,000 out of a total of $70,000,000."

Regarding the Supply bill the Mayor said:

"When the Legislature appropriated a total of $65,000,000 last year for all the expenses of Government and imposed a direct tax of $20,000,000 the public was assured that all deficiencies had been made up; that this appropriation was sufficient to run every State activity for the entire year, and that in 1916 there would be no necessity for a supply bill.

"In spite of this assurance the Legislature has included in its proposed appropriations a supply bill amounting to $1,901,272.07."

Names Items Not Needed.

Other items the Mayor objects to as properly belonging to the Supply bill are payments to County Treasurers, legislative printing, county fairs, and appropriations for diseased cattle.

The payments to County Treasurers amount to $363,716. Last year the city protested against the payment of $203,-102.61. This protest, the Mayor said, had been ignored and the amount increased this year. The legislative printing appropriation amounts to $160,000. The Mayor stated that unless the Legislature desired to encourage wasteful printing bills this amount should be eliminated. The appropriation for county fairs amounts to $250,000. The county fair, the Mayor stated, had long outgrown its usefulness and could well be dispensed with.

The appropriation for diseased cattle contains an item of $83,000 for the payment of claims for glandered horses and $157,546.95 for payment of claims for tubercular cattle killed by order of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Supply bill for last year, the Mayor pointed out, contained an item for this purpose of $430,095.33. It was stated, he said, that this appropriation cleared up all claims to the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Regarding the Construction bill, which appropriates $3,100,978 for repairs and construction, the Mayor said:

"On the face of it, it would appear that the State was spending this amount of money for additional accommodations for the inmates of its prisons, its hospitals, and its charitable institutions. Upon examination, however, it becomes clear that the major part of this huge appropriation is not intended to extend accommodations for the State's charges. Less than $300,000 out of the total of $3,100,978 is for additional accommodation. The remainder is made up of appropriations for incidentals and repairs. There are items for landscaping and for purchasing materials; for installing turnstiles and completing chicken houses; for constructing highways and repairing bridges."

Could Give City Relief It Asks.

In conclusion the Mayor pointed out that a reduction of $13,827,000 would bring the total of appropriations down to $46,825,478.31. The Controller, he said, estimated that the cash balance on July 1 next would be $10,146,055.74, and that the indirect revenues for next year would be $45,206,758.18, making the total resources of the State for next year $55,-352,813.92. The total revised appropriations, amounting to $46,825,478.31, left a cash balance of $8,527,335.61, said the Mayor, and he added:

"With this cash balance it is absolutely practical and possible for the State Legislature to give to New York City the legislative relief for which this city asks, both in regard to Normal schools, to Public Service Commission expenses, and transfers of revenues, and still leave a comfortable working surplus in the State Treasury."

Improvises Incubator to Save Baby.

In an effort to save the life of a son just born to Mrs. William Davis of 104 Twelfth Street, College Point, Dr. Harry M. Bissar of College Point yesterday afternoon hastily constructed an incubator, using an old soap box in which he placed cotton and put it close to the kitchen stove. Dr. Bissar says the little fellow, who weighs only one pound, has hardly one chance in a thousand to live.

MILLER COLLECTION STIRS KEEN BIDDING

Rare Jeweled Books and Illuminated Manuscripts Bring $21,521 at Auction.

$2,600 THE HIGH FIGURE

Paid by Composer Berlin for a Remarkable Set of Shakespeare—Some of the Notable Prices.

The sale of the jeweled books, illuminated manuscripts, and other rarities in the collection of Daniel S. Miller brought $21,521.50 at the Savoy Hotel last evening. The highest price was $2,600, paid by Irving Berlin, the song writer, for a remarkable set of the Edinburgh edition of Shakespeare, extra-illustrated and illuminated by Law. This was No. 602 in the catalogue.

Gabriel Weis paid the next highest price, $1,350, for Lot 614, a magnificent illuminated manuscript by Sangorski and Sutcliffe of some poems by Lord Tennyson.

The catalogue numbers and prices of some of the other more important items follow:

490—Queens of Song, by Ellen C. Clayton, with four large miniature portraits painted by Miss E. B. Currie; Gabriel Weis	$220
517—An Eighteenth Century Artist and Engraver, John Raphael Smith, by Weis	230
542—Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Samuel Johnson; Harry Smith	150
545—The Ode to Psyche and Other Poems, by John Keats, manuscript, by Alberto Sangorski; Gabriel Weis	775
555—Ancient Spanish Ballads, by J. G. Lockhart, in jeweled binding by Sangorski and Sutcliffe; Thomas Gannon	700
561—The Print Collector, by J. Maberly; Mr. Stoehr	280
565—Works of Guy de Maupassant; Bought on order	153
566—John Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, manuscript executed by Sangorski and Sutcliffe and in jeweled binding; George D. Smith	750
568—Works of J. B. P. Moliere; Harry Smith	108
569—Royal Interiors and Decorations of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, by Emile Molinier; Gabriel Weis	180
575—The Well at the World's End, by William Morris, Kelmscott Press, on vellum; Gabriel Weis	200
580—The Rubaiat of Omar Khayyam in jeweled binding by Sangorski & Sutcliffe; George D. Smith	200
589—Collection d'Imitation, by C. Floris van Amstel; Harry Smith	300
591—Works of Edgar Allen Poe; Irving Berlin	275
598—Emblems, by Francis Quarles, in jeweled "romantique" binding by Sangorski & Sutcliffe; George D. Smith	450
594—The Novels of Samuel Richardson; Harry Smith	240
611—Edinburgh Edition of Robert L. Stevenson's Works; Irving Berlin	405
615—Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," in jeweled and inlaid binding by Sangorski & Sutcliffe; George D. Smith	875
621—The History of Portrait Miniatures, by George C. Williamson; Harry Smith	800
626—Oscar Wilde's Salome, first edition; Gabriel Weis	145
627—La Sainte Bible; Gabriel Weis	160
629—The Seasons, by James Thomson, with two miniatures by Miss E. B. Currie; Harry Smith	200

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